SUNDAY TIMES, July 20, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—WOMAN WINS KING'S PRIZE

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

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LONDON, JULY 20, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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Every Modern Comfort.

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LAST WEEK OF SALE

Final Reductions commencing TO-MORROW.

ORIGINAL DRECOLL BEER MODEL COAT in black satin. Original Price 58 Gns. FINALLY REDUCED TO 25 Gns

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50 Printed Crepe-de-Chine DRESSES, various styles, of which sketch is an example. FINALLY REDUCED TO 98/6

Pure Silk FANCY LACE CLOX. Perfect goods. In sizes 8½ and 9 inch only, and in shades of Flesh, Peach, Pale Mauve, Pale Rose, and Mauve Beige. Actual Value 13/9 per pair. FINALLY REDUCED TO, per pair 4/11

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The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges

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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.

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(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)

For particulars see page 24.

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And in Buxton, the Buxton Hydro Hotel, whose comfortable beds will rest you, whose well-cooked meals will satisfy the inner man, and where you can rest or play according to your mood amid comfortable surroundings and cheerful people.

BUXTON HYDRO HOTEL

(Fully Licensed)

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THE AT OSBORNE, TORQUAY.

In Ideal Surroundings.

Brochure from Manager, S. Paul, — Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

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THE NEWEST HOTEL IN IRELAND.

Spend your holidays in Connemara at the nearest point on the Atlantic to London.

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Salmon and White Trout Fishing on famous Kylemore Lakes. 40,000 acres of Rough Shooting. Sandy Beaches. Mountain Ponies. Most invigorating air.

Apply Manager, Renvyle, Clifden, Co. Galway.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL

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Make the Alexandra your home when visiting London. Its friendly atmosphere, its ideal situation overlooking Hyde Park, its splendid service and moderate charges make it a firm favourite with all.

Recently modernised in structure, equipment and organisation, and under entirely new management. There are now 140 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, a private bathroom.

Moderate Inclusive Terms.

Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.

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PRE-WAR TERMS

at one of the most luxurious London hotels.

EVERY COMFORT and personal attention given to all residents.

ROYAL STUART HOTEL,

161-169, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.

100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.

Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.

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Reasonable Early Season Terms

Thoroughly modern, running water in every bedroom. Bedrooms with bathroom and toilet. Private Suites. Beautiful public rooms. Dancing.

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Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.

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1930 Luxury—Economy

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ECCLESTON HOTEL

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Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from 8/-

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Beautiful Ballroom available.

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RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.

Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires. Now available, self contained Flats. Excellent Service.

Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.

For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

IDEAL FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL

BROMLEY, KENT.

A stately home of England (London 30 minutes).

Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.

All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.

Write Manager, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

The Highlands of Shropshire.

CHURCH STRETTON.

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Under new Ownership and Management, redecorated, refurnished. Best position, unrivalled situation, in beautifully wooded grounds of 12 acres. Perfect health resort at all seasons of the year. Central heated. Electric lift to all floors. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet. Golf, large Garage, A.A. and R.A.C. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Tel.: 4 and 55.

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PARK HALL HOTEL TORQUAY. *Tel.: 3434*

H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. Bathing from House. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.

Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

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ABAN COURT HOTEL

Quiet, Comfort, Convenience.

Reasonable Charges.

19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

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Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.

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Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.

200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.

H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom.

Fully licensed—excellent cooking, week-end dancing. Garage for 80 cars. 'Phone 2800.

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Facing Sea. Fully Licensed. Central Heating. Electric fires in bedrooms. Lift. Garage (all repairs). Private Suites, with running H. & C. water, private bathroom and toilet. Glass Sun Porches. Spacious Ballroom.

Weekly charges from 4 guineas inclusive. Week-end charges from 30/- inclusive.

Telephone: EASTBOURNE 1.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS

HOTEL SOMERSET, Orchard Street, W.1 (adj. Selfridge's). *'Phone: Welbeck 8311. Telegrams: Hotel Somerset, London.*

HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston Street, W. *'Phone: Welbeck 9141. Telegrams: Hotel Quebec, London.*

HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour Street, W. *'Phone: Welbeck 7464. Telegrams: Seymour Hotel, London.*

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL, (A.A.) GERRARDS CROSS. (R.A.C.)

A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating. Gas Fires in all Bedrooms. Inclusive terms from 5 gns. per week. 30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.

Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

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By The Pilgrims' Way

NEWLANDS CORNER.

Under New Management.

Wonderful air and scenery, 3½ acres grounds, lovely gardens, quiet surroundings. Tennis, Squash Golf, Riding. First Class Cuisine. 'Phone 1284 Guildford. *Open to Non-Residents.*

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the

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lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 170 rooms. Billiards. Fily Licnsd. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel.: "Proximity, London."

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Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.

19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.) To West Drayton Station. 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.

Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.

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is to be found within 10 minutes' taxi run of Brighton Station, in the romantic seaside village of Rottingdean. Near two Golf Courses. Hard Tennis Courts. Riding on the Downs. Cars will meet trains. High class Excellent Cuisine. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated brochure.

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ROTTINGDEAN, BRIGHTON. 'Phone: Rottingdean 9234.

AN IDEAL SELECT SEASIDE RESORT.

GRAND HOTEL (Facing the Sea), BORTH, Cardigan Bay.

An unrivalled excursion centre in delightful country.

Famous Beach, Golf and Fishing.

Most Modern Hotel in Wales. Lounge, Ballroom, Dances, Cinema, Tennis, Garage, French Cuisine.

SUMMER SUNSHINE S. DEVON

IMPERIAL HOTEL

EXMOUTH

Principal Hotel Facing South. Recently redecorated throughout. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift, Central Heating, etc. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

LONDON LATE EDN.—WOMAN WINS KING'S PRIZE

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5597. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. / OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d.

LONDON, JULY 20, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,

LYNDHURST ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.

Standing far back from the road in 2 acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating, 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and 3 min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. "En-tout-cas" tennis court, large garage, ballroom. French chef and night porter. Telephone: Hampstead 8313, 8314 & 1255.

Perfect Service in Luxurious Comfort.

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Visitors to the Milton Court are treated as guests of the Hotel, and their every want studied. 85 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with every refinement that the discriminating can wish for. Public rooms, corridors and staircases centrally heated. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns. *Write or phone Western 3719 for brochure. Telegrams: "Miltonotel, Southkens."*

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(THE LE TOUQUET OF ENGLAND)

Luxuriously Furnished. Bedrooms Hot and Cold. West End Cuisine. Electric Fires. Sea Baths. Select Bathing. Tennis. Golf. Riding. Dancing every Week-end. Orchestra.

ANGMERING COURT CLUB, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 15th.

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BEST HOTEL. BEST POSITION. Bathing from Hotel. Fully Licensed. Lift. Dances under personal direction of Mr and Mrs. Alec MacKenzie, of London, New York and Monte Carlo. Max Chappell's Band, under the direction of Al. Rose. Late of Kit Kat and Piccadilly Hotel, London, W. *'Phone, Sandown 20. Tel., Ocean, Sandown, Wight.*

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ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX (Le Touquet of England).

H. & C. running water and electric fires in all rooms. Pension from 7 Gns. Special terms for long stays. Tennis, Golf, Riding. Perfect Bathing. Garage. Apply Resident Director.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK

The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Salmon & Trout Fishing

Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. *Proprietor*

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The finest centre for Motorists on the North Devon Coast and facing Sea and Famous Golf Links is

THE GOLDEN BAY HOTEL.

Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service or better wines. H. & C. Water in all bedrooms. Private Suites. Bedrooms with Bath and Toilet. Central heat, electric light. Large Garage with private lock-ups. Lawn tennis free to visitors (five courts). *For moderate inclusive terms apply to Manageress.* Telephone, Northam 114.

BATH—but better still The Valley of the Avon

in which is situated

THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO HOTEL

commanding some of the finest scenery in England. The charm and splendour of the neighbourhood is unbounded. The air is a tonic. Rest there produces renewed vigour and vitality. It is a health giving centre.

The Installation of Baths is the finest in the West of England. Tennis, Croquet and Badminton lawns.

Excellent cuisine. Efficient service. Comfort and freedom.

Apply for tariff to the Manageress, 4, Limpley Stoke, Wilts.

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SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.

Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.

A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.

Private Suites. Fully Licensed.

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near GUILDFORD, SURREY (*40 mins. from Waterloo*).

The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.

Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.

Rolls Royce and other cars available for visitors. Trains met by request.

Terms from 9 gns. per week inclusive for double bedroom.

Apply to resident proprietor for illustrated tariff.

'Phone: Bramley 195-6

GREAT NORTH RD. HOTELS FOR MOTORISTS.

	Miles from London
GEORGE HOTEL, STAMFORD	90
OLDE BELL, BARNBY MOOR	148
ROYAL COUNTY, DURHAM	264

ST. AUSTEL AND CARLYON BAY HOTEL, PAR, CORNWALL.

Luxurious New Hotel. Just opened.

100 Bedrooms. 18-hole golf course. Safe bathing.

Telegrams: "SAB, PAR, Cornwall."

Tariff from Manager.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

'Phone: PURLEY 2000.

Half-an-hour from the City and West End.

Combining the luxury of the most modern Hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.

Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.

Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.

Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

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BELTINGE, near HERNE BAY.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL

In quiet spot on Downs, overlooking sea, near Reculver and 7 miles from Canterbury. Electric light, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. En-tout-cas courts. Lock-up Garages.

Phone Herne Bay 488.

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'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."

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Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

GOLF AND MOTORING.

You can enjoy these agreeable occupations to the full at the

LILLEY BROOK HOTEL (A.A. & R.A.C.)

Charlton Kings, Cheltenham Spa.

We have a first-class 18-hole course, and tennis courts in the large and beautiful grounds, while motorists can explore the Thames, Severn and Wye Valleys and all the beautiful western country-side. *Running water in every room. Perfect Service and Cuisine.*

TEIGNMOUTH in sunny DEVON HOLDS THE RECORD

in Great Britain for Sunshine and Ultra Violet Rays.

ROYAL HOTEL (UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).

Redecorated, modernised, new dining rooms, kitchens, lounges, etc. Private suites and bathrooms. FIRST CLASS FULLY LICENSED. Ideal situation. Centre of promenade. Opposite tennis courts. Sea bathing from hotel. Reduced terms for June and July. Enquiries to S. T. EDWARDS, *Managing Director.* Also ROUGEMONT HOTEL, EXETER.

SEATON, BEACH HOTEL.

South Devon, facing Sea.

A Modern Hotel for the discriminating who insist on the best.

Garage 50 cars. Tel.: 17.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.

First class residential Hotel, delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c. in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 30 mins. town. *'Phone 164.*

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.

Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

HAUGHTON HOTEL, HASLEMERE.

Delightfully situated in a large garden; lovely views; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fires; own garden produce, poultry, eggs; lock-up garages.

Resident Proprietors.

BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL

100 Rooms. Licensed. 4 to 5 gns. week inclusive. RESIDENTS (exceptional value) 3 to 4½ guineas. Also 14-15, Courtfield Gardens, from 3 guineas. H. & C. (Bedrooms). Both near Earl's Court Tube.

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A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in, and for a quotation of, the Debenture Stock now offered.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES

LIMITED.

(*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.*)

CAPITAL:

Authorised.	*Issued.*
200,000 6 per cent. First Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	£200,000
500,000 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	500,000
450,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid	392,969

ISSUE OF

£1,000,000 Redeemable 6½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 98½ per cent.

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December.

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Sir GOMER BERRY, Bart. (Deputy-Chairman).
Sir EDWARD ILIFFE, C.B.E. (Chairman, Associated Iliffe Press, Limited).
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WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
MYERS & CO., 19, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.
PARSONS, MACLACHLAN & MILLER, 11, Royal Exchange Sq., Glasgow.
MACGREGOR, WALKER & CO., 26, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

SOLICITORS:
To the Company: SCOTT, BELL & CO., 15, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
To the Issue: LAWRANCE, MESSER & CO., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2.
To the Trustees: BIRCHAM & CO., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

AUDITORS:
WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY, 4b, Frederick's Place, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED ADDRESS:
MAURICE H. KELLY, 186, Strand, W.C.2.

The Debenture Stock now offered for subscription forms part of a total of £1,500,000 the balance of which is reserved for future issue on the conditions mentioned below.

The Debenture Stock will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of The Law Debenture Corporation Limited as Trustees, which will contain, *inter alia*, provision for the following:—(1) A specific First Charge on the freehold and leasehold assets of the Company. (2) A specific First Charge upon the whole of the Preference and Ordinary Shares in the Associated Iliffe Press, Limited. (3) A First Floating Charge upon the undertaking and other assets of the Company, present and future, and its uncalled capital (if any). (4) A covenant by the Company that neither Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, nor any other present subsidiary of the Company or of Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, shall hereafter mortgage or charge its undertaking or any of its assets otherwise than to the Company, or borrow money otherwise than from the Company except (*a*) (with or without security) on short loan from the borrowing Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business, or (*b*) on the security of after-acquired property. Provided that such covenant shall not apply to the House Property and Investment Company, Limited (a company in which Associated Iliffe Press, Limited holds shares), it being the business of that Company to deal in freehold and leasehold properties and borrow money on the security thereof. (5) A covenant by the Company that without the consent of the Trustees none of the shares directly or indirectly owned by the Company in any present Subsidiary Company shall be sold or otherwise disposed of and no further shares in any such subsidiary shall be issued. (6) That the balance of the Debenture Stock (£500,000) shall be issued only (*a*) for the purpose of discharging existing charges on assets of Subsidiary Companies or (*b*) to the extent to which existing charges shall have been redeemed, or (*c*) upon the acquisition of further assets of cost at least equal to the nominal amount of the Stock so issued, but in any case only on further assets of a value at least equal to the nominal amount of the further Stock issued being brought under the specific charge to secure the Stock.

The Debenture Stock will be redeemed by the operation of a cumulative Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, commencing in the year 1932, to be applied in the purchase of the Stock on the market or otherwise at or below 102½ per cent., or by drawings at 102½ per cent. The Company will have the option on three months' notice to redeem the Stock in whole or part on any interest date at 105 per cent. if redeemed in or before 1943, or at 102½ per cent. if redeemed after that year. In the event of partial redemption the Stock to be redeemed will be selected by drawings. In the event of voluntary liquidation for the purpose of amalgamation or reconstruction, the Stock will be repayable at the redemption price applicable to the year in which such event takes place. Any Stock not previously redeemed will be repayable in the year 1935 at 102½ per cent.

The existing £37,400 4 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock will be redeemed out of the proceeds of the present issue, and a sufficient sum to provide for this will be deposited with the Trustees.

The Stock will be registered and will be transferable in multiples of £1, by Deed in the Common Form.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, and Branches are authorised for and on behalf of the Company to receive applications for the above issue of £1,000,000 Redeemable 6½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at £98 10s. per cent., payable as follows:—

On Application	**£10 0s. per £100 of Stock.**	
On Allotment ...	**£23 10s.**	**,, ,, ,, ,,**
On 30th September, 1930	**£65 0s.**	**,, ,, ,, ,,**

Applications, which must be for £100 Stock or multiples thereof, should be made on the accompanying form.

Payment can be made in full on allotment or at any time prior to the 30th September, 1930, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The first interest payment will be made on the 1st December next calculated on the amounts of the instalments from their respective due dates.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from existing shareholders of Kelly's Directories Limited, if made on the special pink form provided.

PROSPECTUS.

The business known as Kelly's Directories Limited was established in the year 1837, and converted into a Public Company in 1897. The Company has paid a dividend on its Ordinary Shares every year since its formation 33 years ago, the dividend and bonus for each of the last seven years being 17½ per cent. per annum.

In addition to its well-known Headquarters in London, Kelly's Directories Limited has up-to-date freehold printing and binding works at Kingston-on-Thames. It owns and publishes the well-known **"Post Office London Directory," "The Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World," and over 150 other Directories.** It also controls Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, and through that Company and its Subsidiaries owns and publishes a number of monthly publications in addition to the following weekly periodicals:—

The Autocar
The Amateur Photographer
The Motor Cycle
The Farmer and Stock Breeder
The Motor Cycle Trader
The Wireless Trader
Motor Transport
The Wireless World
The Yachting World
The Motor Trader

The Iliffe publications have a total annual circulation of over 24,000,000 copies, and they are of such a character as to make the profits earned by them but little subject to serious fluctuations.

The Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, whose business was founded nearly 100 years ago, owns (*inter alia*) the whole of the share capital in The Cornwall Press, Limited, which has a large and modern printing business specially equipped for the production of the above-mentioned publications. The Cornwall Press, Limited, occupies freehold premises in Paris Garden, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, belonging to Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, and also prints a number of journals for other publishing houses.

The authorised and paid up capital of Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, is £1,000,000 in 500,000 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. Since the year 1923 Kelly's Directories Limited has owned the whole of the Preference and upwards of two-thirds of the Ordinary Shares, and has now contracted to purchase the remaining Ordinary Shares. It will thus own the whole of the issued share capital of Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, and through that Company the whole of the issued share capital of the Subsidiary Companies above referred to.

The purpose of the present issue is to provide for this purchase and to enable Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, to complete negotiations already entered into for the acquisition upon favourable terms of other journals of a character similar to those named above and to provide additional working capital.

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE.

To the Directors, Messrs. KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LIMITED,
186, Strand, W.C.2.

4b, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1st July, 1930.

Gentlemen,

We have examined the Audited Accounts of Kelly's Directories Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the past four financial years and certify that the adjusted Profits of Kelly's Directories Limited, before charging Income Tax and Interest on the 4 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock (now to be redeemed), but after charging all outgoings, including Depreciation and Management and Directors' Fees, and adding the profits accruing to Kelly's Directories Limited through its Subsidiary Companies (including the profits applicable to the Shares in Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, now being purchased) have been as follows:—

YEAR 1926/27	**£263,200**
YEAR 1927/28	**£300,032**
YEAR 1928/29	**£313,524**
YEAR 1929/30	**£330,004**

The audited Balance Sheet of Kelly's Directories Limited at 31st March, 1930, after providing for final dividend and bonus on the Ordinary Share capital, and excluding the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock now to be redeemed, shows a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £1,867,865 14s. 6d., as follows:—

ASSETS — Freehold and Leasehold Premises, less Leasehold amortisation and Redemption Fund	£154,828	5	6
Premiums paid on Sinking Fund Policies	15,163	3	8
Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, less Depreciation	89,925	6	10
Stocks of Directories, Paper and Work in Progress	53,633	17	10
Investments and Shares and Debentures in Subsidiary Companies	1,474,863	18	8
Debtors, payments in advance and amounts due by Subsidiary Companies	112,204	15	10
Cash at Bankers and in hand	85,688	8	9
			£1,986,307 17 1
DEDUCT— LIABILITIES—Creditors, including provision for taxation and amounts due to Subsidiary Companies	£70,782	12	8
Dividend accrued on Preference Shares and final dividend and bonus on Ordinary Shares to 31st March, 1930	47,659	9	11
			118.442 2 7
			£1,867,865 14 6

Yours faithfully,
WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY,
Chartered Accountants.

ASSETS.—The Certificate of Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney shows a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,867,865, to which must be added the proceeds of the present issue and of the issue of 44,000 Ordinary Shares under Contract (3) referred to below, estimated to be together not less than £1,050,000 **making a total of approximately £2,920,000, or sufficient to cover the amount of Debenture Stock over two and a-half times.**

Of the net proceeds of the present issue and of the issue of 44,000 Ordinary Shares the sum of £650,000 will be applied in the purchase of 162,500 Ordinary Shares in Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, leaving for further acquisitions and for additional working capital approximately £400,000.

The balance-sheet figure of £1,474,863 in respect of investments and shares and debentures in Subsidiary Companies is, in the Directors' opinion, a considerable under-valuation of these assets.

PROFITS.—The profits for last year, amounting to £330,004, are sufficient to cover the interest on the Debenture Stock now issued five times. **After providing for the instalments and Sinking Fund payments referred to below, the interest on the Debenture Stock is over four times covered.** The profits for the current year are being well maintained and should be substantially increased in future by the revenue to be derived from the further acquisitions contemplated by the Associated Iliffe Press, Limited.

The secured capital liabilities of Associated Iliffe Press, Limited, which are in respect of properties already acquired by them, are being provided for by annual instalments and sinking fund amounting to £51,000 per annum, terminating as to £20,000 per annum in six years and the balance by July 1st, 1944.

AUDITORS' REPORT.—The following is the report of the Company's Auditors in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929:—

To the Directors, Messrs. KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LIMITED.

4b, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1st July, 1930.

Gentlemen,

We report that the profits of KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LIMITED alone, inclusive of dividends received from Subsidiary Companies and after providing for Income Tax, particulars of the Issued Share Capital; and the rates of dividends paid or declared thereon for the past four financial years have been as follows:—

Year ending	Profits.		First Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.	Rate of Dividend.
31st March, 1927	£93,661	1s. 11d.	200,000	6 %
31st March, 1928	103,3.2	8s. 2d.	200,000	6 %
31st March, 1929	117,208	4s. 4d.	200,000	6 %
31st March, 1930	156,081	6s. 5d.	200,000	6 %

Year ending	Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.	Rate of Dividend.	Ordinary Shares of £1 each.	Rate of Dividend.
31st March, 1927 ...	200,000	7½ %	391,969	12½ % and bonus of 5 %
31st March, 1928 ...	500,000	7½ %	392,969	12½ % ,, ,, 5 %
31st March, 1929 ...	500,000	7½ %	392,969	12½ % ,, ,, 5 %
31st March, 1930 ...	500,000	7½ %	392,969	12½ % ,, ,, 5 %

All the above dividends are subject to deduction of Income Tax.

Yours faithfully,
WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

The following Contracts have been entered into within the last two years, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:—

(1) Dated 26th May, 1930, between Charles Chilton Wood of Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C., the Liquidator of Greyfriars, Limited, a Vendor to the Company, of the one part and the Company of the other part, whereby the Company contracted to purchase 162,500 Ordinary Shares in Associated Iliffe Press Limited, at the price of £650,000.

(2) Dated 24th October, 1929, between Associated Iliffe Press, Ltd., of the first part, the Company of the second part, and Sir Edward Iliffe of the third part, whereby the said Sir Edward Iliffe was continued in office as Chairman of Associated Iliffe Press, Ltd. (This Agreement becomes void on the purchase of the Ordinary Shares of Associated Iliffe Press above referred to, but it is contemplated that a new contract will be entered into with him to secure continuity in the management of the Associated Iliffe Press, Ltd.)

(3) Dated 26th May, 1930, between the Company of the one part and Sir Edward Iliffe, of the other part whereby the Company agreed to create 50,000 new Ordinary Shares ranking *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares of Kelly's Directories Limited and Sir Edward Iliffe agreed to subscribe for 44,000 of such new Ordinary Shares at a premium of £2 10s. 0d. per share.

(4) Dated 16th July, 1930, between the Company and Moss Samuel Myers on behalf of Myers and Co., whereby Myers and Co. undertook to procure the underwriting of this issue for a commission of one and one-half per cent. and an overriding commission of one-half per cent., together with a further commission on all stock taken up by underwriters of 1 per cent. and a fee of ¾ per cent. on the nominal amount of the issue, out of which Myers and Co. are to pay certain expenses of the issue.

APPLICATIONS.—Applications should be made on the accompanying Form and forwarded, with a cheque for the application money, to the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, or Branches.

If any application be not accepted in full the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment and any balance will be returned to the applicant, and where any application is not accepted, the amount paid will be returned in full. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on amounts overdue. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

All stock applied for and allotted hereunder will be issued direct by the Company to the applicants and on the payment of the final instalment the names of the applicants will be entered in the Company's Register of stockholders as holders of the stock purchased.

Registered Certificates will be delivered in due course in exchange for Letters of Allotment duly receipted for the full amount payable for the stock.

A brokerage of ½ per cent. per £100 of stock will be paid in respect of accepted applications bearing a stamp of a broker or recognised agent, except applications in relief of underwriters.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the above-mentioned Certificate and Auditors' Report of Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney of the above-mentioned Contracts, and the draft (subject to revision) of the above-mentioned Trust Deed, can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Lawrance, Messer and Co., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2 or of Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co., 15, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.2, during business hours while the list remains open.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained at the offices of the Company, the Bankers or Brokers.

17th July, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LIMITED.

(*Incorporated under the Companies Acts*, 1862-1898.)

Issue of £1,000,000 Redeemable 6½ % First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 98½ %.

FORM OF APPLICATION. **(12)**

To the Directors of KELLY'S DIRECTORIES LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £....., being a deposit of £10 per hundred pounds of the above-mentioned Debenture Stock, I we apply for and request you to allot to me/us £..... of such Stock upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated 17th July, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept the same or any less amount of such Stock in the same proportion that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalments as and when due from me/us in respect of the Stock allotted to me/us as provided by the said Prospectus. And I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of the Company as the holder(s) of the said Stock.

Dated....., 1930.

Usual Signature .....

Name in full .....
(BLOCK LETTERS.)

Address in full .....

Occupation .....

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Cheques should be drawn payable to Bearer and crossed Westminster Bank Limited. Any alteration from Order to Bearer must be authenticated by the drawer's signature.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded to you in due course either by a letter of allotment or by return of the deposit.

This form should be filled up and forwarded to the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, or to any branch, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

CITY CHATTER.

"SAFETY FIRST" BUYING—RAILWAY DIVIDENDS —ATTRACTIVE DEBENTURES—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—RUBBER STILL LOWER

(*R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.*)

Buying of gilt-edged stocks was again a striking feature of markets in the earlier part of the past week, but a rather sharp reaction occurred at the close, notably in the Conversion loans. This was believed to be largely due to profit-taking by "House" speculators. A keen demand is also being experienced for such securities as London Electric Railway and Newcastle Electric new 5 per cent. Debenture stocks, because of the ample margin they offer. Speculative business is almost at a standstill, and with the holiday season approaching there seems to be no prospect of any material change in the conditions now prevalent.

War Loan 5 per cent. stock has touched 103⅝, not far below the highest on record, but it is doubtful if any special significance attaches to this fact beyond the eagerness of investors to obtain a holding from the interest on which tax is not deducted at the source. Australians are held in check by the knowledge that the Commonwealth must sooner or later float a £30,000,000 loan in this country. Neither Indian nor Egyptian securities are materially affected by the unrest in these regions.

An issue of Ulster Loans 5 per cent. stock to the amount of £2,000,000 (of which £500,000 will be allotted to various funds administered by departments of the Government of Northern Ireland) is being made at 99 per cent., at which figure the stock offers a yield of £5 1s. per cent. The stock is redeemable at par in 1960, but may be repaid in 1950 and thereafter on three months' notice. The stock is a trustee security.

Although the lists of the Austrian 7 per cent. International loan, of which £3,000,000 was offered in this country, were closed very early, the issue proved to have been unsuccessful, the underwriters receiving 63 per cent. This led to selling of the German 5½ per cent. International loan which fell to 3⅜ discount or 86½, representing a yield of about 6½ per cent. with scope for appreciation.

Depression in Home Railways was unrelieved, London Midland and Scottish ordinary falling to the lowest price on record, and Great Westerns to the lowest of the current year. Among Argentine Rails Cordoba Central Second Debenture stock was bought on the traffics taking a turn for the better, but it has already been shown that holders cannot expect a resumption of dividend payments for a year at least.

Brazilian Government bonds are still sensitive and the exchange is watched anxiously. Mexicans showed some improvement on cables reporting a settlement with the banking group in New York, but this rumour was premature, the conference being still in progress.

INTERIM RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

This week all of the four great railway groups will declare their interim dividends, and, judging by the latest prices, the market is none too hopeful. Interim dividends announced twelve months ago proved to be a succession of agreeable surprises. It looks as if stockholders must be prepared this time for a series of disappointments. Not only has the first half of the present year seen a serious shrinkage in revenue, but the outlook for the remaining months of the year, which must be taken into careful consideration in fixing interim dividends, appears anything but promising in view of the continued falling-off in goods traffic, of which the latest returns supply such a disquieting example.

Traffic decreases, already recorded, and the prospect of a further falling off in receipts in the remainder of the year made inevitable the adoption of a very conservative policy for the time being, whatever may be the final outcome of the full year's operations. Adverse influences are the decline in business generally and the automatic rise in expenses which must follow the cessation of the 2½ per cent. wage reduction as from May 1 last. The voluntary sacrifices of all classes of railway servants resulted in a substantial saving in expenses in 1929, that of the London, Midland, and Scottish exceeding £1,000,000. With wage rates restored, that economy ceases.

TWO ATTRACTIVE DEBENTURES.

Kelly's Directories—Skoda Works.

Discriminating investors now have offered to them opportunities of altogether unusual attractiveness. The reason is to be found solely in the present general depressed condition of markets. In such circumstances terms have to be made more generous, and the man who puts into practical effect the well-tried axiom of buying when the markets are low is extremely unlikely to have cause to regret his action.

It may be said of two important debenture issues which are to be made this week that neither of them would have been offered on such attractive terms in more propitious times. Each combines excellent security with a more than ordinarily good yield.

The two issues in question are those of £1,000,000 of 6½ per cent. First Debenture stock by Kelly's Directories at 98½ and £2,500,000 of 6 per cent. First Debenture stock of the Skoda Works at 95. Kelly's Directories debentures enjoy the double advantage of being issued at a discount and repayable at a premium, the redemption price being 105 up to 1945, and 102½ for ten years thereafter. Subscribers, in addition to getting a flat return of £6 12s. 0d. per cent. on their money, will thus stand the chance of receiving a satisfactory windfall in the event of their stock being drawn or paid off at a premium. Moreover, the terms of redemption are such as should ensure the stock being quoted throughout the currency of the issue at a price above its par value. Security as to capital and interest is unimpeachable, the net assets covering the stock over two and a-half times, and the net profits which have been on an ascending scale being equal to over four times interest and sinking fund requirements in the company's latest financial year, without taking into account the assured prospect of further improvement in the future. To any investor seeking over 6½ per cent. on his money, coupled with the benefits of capital appreciation, these debentures should make a strong appeal.

For those for whom a foreign investment has attractions, the debentures offered by the Skoda Works can be commended. The progress of the company is well illustrated by its turnover, which in four years, has increased from £4,206,000 to £9,147,000, with unexecuted orders on hand in May last amounting to nearly £16,000,000. The profits of this almost spectacularly successful Czechoslovakian enterprise have also been on the upgrade for some years past, and on the basis of latest earnings interest is covered more than three times, while its security as to capital is equally ample.

In view of the attractive nature of these issues early application is advisable. That new investments of the best class are still highly popular is proved by the success of the debenture issue of Tamplins Brighton Brewery, subscribers for which had to be content with 85 per cent. of the amount they applied for.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Chief interest attached to the shares of the companies included in the grocery combine in view of the publication of the terms under which these are included in Allied Stores. Liptons especially changed hands very freely up to 6s. 6d., and International Stores up to 24s. 3d., but when the full terms of the deal became known profit taking caused a severe reaction in all the constituents of the group. It is expected that dealings in Allied Stores will start around 13s. 6d., the present price of Home and Colonial Stores, which receive one 5s. Allied Stores share for each 4s. share. One reason for the formation of the combine, it is understood, is to meet the growing competition of the co-operative wholesale societies.

Courtaulds interim dividend of 3 per cent., comparing with 4 per cent., both tax free, had been so generally expected that the shares hardly moved after the announcement. Many brokers were supplied with orders to buy on any decline, but these could not be executed immediately. It is believed that the set-back in the company's prosperity is only temporary and that conditions in the rayon industry are now more stable, while the fact that the company has been so successful in meeting competition and maintaining its predominant position in the world's markets is regarded as of hopeful augury for the future. Melso, the manufacturers of rayon goods, experienced a notable recovery in profits, and the possibility of a resumption of dividends on the Ordinary shares is hinted at, but the results of Josiah Smale were less satisfactory, and the passing of the Lister interim dividend came as a distinct disappointment.

Tobacco shares remain one of the firmest of the Industrial groups, and Tuesday's interim dividend declaration by the Imperial Tobacco company is awaited with confidence. As regards Breweries, the results of Hoare and Co. and Threlfall's fulfilled expectations, and Ind Coopes were bought on prospects, but elsewhere signs of profit-taking were apparent.

New York sold United Molasses, and these also suffered from heavy liquidation from the North, the view being held that the set-back in American trade will react upon this company's subsidiaries. Internationals generally were subdued, apart from Radios, which, with Columbia Graphophones, spurted at the close, the amalgamation rumour being once more revived.

No assistance was derived by Cables and Wireless stocks from the meeting at which Mr. Denison Pender, while confirming the promise that the Preference dividend will be paid for the current year, held out no hope of a distribution on the "A" Ordinary stock. Whatever encouragement holders can derive from the situation must lie in the prospect of the relations between the combine and the Post Office being placed on a more satisfactory footing. Marconi £1 shares, which were previously nominal at about £2, rose to £3, the price offered to dissentients by Cables and Wireless.

Further profit-taking, as expected, developed in the Iron, Coal and Steel group, the drastic reorganisation scheme of Fairbairn Lawson and Co. being a reminder of the difficulties of meeting foreign competition. The fate of the Coal Mines Bill is naturally watched with the keenest anxiety. Austins again provided a feature among motor shares, and Fords were rushed up on American buying. National Omnibus came in for some attention at the lower level. Among Shipping shares Furness Withys hardened on the maintenance of the dividend despite the adverse conditions of the past year, and P. and O. Deferred were also favoured.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Electrical Finance and Securities Company is a progressive undertaking which earned a net profit last year of £24,090, compared with £15,398 for 1928. While maintaining the dividend at 10 per cent. the directors distributed a bonus of 2½ per cent., and the yield on the shares at 2½ is over 5½ per cent. The final dividend and bonus required £9,881, leaving the comparatively large sum of £9,175 to carry forward. Holdings include the whole share capital of four Provincial electric lighting companies, from which steadily increasing revenue may be expected.

Compared with other Brewery investments of a similar nature, Courage and Company new 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock at 98½ free of stamp seems very attractive. The yield is £5 11s. 7d. per cent., and it is a long-dated investment redeemable in 1970, although the company reserves power to repay between 1940 and 1945 at 105 and afterwards at 103. The prospectus showed that the principal of this stock was covered about ten times by the average profits of the last ten years, since when the acquisition of Noakes and Company has greatly increased the earning capacity of the business.

Tilbury Contracting and Dredging shares at 2½ yield £6 13s. 4d. per cent., the price including the final dividend and bonus of 10 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. for the year. Profits have increased from £114,787 to £119,713, and ample provision is made for reserves and depreciation. The shares are a useful industrial investment.

Associated Piano 7½ per cent. Preference shares have been recommended before, and at 15s. are considered cheap for the 10 per cent. yield they offer. Profits were well maintained in the past year, and the available balance was slightly increased, so that the company is able to increase the dividend on its Preferred Ordinary shares from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent., carrying forward over £10,000.

Dorada Railway stock at about par is a cheap tax free investment. Although profits of this Colombian Railway contracted somewhat during the past year the dividend is maintained at 8 per cent. net, and the yield is consequently over 10 per cent. subject to tax. This high return compensates for a narrow market in the stock.

Read Bros., Ltd., the Hampstead bottling firm, should be sharing in the prosperity of the brewing trade. Last year's net profits showed a notable expansion from £21,940 to £29,569, and the dividend was raised from 12 per cent. to 13 per cent. These substantial payments are rendered possible by the smallness of the share capital, which is £240,000, while assets apart from goodwill are valued at £360,000.

CAPE BUYS KAFFIRS.

Kaffirs have continued to enjoy a modest amount of speculative attention, mainly stimulated by further Johannesburg buying of its favourites among Rand gold producers' shares. Over £4,000,000 in dividends is being distributed by the gold mines out of the past half-year's profits, and a fair proportion of this money seems to be in process of re-investment in the industry.

Sub Nigels are still being bought on balance by the Cape on rumoured rich developments and on a theory that sooner or later additional shares will be offered on bonus terms to finance a further increase of the treatment plant. East Geduld's have been in revived request on an official cable reporting good progress with shaft sinking and treatment plant construction. Gold production is due to start in about twelve months' time. In the Johnnies group Randfonteins are again in request on the hope that the July profit will create yet another record. The members of this group have in general advised good developments for the past quarter, especially in the case of the Government Areas. Rhodesians have again been uninteresting, but at the end of the week America sent over a few orders for Bwanas and also bid for Congo Borders at a fraction under the market price. Some dealers look for revived activity in these shares in the new account starting to-morrow.

The more general adoption in Malaya of the two months' tin mining holiday recommended by the Tin Producers' Association has failed to instil fresh life into tin shares. The visible supplies of the metal at present exceed 40,000 tons, or at least double normal needs, and it is recognised that it will take considerable time and a marked revival of consumption before the tin industry will regain prosperity. All the same good-class tin shares may be regarded as very promising lock-ups at present prices to hold for substantial appreciation over the next year or two. Rio Tintos have held up well against a fresh cut in the American control's price of electrolytic copper. Elsewhere San Franciscos have had a sharp rally on a recovery in the price of spelter and hopes that the Zinc Cartel may be reconstituted with the co-operation of American interests. Mining Trusts have been marked up sharply, but seem unsafe to follow at present.

In spite of the less favourable conditions of the past year the Zinc Corporation reports a net profit only £9,500 less than for 1928, namely, £246,000, out of which dividends of 7s. 6d. on the Participating Preference and 3s. 6d. on the Ordinary shares have been paid. This is 6d. less in each case than for the previous year. The ore reserves have been further increased.

OILS UNCERTAIN.

During the past week the Oil share market bore an unsettled appearance, the general tendency being dull in sympathy with other sections. Lack of attention rather than liquidation was the cause of price recessions, although small selling orders were reported. While the undertone cannot be termed good, it is not so bad as might be supposed, and there seems to be very little wrong except for the usual summer slackness.

The recognised leaders were firm on the whole, there being local and Amsterdam investment buying of Royal Dutch. Paris displayed a bearish attitude against the Twin Eagles, but there was little actual selling from that quarter. Realisations by disappointed speculators, who had expected a more favourable scheme, depressed British Controlled issues, but support was not lacking at the lower levels established. The fifth progress report shows that the company has not been backward in development and pioneer work. Under more favourable general market conditions, Phœnix would doubtless have responded to the chairman's encouraging speech at the meeting.

RUBBER STILL LOWER.

With no news of a reassuring nature forthcoming, the price of raw rubber fell to new low levels. The anxiously awaited Dutch meeting to consider the restriction proposals agreed upon by the British Dutch Liaison Committee was held on Thursday. As foreshadowed last week, these consisted of a 25 per cent. reduction in output and a pivotal price of 9d. The recommendations were adopted at the meeting, conditional upon the co-operation of the Dutch Government, by a vote of 103 against eighteen.

Disappointment was apparent in the London market in view of the fact that several of the largest producers were among the dissentients, while a respite of six days was given to representatives to reconsider their decision. General opinion appeared to be that the result was quite indefinite, and a fresh decline took place in raw rubber prices. There were pessimists who predicted a fall to below 5d. in the near future unless compulsory reduction of output is put into force.

Tea shares were quiet, with price changes irregular. The Indian issues were firmer on a better inquiry, but Ceylon descriptions were affected by the trend of rubber. The average price at the auctions worked out at 1/1.49, against 1/1.62 the previous week and 1/3.02 for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

With investors still playing for safety, it is natural to expect a resumption of the upward movement in gilt-edged stocks and a sustained demand for high-class Debenture stocks and Preference shares to the exclusion of the speculative business which the Stock Exchange naturally prefers, because it means larger commissions and more frequent orders.

There are many reasons for this cautious attitude, and they are not all due to the condition of trade in this country—serious though that is. The persistent accumulation of gold by France, which has never been satisfactorily explained, and which looks like continuing, is an abnormal symptom calculated to arouse grave misgivings because of its political rather than its monetary implications. The Egyptian troubles, coming on top of those in India, are an additional cause for anxiety, and may easily lead to expenditure on such a scale as to upset the equilibrium of the next Budget.

To the unsatisfactory features of the home trade situation must be added the decline in the tonnage of new ships building in this country. The figures, while indicating slack conditions in the industries directly concerned, are eloquent of the lack of demand for tonnage owing to the stagnation of overseas trade to which the monthly returns bear eloquent testimony.

Continued from next column.

a much overtaxed trade. We have an honourable understanding with the Chancellor that we should not attempt to pass this additional tax on to the consumer, and this obligation is very loyally observed by our trade as a whole.

It came to my knowledge the other day that many farmers in this country are blaming the brewers for the low price of malt and hops. I can assure you that they are entirely in error. Our sympathies are with the British farmer, both as regards his barley and his hops, and it will always be our desire that the price paid for these articles should be remunerative to the producer, so that he may be enabled to keep on the supply.

The report was unanimously adopted.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	July 11.	July 18.	+ Rise or —Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	103⅞	103⅞	+ 1/8
Do. 4½% ...	99¼	99½	+ 1/4
Do. 4%	101⅝	102	+ 3/8
Conversion 5% ...	104⅞	104⅛	— ⅛
Do. 3½% ...	99⅞	99	— ⅞
Funding 4%	91¼	90⅝	— 5/8
Consolidated 4% ...	88⅛	87¾	— ¾
India 4½% '58-68 ...	85	83¾	— 1¼
FOREIGN.			
Chinese 1912	37½	37	— ½
Do. 1913.....	57½	56	— 1½
German 5½%	2½ dis.	3¾ dis.	— 1¼
Mexican 5%	18	19	+ 1
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	82	79¾	— 2¼
L.M. and S.	46	43¾	— 2¼
L. & N.E. Prefd.	25	23	— 2
Cent. Agentine ...	68	69½	+ 1½
United Havana ...	10	9	— 1
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied News.....	1⅛	1⅛	—
Amal. Press.....	20/6	20/–	— –/6
Daily Mail Trust..	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
Columbia Graph...	3⅛	4⅛	+ 1/2
United Molasses...	2⅛	2⅜	— 1/8
Intern. Tea.....	23/6	21/9	— 1/9
Lipton	6/–	5/9	— 1/3
Home & Colonial	16 1½	13/6	— 2/7½
Austin Motor.....	23/9	26/3	+ 2/6
South Met. Gas	102½	103½	+ 1
Sudan Plant	2⅜	2⅛	— 1/8
Ind. Coope	64/3	65/6	+ 1/3
Intern. Nickel ...	24⅞	25⅛	+ 1/8
Radio.....	35	43¾	+ 8¾
Ford Motor.....	64/–	74/–	+ 10/
MINES.			
Sub Nigel (10/–)...	2⅜	2⅜	+ 1/8
Randfontein	8/3	8/6	+ –/3
Bwana M'Kubwa (5/–)	13/–	13/3	+ –/3
Congo Borders ...	13¼	13	— 1/4
N'Changa.....	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
De Beers Def.....	7	7¼	+ 1/4
Rio Tinto	34⅜	35	+ 1/4
London Tin.....	15/6	14/9	— –/9
San

The List of Subscriptions will close on or before Wednesday, 23rd July, 1930.

Application will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Debentures now offered for subscription, and an Official Quotation will be applied for in due course.

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS, DULY CERTIFIED, HAS BEEN DELIVERED FOR REGISTRATION TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.

THE SKODA WORKS

(Limited Company, formerly the SKODA WORKS, PLZEN)

(Incorporated in and under the Laws of the State of Czechoslovakia, 20th October, 1920).

SHARE CAPITAL (in Czech Crowns) 200,000,000

ALL ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP.

(Sterling equivalent at rates of Exchange current at dates of issue, £4,378,424.)

There are outstanding £2,344,700 7½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, which (so far as not exchanged in pursuance to the offer mentioned below) will be paid off at £101 10s. per £100 on the first day of November, 1930, and the sum required for that purpose will be deposited with the Trustee from the proceeds of this issue.

Holders of the outstanding Debentures, who desire to accept new Debentures in exchange for the immediate surrender of their present holdings or part thereof, will receive preferential allotment and will be paid £6 10s. per £100 so exchanged and accrued interest down to and including 29th August, 1930, that being the date from which full interest will be covered on the new Debentures to be issued to them.

Issue of £5,000,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures

Of which amount £2,500,000 is in denominations of £10 Sterling or 1,242.137 French Francs at the gold parity provided for by the French law for the stabilisation of the Franc of the 25th June, 1928. The subscription of that amount in France has been guaranteed by the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Banque des Pays du Nord, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

THERE ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION

£2,500,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures

AT 95 PER CENT.

Redeemable at par over 25 years by annual drawings or by purchase at or under par. Registered in denominations of £50, £100, and £500. Interest payable 1st December and 1st June.

PAYABLE:

5 per cent. on Application.
30 ,, ,, on Allotment.
30 ,, ,, on 30th August, 1930.
30 ,, ,, on 15th October, 1930.

95 per cent.

Payment in full may be made at any time, but discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will only be allowed from the date of Allotment or from the 30th August, 1930.

The Debentures for the total amount of £5,000,000, of which £2,500,000 will be payable in Sterling or in 310,534,250 French Francs, will be secured by a Trust Deed, for which the Royal Exchange Assurance will be the Trustee, and a specific First Mortgage (subject only to the charge securing the existing Debentures, which are to be paid off or exchanged as above mentioned) upon all the Freehold Properties, Works, Fixed Plant and Machinery, and so far as is practicable, having regard to the local law, and without unduly hampering the Company in carrying on its business in the ordinary course upon the Loose Plant, Stock-in-Trade and other chattels of the Company. The Debentures will be redeemed at par on or before the 1st December, 1955, by annual drawings or by purchase at or below par by the operation of an annual cumulative Sinking Fund of £45,600 in sterling and £45,600 alternatively in sterling or in French Francs at the rate of exchange of 124.2137 francs to the £, together with an amount equal to the annual interest upon the Debentures previously redeemed, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1931, which is sufficient to redeem the present issue by the 1st day of December, 1955. Power will be reserved to the Company to repay the whole or any part of the Debentures not redeemed on any date fixed for payment of interest at par on three months' previous notice.

Interest, free of Czechoslovakian Taxation, will be payable upon the Debentures half-yearly on the 1st December and the 1st June in each year. The first payment will be made on the 1st December, 1930, as to the issue in France of £2,500,000, or 310,534,250 French Francs in full from the 1st day of August, 1930, and as to the issue in Great Britain of £2,500,000, calculated on instalments from the date of allotment and subsequent due dates of payment. The Company undertakes to deposit the amount due for each half-yearly interest payment on Debentures outstanding, in sterling, with National Provincial Bank Limited, London, and, in French Francs, with Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Paris, fourteen days prior to the due dates of payment, during which fourteen days the Register of the Debentures will be closed.

During such time as any Debentures of this issue are outstanding, the Company will covenant not to create any other mortgage or charge on the mortgaged property ranking in priority to, or *pari passu* with, the Debentures.

Registered Debentures will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment and Receipts for all instalments and will be transferable in Great Britain at Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED,
of 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2, and its Branches; and the
ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK & PRAGUE CREDIT BANK,
of 118, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2,
are authorised as Bankers for and on behalf of the Company to receive applications for the above-mentioned Issue of Debentures.

PROSPECTUS.

The Skoda Works was established in the year 1869, and has been continuously carried on since that year. The various Works are well placed on carefully chosen sites situated within 100 kilometres around Prague. The factories owned by the Company and employed in metallurgical and general engineering work include the works in Plzen, Doudlevce, Nyany, Hradek, Prague-Smichov, Hradec Králové, Mlada Boleslav and Brno; the Company also rents a Shipbuilding Works at Komárno on the Danube from the Czechoslovakian Government. It also owns three coal mines at Krimich near Plzen, at Cepirohy and at Petipsy near Most; limekilns and limestone quarries at Zdice and Srbsko; large repair works at Prague-Smichov, Brno, Moravská Ostrava, Bratislava, Teplice, Ceské Budejovice, Kosice, and one factory in construction at Dubnica. The Company has also an important share in other manufacturing Companies including the control of the following: Avia, a Company for the construction of Aeroplanes, the Czechoslovakian Air Transport Company, and Polskie Zaklady Skody at the Warsaw. The Company has in its own employment about 35,000 employees, exclusive of those occupied at the factories of the Skoda Works subsidiaries, where there were over 5,000 additional employees.

The Company's output includes the manufacture of Steel ingots up to 105 tons, Castings up to 100 tons, and Forgings up to 70 tons, Locomotives and Locomotive Parts, High Power Gas Engines, Steam Turbines, Petrol Tractors, Motor Cars, Aeroplanes and Aeroplane Engines, Electric Sugar, Brewery, Alcohol and Agricultural Machinery, Slaughter House and Cooling Plants, Chemical Works Machinery, Machinery for Distilleries, Yeast Factories and Drying Plants Crushing Machinery, Road Making Machinery, Bridges, Constructional Steel Work, Cranes, Electrical Machinery of all kinds and many other descriptions of general engineering machines.

The following is an extract from the Report and Valuation obtained by the British and Allied Investments Corporation, Limited, from Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, of 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.3, dated the 18th June, 1930:—

"In accordance with your instructions we have attended at the undermentioned engineering works, iron, steel, and metal foundries, forges, etc., in Czechoslovakia, and have made a survey and valuation of same.

(Here follows a description of the Works.)

"As a result of our survey, we are satisfied that a detailed Valuation of the above Freehold Engineering Works, Iron, Steel and Metal Foundries, Forges, Electrical and General Engineering Works, Automobile Factory, Power Stations, Mines, Quarries, the Sites thereof, together with the fixed and loose plant and machinery therein, and including the Offices, Residential properties and lands would exceed the sum of **NINE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING (£9,637,000), exclusive of any value for Stocks, Stores, Work-in-Progress, Patents and Goodwill.**"

The following is a statement of the assets of the Company as at 31st December, 1929:—

Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Utensils, Rolling Stock, etc., Workmen's Colony Houses for Employees and Workmen's Club, valued by Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 17th June, 1930	£9,637,000
(In the Company's Accounts, after deduction of "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary" depreciations, at the sum of Cz. Kr. 228,001,282, about £5,659,093 3s. 8d.)	
Raw Materials and Work-in-Progress at cost or market value, whichever is the lower (excluding Stock and Work-in-Progress transferred to ASAP)	3,673,244
(In the Company's accounts at Cz. Kr. 230,428,563, about £1,465,052).	
Cash	3,132
Investments	1,306,140
Surplus of Debtors and Bills (receivable during 1930-1931 and up to April, 1932) over Creditors and Bills payable	155,902
To which must be added the proceeds of this issue of £5,000,000 Debentures, less the repayment of the outstanding Debentures and the expenses of issue, say	2,200,000
	£16,975,418

A Company, known as the ASAP Company, entirely owned by the Skoda Works, was in process of formation at the 31st December, 1929, for the purpose of taking over the Skoda Company's business of the manufacture of Automobiles, etc. The Debtors, as at 31st December, 1929, included an amount due from ASAP in respect of Stock and Work-in-Progress transferred to that Company at or under cost at the 1st January, 1930.

For the purpose of converting crowns into sterling the rate of Cz. Kr. 164 to the £.

The following is a copy of the Certificate of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., approved and countersigned by the Company's Auditors, regarding the profits of the Company for the four financial years ended 31st December, 1929, and the rates of Dividend on the Shares of the Company for those four years:—

11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2; and
54-55, Unter den Linden, Berlin, N.W.7.
17th June, 1930.

Gentlemen,

LIMITED COMPANY, FORMERLY THE SKODA WORKS, PLZN.

We have examined the accounts of the Limited Company formerly The Skoda Works, Plzn, as maintained at Prague, for the four years ended 31st December, 1929, and have compared therewith the published accounts submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meetings.

The profits available for the payment of Debenture Interest after making the adjustments disclosed below, were, for the four years, not less than the following sterling amounts:—

	£	s.	d.
For the year ended 31st December, 1926	1,775,180	13	0
For the year ended 31st December, 1927	703,194	18	0
For the year ended 31st December, 1928	851,385	9	8
For the year ended 31st December, 1929	1,581,678	7	0

The above figures include income of a special nature not arising from the normal trading operations of the relative period, amounting in the year 1926 to £1,365,703 8s. 6d.; in the year 1927 to £160,208 14s. 1d.; in the year 1928 to £162,772 11s. 7d., and the year 1929 to £693 10s. 6d.

The above profits have been ascertained from the Company's published accounts, after making such adjustments as we consider necessary, and are subject to Debenture Interest; Depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery; Taxes on Profits, and Interest receivable and payable on such Taxes.

From the examination conducted by us and the explanations given to us by the officials of the Company, we are satisfied that the accounts have been compiled on a conservative basis.

Expenditure in respect of maintenance and upkeep of Property, Plant and Equipment during the four years has been charged against profits.

In the foregoing statement conversions from Czechoslovakian currency to Sterling have been made at the exchange rate current at 31st December in each year.

The Shares of the Company are all of one class, of the nominal value of Cz. Kr. 320, and the dividends paid thereon for the four years ended 31st December, 1929, were as follows:—

Dividend for the year 1926, Cz. Kr. 50 per Share =	about 15½ per cent.
Dividend for the year 1927, Cz. Kr. 56 per Share =	,, 17½ per cent.
Dividend for the year 1928, Cz. Kr. 70 per Share =	,, 21¾ per cent.
Dividend for the year 1929, Cz. Kr. 90 per Share =	,, 28¼ per cent.

Yours faithfully,
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

We hereby confirm the statements made in this certificate.
H. SLAVIK. L. SMELY.
C. H. ROCHETTE. J. MODRY.

The following has been the turnover of the Company for the four years:—1926, Cz. Kr. 685,797,599 (about £4,206,084); 1927, Cz. Kr. 816,295,247 (about £4,977,410); 1928, Cz. Kr. 1,085,635,103 (about £6,619,726); 1929, Cz. Kr. 1,500,247,749 (about £9,147,852). The unexecuted orders in hand on the 5th May, 1930, amounted to Cz. Kr. 2,693,807,875 (about £15,913,472).

The nominal value of the shares of the Company is Cz. Kr. 320 (about £1 19s. 0d.), and the present price on the Prague Stock Exchange is about Cz. Kr. 1,482 (about £9 0s. 9d.).

The proceeds of this issue will replace some of the large capital expenditure of the Company, and will provide the additional Working Capital required by the Company's rapidly extending business.

There are no Founders', Management, or Deferred Shares. No Debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued within the past two years.

The Company does not propose to purchase or acquire any property to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of this issue, and the Company has not established a place of business in Great Britain.

Applications for Debentures must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded with cheque for the application money to National Provincial Bank, Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or Branches; or Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank, 118, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

If any application be not accepted in respect of the full amount of Debentures applied for, the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment and any balance will be returned to the applicant, and, if any application be not accepted, the deposit will be returned in full. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render the amount paid on application liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments.

A brokerage of ¼ per cent. will be paid on allotments, including conversions, in respect of applications bearing the stamp of a Broker or recognised Agent.

The subscription in France of the issue of £2,500,000 or 310,534,250 French Francs, at 96 per cent., has been guaranteed by the Banque de l'Union Parisienne of Paris on behalf of itself and the associated French Banks at a commission of 4 per cent. by an agreement dated 30th June, 1930, made between the said Banque and the Company. The subscription of the issue in Great Britain of £2,500,000 has been underwritten by the British and Allied Investments Corporation, Limited, of 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, for an underwriting commission of 3¼ per cent., to include the payment of brokerage, by an agreement dated 8th July, 1930, made between the said Corporation and the Company: various sub-underwriting contracts have been entered into at a commission of 1¼ per cent. and an over-riding commission of ½ per cent.

Originals of the Reports of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, and of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company (approved and countersigned by the Company's Auditors), and of the Guarantee for subscription in France of the French Banks, and of the Underwriting Agreement referred to above, and draft of the Trust Deed securing the Debentures, can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Godden, Holme and Ward, 34, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, at any time during business hours whilst the list remains open.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from National Provincial Bank, Limited, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or any of its Branches: from the Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank, 118, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; from the British and Allied Investments Corporation, Limited, 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2; from the Commercial Agents in Great Britain for the Skoda Works, Carters (Mornia), Limited, 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2; or from the Brokers to this issue, Messrs. Linton, Clarke and Co., Pinners Hall, London, E.C.2, and Messrs. E. Woodall and Yardley, 4, Copthall Court, London, E.C.2.

14th July, 1930.

TRUSTEE FOR THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH ŠIMONEK, *Chairman.*
EUGENE SCHNEIDER, *Vice-Chairman.*
FRANTIŠEK HRUŠKA (Chairman, Živnostenská Banka).
DR. ING. JOSEF DONÁT.
DR. ING. FR. B. HANUŠ.
VÁCLAV KLEMENT.
COLONEL E. LAPÉBIE.
AIMÉ LEPERCQ.
PROF. ING. VLADIMÍR LIST.
CHARLES DE BOISSIEU.
JACQUES CHANZY.
JUDR. EMIL MIRIČKA.
ING. LAD. NOVÁK.
LUDĚK PIK.
DR. HANUŠ RINGHOFFER.
ARMAND DE SAINT-SAUVEUR.
JUDR. JOSEF SCHEINER.
VIKTOR STOUPAL.
ANDRÉ VICAIRE.
DR. KAREL LOEVENSTEIN (*Managing Director*).

BANKERS.

PRAGUE:—ŽIVNOSTENSKÁ BANKA v. PRAZE.
ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK AND PRAGUE CREDIT BANK.
VIENNA:—OESTERREICHISCHE CREDIT-ANSTALT FUR HANDEL UND GEWERBE
NIEDEROESTERREICHISCHE ESCOMPTE-GESELLSCHAFT.
PARIS:— BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE.
LONDON:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

GODDEN, HOLME and WARD, 34, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
DR. JOSEPH SCHEINER, 79, Vaclavske Namasti, Prague.

SOLICITORS FOR THE TRUSTEE.

LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4.
DR. P. C. NESY, 43, Stepánská, Prague.

AUDITORS FOR THE COMPANY.

H. SLAVIK. L. SMELY.
C. H. ROCHETTE. J. MODRY.
37, Jungmannova trida, Prague.

AUDITORS FOR THE ISSUING HOUSE.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL and CO., 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2, and 54-56, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

BROKERS.

LINTON, CLARKE and CO., Pinners Hall, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.
E. WOODALL and YARDLEY, 4, Copthall Court, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

DR. K. KLEINER, Skoda Works, Prague.

TRANSFER OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN, 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

[Application form at foot of next column.

MONEY MARKET.

GOLD EXPORTS TO FRANCE CONTINUE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Normal conditions have returned to the Money Market after the disturbance and stringency occasioned by the conclusion of the half-year. The high rates for fresh advances, which were quoted early last week when the market was repaying the last of the loans to the Bank of England, have not recurred, borrowers readily securing short credit from 1½ to 1¾ per cent., the lower rate ruling to-day for the use of week-end balances.

France has again taken a substantial quantity of gold from this country, partly from the Bank of England, and partly from the open market. In view of this continued unsatisfactory gold situation, discount rates have, naturally, become firmer, and leading houses are now quoting 2 5-16 to 2⅜ per cent. for September bills, and 2 7-16 per cent. for three months' fine bank paper. A large line of Australian Government bills were placed in the market on Tuesday at a discount rate of 4 per cent. Later business was transacted in them down to 3½ per cent.

Although the Bank of England received £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa, substantial withdrawals of gold for France have occurred, and since Monday last the Bank has lost £741,272 on balance. Silver, after recovering to 16d. on some Indian bear covering, fell away again, and closes the week at 15⅞d. per oz. for cash and 15¾d. for forward delivery, against 15 15-16d. and 15 13-16d. respectively a week ago.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. July 19	Quotations. July 12
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.59-.61	123.60-.62
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37-.37½	20.38½-.39
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.79½-.80½	34.82½-.83
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅜-.7⅜	12.09⅜-.09½
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.86-92.88	92.85-.88
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374½-375½	374½-375½
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	41.96-42.00	41.96-42.05
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.03-.03½	25.02½-.03
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞-.16⅛	18.15⅞-.16⅛
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-.09⅛	18.09⅜-.10⅛
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅛-.16	18.15⅜-.16⅛
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅛-193⅜	193⅛
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.40-34.44	34.43-34.47
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97 7/16-97⅝	97 7/16-97⅝
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	163¾-164⅛	1637⅛-.164
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5 11/16d.	1s. 5 11/16d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5 11/16d.	1s. 5 11/16d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 3 3/8d.	1s. 3 3/8d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael	—	1s. 6¼d.	1s. 6¼d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 3 3/16d.	2s. 3 3/16d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 0 3/8d.	2s. 0 3/8d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86 13/32	4.86 13/32
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.85 29/32-.78	4.86-.86⅛
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5 5/32-5/32	5 5/32-5/32
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	40 1/32-40⅛	40 1/32-.05⅜
Valp'so, 90T.T.	Dollar	40	39.96	39.96
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar	51d.	42-42⅛	42⅛-42⅜
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13.05	13.00

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

HOLT BREWERY.—An interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (same) has been declared.

LONDON PAVILION.—Directors have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

BATTALGALLA ESTATE.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared payable July 24. The dividend is payable on the new capital, and is equivalent to 15 per cent. on the old capital.

S. P. AUSTIN AND SON.—Profit for year to April 30 was £11,649, including £101 brought in and £5,943 income from investments. Available balance was £6,526, compared with £5,876. Dividend 2½ per cent. on ordinary (same); forward, £751.

WM. ROBERTS (TIPTON).—Accounts for the year to March 31 show profit of £1,694, against £1,706. Directors recommend payment of one year's dividend (same) on preference shares to March 31, 1928, carrying forward £2,722, compared with £2,655.

JITRA RUBBER PLANTATIONS.—Net profit for year to March 31 was £8,594 (against £10,272); ordinary dividend, 2½ per cent. (against 6 per cent.); forward, £7,281 (against £4,771); to reserve, £2,000 (same), making it £14,000. Crop was 793,000 lbs.; gross average price, 9.15d. (against 10.41d.).

WELLS' WATFORD BREWERY.—Net profits for year to April 30 were £15,635, compared with £12,253. The directors propose writing £3,000 (against £1,000) off preliminary expenses, placing £1,000 (same) to trade loans reserve, and a final dividend of 5½ per cent., making 8 per cent. (against 7 per cent.), carrying forward £5,021, compared with £4,578.

ZINC CORPORATION.—Net income from mine for 1929, £137,156 (against £144,623) interest, dividends, and sundry revenue, £124,830 (against £118,583); net profit, £246,050, compared with £255,534 in 1928. Preference dividend, 7s. 6d. per share (against 8s.); ordinary dividend, 35 per cent. (against 40 per cent.); to mine development account, £100,000 (same); to reserve, £21,654 (nil); forward, £38,474 (against £45,021).

SALESMANSHIP EDUCATION.

A second interim report of the Committee of Education in Salesmanship, presided over by Sir Francis W. Goodenough, Controller of Sales of the Gas Light and Coke Co., will be available to-morrow, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office for 6d. net.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

ELAH.—Yes. Wait a while if you can.

DOWEZZO.—Would not sell San Paulo 6 per cent. 1928.

WESTGATE.—Prefer one of the leading British offices.

SPOLNUD.—Would wait for some recovery before cutting the loss.

R. A. (Dublin).—Cannot advise putting up more money for this concern.

ARTHUR.—Consider it best to support the United Railways of the Havana scheme.

PHŒNIX.—Cannot advise taking up the new shares. Sell the old if you can.

YENTUF.—Ever Ready Trusts are worth keeping, but would not be in a hurry to average.

VERIBY.—The National Building Society is reliable. The other two are not recommended.

GUNNER.—Would not take the present price for San Paulo 7 per cent. Waterworks Debentures.

CLIFF.—(1) In view of the fall in traffics suggest you make an exchange. (2) Watch for a chance to get out.

F. H. (Yorks).—Buenos Aires and Pacific 5 per cent. (1912) Debenture stock is a satisfactory investment.

NESCIO.—In the absence of a quotation you have no option but to hold, but the position is clearly unsatisfactory.

DELTA.—Holland and Holland Preferences seem a fair investment for the yield they offer, if you do not mind a narrow market.

READER (Durham).—Conversion 5 per cent., Southampton 5 per cent. 1947-67, and Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Debenture stock.

A. E. (Devon).—Manbre and Garton Deferred are worth keeping but would sell the other two. Cannot advise subscribing more money for No. 3.

A. M. H.—Conversion 5 per cent., Birmingham 5 per cent. 1946-56, Bristol 5 per cent. 1950-60, L.C.C. 4½ per cent. 1945-85, and London Midland and Scottish Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed stock.

LIMERICK.—(1) Would not sell Great Indian Peninsular Railway "B" Annuities. (2) Keep them for some recovery. (3) Better get rid of these. (4) Chloride Electrical "A" are a promising holding.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

TO-DAY'S ISSUES.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES DEBENTURE STOCK.

An issue of £1,000,000 redeemable 6½ per cent. first mortgage Debenture stock at 98½ per cent. is being made by Kelly's Directories.

The stock is repayable at 102½ per cent., to be effected out of a cumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum, to commence in 1932. The company has the option to redeem the whole or part of the stock at 105 per cent. in or before 1943, or at 102½ per cent. thereafter. In the event of partial redemption, the relative stock will be drawn. The final redemption date will fall in 1955.

The company, whose business was established in 1837, owns the well-known "Post Office London Directory," "The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers of the World," and over 150 other directories. It also controls Associated Iliffe Press, and through that company and its subsidiaries owns important trade journals and publications having a total annual circulation of over 24,000,000 copies. The publications are of such a character as to make their profits but little subject to serious fluctuations.

The purpose of the issue is to provide for the purchase of approximately one-third of the Ordinary shares of Associated Iliffe Press. That operation will give to Kelly's Directories ownership of the whole of the share capital of that company, and through it the whole of the issued capital of subsidiary companies. The funds will also enable Associated Iliffe Press to complete negotiations for the acquisition upon favourable terms of other journals of a similar character to some of those now published by it, and supply additional working capital.

Earnings have risen steadily during recent years up to £330,004 for last year. The interest on the Debenture stock is thus over four times covered. This takes no acount of additional revenue to be derived from further acquisitions contemplated.

SKODA WORKS.

Subscriptions are invited for £2,500,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling debentures of Skoda Works, at 95 per cent. The issue is part of a total of £5,000,000, of which £2,500,000 is being subscribed in France.

Holders of the outstanding £2,344,700 Seven and a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage debentures who desire to exchange into the new debentures will receive preferential allotment, and will be paid £6 10s. per £100 so exchanged and accrued interest down to and including August 29, 1930.

The present issue of debentures will be secured by a specific first mortgage on all freehold properties, works, fixed plant and machinery, etc., and will be redeemed at par over twenty-five years by annual drawings or by purchase at or under par.

The company, which was established in 1869, owns factories employed in metallurgical, electrical, and general engineering work in various parts of the Continent in addition to numerous other interests.

Net profits for 1929 amounted to £1,004,279, the turnover having been over £9,100,000. Unexecuted orders in hand on May 5 are stated at Kr.2,609,802,826 (about £15,913,432).

ULSTER 5 PER CENT. STOCK.

An issue of £2,000,000 Ulster Loans 5 per cent. stock is announced, of which £500,000 will be allotted to various funds administered by the departments of the Government of Northern Ireland. The price of issue is 99, and interest will be payable June 1 and December 1, a first payment of 1 per cent. to be made on December 1 next.

The Stock is a Trustee security in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and will be redeemed at par on June 1, 1960, the Government of Northern Ireland having the option of redemption at par, in whole or in part, on or after June 1, 1950. It will be registered at the Midland Bank, London, or at the Belfast Banking Co., Belfast, and will be transferable by Deed in any amount.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

DEVON.—The cost of registering trade mark is not admissible deduction in arriving at profits of trade for income-tax purposes.

P. S. D.—You can invest in any Government Stock on Post Office register. The interest will be paid in full, and you must return it for direct assessment.

G. A. N.—An actress is entitled to claim deduction from earnings in respect of expenses for dress, make-up, etc., which she is obliged to incur in order to earn income.

C. E. I.—The Trustee cannot charge for collection of rents in making income-tax return of trust.

A. M.—As claim was lost for two years running you should send it this year by registered post and ask for acknowledgment by return.

YORKS.—The income is wife's, and you must enter it on return in proper space for wife's income. The income of husband and wife are taken together for tax purposes. If settlement is absolute no question of death duties arises until wife dies.

P. P. T.—You cannot deduct whole of payment which you make under redeeming mortgage from income. Only such part of payment as represents interest on unredeemed balance can be treated as deduction for income-tax and sur-tax purposes.

G. W. K.—Sur-tax for 1929-30 is, in accordance with present Budget, to be payable at 1s. in £ on first £500 in excess of £2,000. Sur-tax for 1930-31 will be payable on statutory income for that year, and will be at rate determined in next year's Budget.

LEWGEP BAY.—The distribution to shareholders on winding-up is distribution of capital and attracts no income tax or super-tax. The bonus to directors and staff is awarded in respect of services rendered, and is assessable as earned income.

CANOPUS.—See reply to M. E. Q. in last week's issue. Income from investments abroad must be returned for income tax and sur-tax purposes whether remitted to this country or not. The basis of assessment for income from securities, stocks, shares, or rents abroad is income arising.

W. E. D.—Income tax is assessable on salary as from first day you begin to earn it, and will be payable in respect of period from that day up to following April 5. The tax will be payable in two equal instalments, first on January 1 preceding that April 5 and second on July 1 following that April 5. You should apply to Inspector of Taxes for district for return form if one has not already reached you.

TRUST (Bolton).—It is not clear what steps you took to constitute so-called trust. Apparently control of deposit and interest accruing did not pass out of your hands until it was finally paid over to your daughter, and you could at any time in interval have changed your mind and taken possession of whole fund for own purposes. This being so income from deposit was yours, and you were liable to tax upon it whether you drew interest or not. You should lay whole facts before Inspector of Taxes and offer to pay what is due.

Reports of the following Company Meetings will be found on page 18:—
The Distillers Co.
Cables and Wireless.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph.
Vocalion Gramophone.
Phœnix Oil and Transport.
Henry Hope and Sons.
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works.

THE SKODA WORKS

(Limited Company, formerly THE SKODA WORKS, PLZEN). 01

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Czechoslovakia.)

Issue of £5,000,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures.

OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

£2,500,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures

AT 95 PER CENT.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the **Limited Company, formerly THE SKODA WORKS, PLZEN.**

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to you the sum of £....., being a deposit of 5 per cent. on application for £.....of the above Debentures, I/we request you to allot to me/us that amount of Debentures, and I/we agree to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated 14th July, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us by the instalments specified in the said Prospectus.

I/We hereby nominate the Royal Exchange Assurance, of Royal Exchange, London, to represent me/us as such Debenture Holders in any matters in Czechoslovakia relating to the Debentures.

NAME (IN FULL) .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

ADDRESS (IN FULL) .....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....
(A Woman should state whether Spinster, Wife, or Widow.)

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

DATE.....1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

This Form is to be filled up and sent with remittance to National Provincial Bank, Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or any of its Branches, or to Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank, 118, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, accompanied by a cheque, which must be made payable "To Bearer, and crossed "Not Negotiable."

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the deposit.

WALL STREET HEAVY.

WEEK-END PROFIT TAKING.

DECLINE IN JUNE TRADE FIGURES.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

An irregular tendency prevailed at the opening of the Stock market, and with week-end business surveys giving no tangible indications of a recovery, traders appeared inclined to feel the rally had been carried far enough, and hurried to take profits.

Mercantile reviews reported some activity in retail sales of seasonal merchandise, but the first week of wholesale buying for the autumn has been rather quiet in New York markets.

Industrial activity ebbed further, several large plants closing down for a fortnight for vacations and inventory taking. The sales of Sears, Roebuck and Co., for the four weeks ending July 16, declined nearly 15 per cent., compared with the same period last year, while the United States trade figures for June indicated large declines in imports and exports, partly reflecting lower prices.

Case Threshing Machine, Eastman Kodak, and Allied Chemical declined 7 points, and Dupont, American Waterworks, Columbia Carbon, Radio Corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone, A. M. Byers, and Consolidated Gas lost 1 to 4 points.

The closing was heavy. Government Bonds steady. Railroad Bonds steady. The day's sales totalled 870,000 shares. Money on Call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver ½c. up at 34¼.—*Reuter.*

COTTON FIRMER.

GROWING CONCERN OVER CROP OUTLOOK.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The absence of relief in the dry regions and predictions of generally fair warm weather over Sunday opened the market at the highest level this month, with October at 13.30c. compared with about 12.5. Ten days ago a recovery of 4 dols. a bale, due to the unique weather and the fact that since June 1 the Mississippi and Arkansas have had the smallest rainfall records for the past twenty-five years, with the dry area extending from Texas and Oklahoma, while the possibility of relief coming any day before the loss is serious prevents any general buying movement, concern is now increasing with each day's delay as the period of irreparable damage approaches.

The condition of the crop over the dry region is now falling steadily, though early planted cotton is standing the weather better than the late cotton owing to the ample May rainfall starting that portion of the crop with a good subsoil position.

The market is nervous under two fears, one that the rains may easily arrive before it is too late, and the other that relief may be delayed until the plant will begin to shed what promises to be a good bottom crop. A large carry-over and poor trade both here and abroad are two decisive factors that are keeping the trade quiescent, though it is evident that nervousness is growing.

The long-distance weather forecast indicated little change in the early part of the week with thundershowers probable in the middle of the week and lower temperatures towards the close of next week.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton at the opening was very steady at 8 to 10 points rise. Values continued to improve under the influence of strength at Liverpool, also on advices of hot dry weather in the Central and Western belts, with an outlook of a continuance of these conditions, and buying by the trade and Spot houses. The advance attracted moderate liquidation, but covering took place in the late dealings, and the market closed firm with old contracts 25 to 10 and new deliveries 16 to 13 points higher. Spot steady at 25 points rise.

At New Orleans futures opened 11 to 15 points higher and closed 9 to 10 points up. Sp

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA.—THE SIXTH WEEK of "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." Still retained by public demand. To-night, 6.0 and 8.30. Daily. Cont. perfs.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Con., 6-11. "ARIZONA KID," with Warner Baxter and Mona Maris (Talking), 8.55 and 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous, 6-11. Edgar Wallace's film, "THE SQUEAKER." To-night, at 6.45 and 9.15. Gaumont Sound News and Comedy Feature. All Talking.

CARLTON, Haymarket. To-night, Last 2 Performances, at 6 o'c., 8.45. Maurice Chevalier and all the Paramount Stars in "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE." All Talking, Singing, Everything. Reg. 2211. To-morrow, in the presence of H.R.H. Prince George, "With Byrd at the South Pole." World's Greatest Adventure. Three sessions, at 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45.

DOMINION.—"PHANTOM OF THE OPERA." Talking, Sound and Colour. With Lon Chaney and cast of 6,000. Also Stupendous Stage Show by MAX RIVERS and Cast of 50. To-morrow at 8.30 and thereafter daily at 2.30 and 8.30.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. "THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI," a Tornado of Human Emotions, with LOUIS WOLHEIM and KAY JOHNSON. Also "The Richest Man in the World," with Robert Montgomery and Lella Hyams ALL-TALKING Pictures.

KENSINGTON.—To-night, Talk, "HEARTS IN EXILE" (Dolores Costello). Silent, "WHITE ROSES." Next Monday, 3 days, Talk, "THEIR OWN DESIRE" (Norma Shearer), etc.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 6-11. Last day, Jean Hersholt and Eleanor Boardman in "MAMBA," at 7.10 and 9.45. Also Wm. Collier, Jr., in "The Melody Man." Gaumont Sound News. All Talking.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 6-11. Last day, "DUMB-BELLS in ERMINE," with Robert Armstrong and Barbara Kent (Talking), 7.30, 9.50. Also British Movietone News.

PALAIS DE LUXE. SILENT. (Opp. Trocadero.) TO-NIGHT, at 6, and all next week LYA DE PUTTI in MANON LESCAUT. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in THE VAGABOND.

PLAZA. Murder! Baffling Mysteries! Gripping Thrills! "THE BENSON MURDER CASE," by Van Dine, with Wm. Powell (as Philo Vance), Eugene Pallette. All Talking! And "STARK NATURE," most amazing Animal Film since "Chang." To-night, 6 o'c., 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Lang. 1744. John McCormack, World Famous Tenor, in "SONG O' MY HEART." Advance bookings, 2s. 4d. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Not Sundays.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Dolores Del Rio in "THE BAD ONE," and Dorothy Mackaill in "THE FLIRTING WIDOW." Padd. 9911.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All-Talking Programme, "MEN WITHOUT WOMEN," starring KENNETH McKENNA; SALLY BLANE and JUNE CLYDE in "TANNED LEGS."

TIVOLI, Temple Bar 5222. 6-11. Last day of Robert Woolsey and Bert Wheeler in "THE CUCKOOS," at 6.39 and 9.14. Also Mickey Mouse, British Movietone News, and Comedy Feature. All Talking.

ART GALLERIES.

RENOIR and the POST-IMPRESSIONISTS. NEW SCULPTURE by CSAKY.
ALEX. REID and LEFEVRE (Lefevre Galleries), 1a, King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 10—6. Sat., 10—1.

ANGLADA-CAMARASA. Exhibition of Paintings by the most famous living Spanish Painter, ANGLADA-CAMARASA. LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester Sq. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

ANIMAL PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS. Exhibition of recent work by living artists. July 9 to August 23. Admission Free.—HEAL'S MANSARD ANNEXE, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Summer Exhibition of Pictures by Cameron, Brangwyn, Steer, Nicholls, Arnesby Brown, Segantini, Allan Ramsay. Also by painters of the Nineteenth Century French and Dutch Schools.—9, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton Place, W. GREAT EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS by LIVING AMERICAN ARTISTS, also A. H. KNIGHTON HAMMOND'S Watercolours, 10-6.

BREVES' LALIQUE GALLERIES. Comprehensive Exhibition of Glass by René Lalique, including rare and unique specimens. Daily, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Imperial Court, 2, Basil Street, Sloane Street, S.W.3. (Lift to second floor.)

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent St., S.W.1.—First Exhibition of PAINTINGS and WATERCOLOURS by D-RA CROCKETT (Countess Eric Lewenhaupt). PAINTINGS by HYAM MYER.

M. KNOEDLER AND CO., INC., 15, OLD BOND STREET, W.1. Exhibition of SCULPTURE by HERBERT HASELTINE, including the model of Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Rawalji, The British Champion Animals, "Les Revenants," etc., etc. Daily, 10-6 (Sats. 10-1), until August 9. Catalogues sold in aid of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond Street, W.1. EXHIBITION of FLOWER PAINTINGS by TERENCE LOUDON. Daily, 10 to 6. Sat., 10 to 1. Adm. free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS GALLERY. Paintings by CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, etc. 73, Grosvenor Street (off New Bond Street).

THE FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. FLOWER PAINTINGS by CARL HAMPEL. 2. REMBRANDT ETCHINGS, 1606-1669. 3. Paintings and Water-colours by Leading Artists. 148, New Bond Street. Admission free.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Contemporary British Art and Copies Old Masters.—121, Charing Cross Road. Admission free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond St. 1. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS. 261h Annual Exhibition. 2. Water-colours, Drawings and Stained Glass from the studio of the late HENRY HOLIDAY. Admission and catalogues free.

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

EARLY TENNYSON.

By JAMES AGATE.

Arts Wednesday, July 16.

"THE DEVIL AND THE LADY."

A Play. By Alfred Tennyson.

Like all other wage-slaves the dramatic critic, at this time of year, looks forward to the holidays. But there is another kind of holiday, the unofficial sort, when no manager produces any play, and the critic to fill his space retires to some soulful tarn and, with the help of a convenient piece of slate, records his impressions of somebody's memoirs. Such holidays, thanks to the Arts Theatre Club, that busy bee among dramatic enterprises, are now impracticable, though I confess to feeling it somewhat hard that one should be lugged back to town to see a performance of a play which has been still-born these one hundred and seven years. "The Devil and the Lady," written by the poet Tennyson at the age of 14, is doubtless of enormous interest to pedants, scholiasts, and the whole clamjamphrie of the bookish.

As a play to be acted and enjoyed it is difficult to know what to say about it except that it is dull, and that the hour and a quarter which the abridged version takes is about an hour too long. It is, of course, a marvellous achievement for a boy of 14, just as to drive a golf-ball 250 yards would be a marvellous achievement for a youth of that age. But one would not choose to spend a hot evening traipsing round a golf-course watching precocity, and I really could not see that anybody at the Arts Theatre was more enlivened than decorousness suggested.

The Plot.

The play, in so far as it is a play, concerns the faithfulness of young wives whose elderly husbands go upon a journey, a matter to tax your boy of 14, however marvellous. It would seem that there are five possibilities here, and no more than five. One: the wife loves her husband. Taking the English view of the matter, no more remains to be said. Two: the wife loves her husband, but, possibly as the result of an education finished abroad, contrives also to love somebody else to whom she does not yield. Three: circumstances as in foregoing, but the lady yields. Four: the lady does not love her husband, and yields prestissimo. Five: circumstances as in foregoing, but the lady is not solicited. And if your mathematician can get any more out of these permutations and combinations, write me down a Dutchman! Young Tennyson, whose researches into the matter were presumably on paper, lumped all our cases into the one proposition, that young wives spend the whole of wifehood waiting for their husbands' enforced absences, if not actually arranging them. Magus, who, incidentally, is the most infamous of bores, enjoins prudence upon Amoret, who only awaits her husband's departure to exclaim:—

> Go thy ways!
> Thou yellowest leaf on Autumn's wither'd tree!
> Thou sickliest ear of all the sheaf! thou clod!
> Thou fireless mixture of Earth's coldest clay!
> Thou crazy dotard, crusted o'er with age
> As thick as ice upon a standing pool!
> Thou shrunken, sapless, wizen Grasshopper,
> Consuming the green promise of my youth!
> Go, get thee gone, and evil winds attend thee,
> Thou antidote to love! thou bane of Hope...

The apostrophe continues for a time, after which the lady informs the audience that her husband

> bears a charmed life and will outlast me
> In mustiness of dry longevity,
> Like some tough mummy wither'd, not decay'd—
> His years are countless as the dusty race
> That people an old Cheese and flourish only
> In the unsoundest parts on't.

But Magus has hired the Devil to keep his wife's virtue, and the rest of the play concerns the pickle which ensues, in the course of which pickle the Devil, garbed like Fred Emney in a pantomime, is mistaken by the lady's suitors for the lady herself.

The Verse.

I am not a literary critic, and therefore beg that no importance be attached to any views hazarded here upon this play's literary adumbrations. Nathless I will suggest that the use of "eftsoons" in this piece suggests the boy of 14. Also that such passages as:—

> The mirror of the silver lake
> In its clear picture deftly pencilling
> The soft inversion of the tremulous woods—

and—

> Like the low hum of the delighted bee
> In the calyx of a lily—

foreshadow the poet which the boy was to become. Some of the stuff bears a remarkable resemblance to the older Tennyson, who, when he wanted to describe a veal-and-ham pie, could perpetrate agonies of poetising. That in this case the child was the father of the man is proved by this description of an adolescent:—

> Perchance some smooth-chinn'd Tyro just emerging
> From Hobbledehoyhood's twilight, and elated
> With the dark sproutings of incipient beard.

Or you might say that this is first cousin to the famous description of King Arthur's moustache:—

> The knightly growth that fringed his upper lip.

Such lines as:—

> Affairs of high importance call me hence
> and
> Maugre my wholesome admonitions

are not worse blank verse than Mr. Shaw contrived when he wrote his prize-fighting play, and, of course, there are the usual echoes from Shakespeare. Perhaps the most interesting thing, technically considered, is the attempt to make the Devil humorous while keeping the poetic metre, a shipwreck which the great poets have instinctively avoided. The attempt does not come off even with this wonderfully clever young man, though perhaps it was worth while reprinting the play as an object-lesson. Whether it was worth acting is another matter.

The Acting.

The Devil was in the capable hands of Mr. Baliol Holloway, who brought to the part his famous sense of obvious personal enjoyment. It was unfortunate, however, that this admirable actor should relapse into his one fault, that of delivering each line as though no line of verse had ever been spoken before and none would ever be attempted again. This unhappy defect, which might almost be described as asthmatic memory, very nearly marred a performance of great gusto. Mr. Saintsbury played Magus as though he were acting in all the plays of Shakespeare and Marlowe put together, with Beaumont and Fletcher thrown in; this performance was a terrific to-do about nothing in particular. As the wife, Miss Barbara Hoffe did all things which were reasonable and comely, and a lot of other actors looked like Elizabethans or something of the sort. There was some incidental music for piano, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and drums, a concatenation wittily harking back to the famous and uniquely constituted orchestra in "Maud." The composer was Mr. Frederic Austin, and I suppose there is a kind of consonance in his neo-Georgian elucidation of an Elizabethan theme by a Victorian poet.

The entertainment concluded with "The Dumb Wife of Cheapside," in which Mr. Ashley Dukes refurbishes an old lark with much economy of diction and shrewdness of wit. This was performed by very nearly the same cast as the other piece, and with a change of costume which was largely unnecessary. Altogether one of the Arts Theatre Club's more resolutely larksome evenings.

The Victoria Palace is to revert to variety programmes for a short season, beginning to-morrow, when the bill will include Miss Nellie Wallace, Mr. Will Hay, Mr. Stephanie Anderson's New Mid-Air Girls, Mr. Jack Barty, Rio and Santos, Mr. Brian Lawrence, Miss Lucile Chalfant, and the Zanfrellas.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-night.—Globe: "Julius Cæsar, the Dictator." (Elizabethan Stage Circle.)

July 23.—Arts: "Dance With No Music." Lyceum: "Traffic."

An extremely interesting production will be seen at the Globe Theatre to-night, when Mr. William Poel will present six episodes from George Chapman's tragedy "Cæsar and Pompey." This play, which is approaching its third centenary (it is dated 1631), shows Julius Cæsar at an earlier stage than Shakespeare's play; apart from its intrinsic interest, the production will serve to remind many people that its author was something more than the translator of Homer, who enchanted Keats! This is not, of course, the first time Mr. Poel has revived a Chapman play; his production of "Charles, Duke of Byron" may be remembered. The fine work Mr. Poel has done in the cause of the theatre may be gauged from the fact that during the 79 years of his life the revivals for which he has been responsible include "The Duchess of Malfi," "Dr. Faustus," "Edward II.," "Arden of Feversham," "The Poetaster," and "Everyman."

Mr. D. A. Clarke Smith will play the part of Julius Cæsar in the Chapman tragedy, and others in the cast are Miss Sara Allgood and Mr. D. Hay Petrie. The characters in the "six episodes arranged as a prelude to Shakespeare's play 'Julius Cæsar'" include Pompey, Cato, Brutus, Antony, Atticus, Balbus, Oppius, Dolabella, and Cicero, whose dialogue is adapted from his letters to Atticus. The performance, unfortunately, is not open to the general public, but only to members of the Elizabethan Stage Circle.

Business at the Grafton Theatre has shown such a marked improvement during the past week that the season will continue for a further fortnight. The Grafton will then be closed until the autumn, when it will reopen, probably with a play by Jean Costean.

Mr. H. K. Ayliff, who is being succeeded at Birmingham by Mr. Maxwell Wray, will in future confine his activities to Sir Barry Jackson's London productions. He is bringing with him his assistant, Mr. Matthew Forsyth. "The Apple Cart," by the way, which is now on tour, will be at Brixton this week.

Actors and musicians will take part in a cricket match in aid of the Musician's Benevolent Fund, which will take place at the Hampstead Cricket Ground, Lymington Road, Finchley Road, to-morrow week. Mr. Owen Nares will captain the actors' team, which will include Messrs. Dennis King, Clifford Mollison, Cedric Hardwicke, R. C. Sherriff, Robert Holmes, Sam Livesey, Jack Livesey, Frank Gregory, and Martin Lewis; Mr. Arthur Cranmer will captain the musicians, and in the team will be Messrs. R. Kennerley Rumford, Topliss Green, Archibald Winter, Walter Saul, Parry Jones, Walter O'Donnell, Arthur Vickers, Kingsley Lark, J. Fairbrothers, and Captain Owen Mase of the B.B.C. A minimum contribution of 2s. 6d. to the Secretary of the Fund (16, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1) is necessary to effect entrance.

"Traffic," which opens at the Lyceum next Wednesday, seems to be a full-blooded holiday entertainment, full of crooks, detectives, and stolen jewels. Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry has a "drunk" scene like the one in "The Terror"; Mr. Henry Carlisle plays a crook who is stone-deaf, and uses a patent ear-phone; and Miss Mary Glynne wears pyjamas which cost nearly £100. So there.

The cast of "Dance With No Music" at the Arts Theatre (also on Wednesday) comprises Miss Madeleine Carroll, Miss Leonora Corbett, Miss Gladys Evan-Morgan, Miss Kay Hammond, Miss Daisy Markham, Miss Winifred Oughton, Miss Laura Smithson (the last two newcomers to the cast), and Messrs. Roland Culver, W. E. C. Jenkins, Arthur Macrae, Drelincourt Odlum, and Derek Williams. Miss Auriol Lee will produce.

Two new members of the company of "Charlot's Masquerade" are Mr. Anton Dolin and Miss Dora Vadimova, who will appear in the Cyril Scott and Eric Coates ballets and in a dance to music by Debussy. Miss Vadimova, who has been dancing in Russian ballet for five years, will be making her debut in revue.

Mr. Leon M. Lion is to produce "Street Scene" in London in the early autumn. This play, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1929, is of course by Mr. Elmer Rice, author of "The Adding Machine" and of "On Trial." Mr. Lion saw "Street Scene" when he was last in New York. The author will co-operate in the London production, and will direct rehearsals here as he did in New York.

To-morrow the Coliseum will begin a new spectacular attraction, "Parisian Novelties," to be presented by a company of thirty singers and dancers, including Miss Helen de Frey and Miss Edna Squire-Brown. Mr. Santiago has designed the items, which include a scene at a Hungarian Royal Hunting Box, a beach scene, and a representation of an Oriental tapestry. Other numbers in the programme will be given by Miss Jose Collins and Mr. Harry Holman, who, after an absence of five years, is returning in his "Hard-Boiled Hampton" sketch. At the Palladium the programme includes Mr. Jack Smith, the "whispering baritone," the "Four Chaps" (Messrs. Bobbie Comber, Paul England, Claude Hulbert, and Eddie Childs), Miss Laurie Devine, Miss Irene Bordoni, and Mr. Bransby Williams.

Miss Mercia Swinburne and Mr. George Relph will join the cast of "Almost a Honeymoon," the successful farce at the Garrick Theatre, to-morrow. "Almost a Honeymoon" passed its 200th performance some while ago.

Mr. Nicholas Hannen has had a great success in his South African tour, especially with "Many Waters," originally produced at the Ambassadors Theatre. He will probably be seen in the West End in the autumn.

Another revival is announced at the Everyman Theatre for July 30, when "Prunella," the fantasy by Mr. Laurence Housman and Mr. H. Granville Barker, will be produced. It will be an event of unusual interest, since an entirely new and hitherto unpublished act recently written will be presented for the first time on any stage. Mr. Ernest Milton will be Pierrot, while the title-rôle is in the hands of Miss Joan Harben, Miss Mary Jerrold's daughter. Mr. Peter Ridgeway and Mr. Horace Sequeira also appear in the play, which is being produced by Miss Muriel Pratt.

Miss Madge Atkinson will give a dance recital at the Rudolf Steiner Hall, London, on Thursday, when she will present, amongst other items, a series of mimed interpretations of Moussorgsky's "Tableaux d'une Exposition."

"The Man in Possession," at the Ambassadors Theatre, had its 200th performance last Wednesday, and continues to attract full houses. Another play (a revival) which is doing well is "Jealousy," at the Little; this theatre is having its first spell of good luck for months.

Mrs. H. B. Phillips, joint managing director of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, has made a protest against criticisms of the season now in progress at the Strand Theatre. "Our imperfections," she says, "are due solely to lack of means, and we already give more than the public pays for. I maintain that this company of young and enthusiastic people could give the most perfect performances if a little more money could be spent on preparation, and I think we deserve some recognition by music-lovers for what has been accomplished without any subsidy."

D. F.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

DOES IT PAY TO REDOUBLE?

Both in Auction and in Contract it can be a very paying proposition to redouble a high bid. If success seems assured, a redouble in Contract is more particularly remunerative as the score below the line is so largely increased. One should, however, be certain of success before redoubling. In Auction it is often advisable to redouble merely on probable success, if opponents can be driven back to rebidding their suit, and if this can be doubled to advantage.

In Contract situations of competitive bidding are rarer, and consequently redoubling to drive opponents back to their suit hardly exists. The poker-like method of handling high bids practically disappears from Contract, and in its place we find bidding which is founded mostly on valuation, and which is not dependent on competitions between opponents. All bidding should, in fact, be founded on high-card valuation and on distribution. If bidding which is founded on valuation has been accurately done, then success in a redouble is assured in the majority of cases. There are cases, of course, where one will always be defeated by a freakish distribution. The sound bidder who foresees this will normally allow a margin for an unlucky distribution. His best estimates, however, will sometimes be upset, as happened in the case described below.

AN UNLUCKY REDOUBLE.

The dealer (B) distributed the cards as follows:—

	♠ 6 3 ♥ 9 5 3 ♦ K 7 4 ♣ 10 9 8 6 2	
♠ 10 5 4 ♥ K-10 4 2 ♦ Q J 10 9 8 2	Y A B Z	♠ J 9 8 7 2 ♥ A ♦ A 6 3 ♣ K Q 5 4
	♠ A K Q ♥ Q J 8 7 6 ♦ 5 ♣ A J 7 3	

Bidding was opened by the dealer making an approach bid of "One Club." Z bid "One Heart"; A and Y passed, and B bid "One Spade"; Z bid "Two Hearts"; A, "Two Spades"; Y then made a really bad supporting bid of "Three Hearts"; B said "Three Spades"; Z, "Four Hearts"; A doubled; Y and B passed, and Z redoubled, and all passed. From Z's point of view his redouble did not seem unsound. He estimated that he could only lose one trick in Diamonds, one in Clubs (as the King and Queen should be with B, who bid Clubs), and only one in Hearts, as his partner had supported the suit. If his partner had not the Ace or King of Hearts, then he must have the Ace of Diamonds, and another probable trick or two to justify his supporting bid. Actually his partner had not a single trick, and as there was no hope of getting in to Dummy's hand, Z was forced to lead away from his own hand, and was eventually five tricks down on his redoubled contract, a loss of 1,000 points in Auction and 2,000 in Contract if not vulnerable, but 3,600 points if vulnerable. As the bidding happened to develop into a competition between the sides, and proceeded on lines which would have been the same in both Auction and Contract, a comparison of the penalties incurred in this extremely unlucky case will be interesting.

AN ESTIMATE OF CHANCES.

If we compare the penalties in the three cases, (1) Auction, (2) Contract non-vulnerable, and (3) Contract vulnerable, with the size of the normal rubber in each instance, we see that in case 1 the penalty incurred would be equal to nearly three Auction rubbers; in case 2 to about two Contract rubbers; while in case 3 it would be equal to about four Contract rubbers. The odds against redoubling in cases 1 and 3 are then practically prohibitive. As a paying proposition one should never venture on redoubling in these two cases even on a hand like that held by Z. It is apparently an attractive hand for a redouble after a support from one's partner, but a consideration of the odds shows that the risk is not worth while. In case 2 the odds are different, and one might always redouble in the circumstances. Success means 480 points below the line plus 100 above. Add to this the value of the game, and we have a total of nearly 1,000 points in view. It should be odds on Z making his contract, and if he succeeds the redouble means that he has collected an additional 290 points. If he makes an over trick, which should be sufficiently probable in the bidding circumstances, he will collect a further 200 points. If he does not succeed, then the loss of even two tricks redoubled does not amount to half a normal rubber. There should, of course, have been no possibility of going down more than a couple of tricks after the bidding which took place, and even allowing for a moderately unlucky distribution success should have been, say, three or four to one in favour of the declarer. The chance of redoubling is then worth taking in Contract when not vulnerable. Even such a favourable chance, however, would not justify a redouble in Auction or in Contract when vulnerable.

THE ORIGIN OF MANY DISASTERS.

Bridge disasters can often be traced to one bad bid, and here Y's supporting bid of "Three Hearts" was the real cause of the heavy loss. It is unlikely that Z would have gone on bidding up to "Four Hearts" without Y's support, and he would certainly not have redoubled. Had play been in "Three Spades" AB could not have made their contract, assuming that three rounds of Spades were played out at the start and that Y discards the 4 of Diamonds on the third round to warn Z against leading this suit. Y's bad supporting bid turned a perfectly harmless (if not actually profitable) situation into a disastrous loss. Z's redouble should have been profitable if Y's bid had been sound. It seemed very improbable that Z could fail in his contract after being supported by his partner. There is on these occasions the additional factor—the partner—to be taken into account when meditating a redouble. The risk of an unlucky distribution such as the above is bad enough, without having to add the further risk of an irresponsible bid from a partner.

The distribution of cards is such a dangerously uncertain factor that the fullest allowance must be made for this when considering a redouble. It is important, too, to bear in mind the fact that the partner's support may have been largely on distribution (a chicane or a singleton), and also the fact that the opponent's double may have been founded on a freakish distribution as well as on an adequate share of high cards. A redouble seems justifiable only when immediate control of play is assured and when bidding has been sound.

THE "VANDERBILT CLUB" CONVENTION.

Public attention has been drawn to a notice on the "Vanderbilt Club" Convention which has appeared in the card-room of the Portland Club. The notice affects the club only, but such general interest is attached to it that it is as well that the actual wording, which is as follows, should be known: "In consequence of representations from many members of the club, the Committee have had under consideration the advisability of retaining the use of the 'Vanderbilt Club' Convention. After careful consideration, they have come to the conclusion that, in order to meet the views of members and in the best interests of Contract Bridge, a further extended trial should be given to playing the game without this Convention.

"Accordingly, the Committee ask members to discontinue from to-day the use of the 'Vanderbilt Club' Convention. July 9, 1930."

Up till the moment of the appearance of this notice the "Vanderbilt Club" Convention was in use in all games of Contract in the Portland Club, and the result of the proposed extended trial without this convention will be watched with interest. During the course of the trial sufficient evidence should become available for accurate opinions to be formed on whether Contract can be played efficiently without some artificial way of announcing a strong hand in an original bid. It will be interesting, too, to note whether the game does not become duller if played without some conventional original bid which ensures a response from th partner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGER.—If Dummy puts down his hand after the auction is closed and before a card has been led, the player on his left cannot demand a new deal. Law 37 deals with the case of cards being exposed *before* the auction is closed.

S. S. A. inquires what is the best bid when holding Spades, Q, J, 10, 9, 8; Hearts, x; Dia-

Continued at foot of next column.

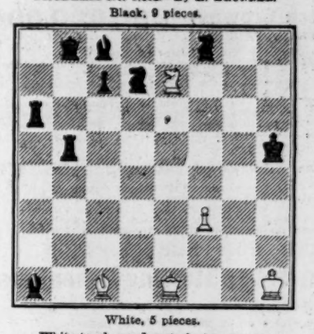
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,301: 1. Q—K17, K—B3; 2. Q—K7, any move; 3. Q mates accordingly. If Black plays, 1. K—R4, 2. Q—B3 (ch), K moves; 3. Q, or B mates accordingly; if 1. K—R2, 2. Q x B (ch), etc.; and if 1. B moves, then, 2. Q—K17 (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 2,302.—By E. BRUNNER.

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

This problem may surprise the critics who, with little knowledge of Chess problems, scoff, because White, generally, has the superior force. Here, Black largely predominates. And every piece is essential to defeat illusive "tries."

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,298 is acknowledged from C. Jacovitz, New York ("Very good indeed").

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,300 are acknowledged from Abdahab, Dr. D. H. Fraser, E. J. Gibbs, S. H. Hossell, J. G. Laslett, P. Martin, F. H. Merrick, A. M. Pass, F. G. Pratt, Senex, and J. S. Wood. 1. Q—Q sq, suggested by F. C. H., is defeated by P—B5! Mr. A. K. Elworthy's composition received the customary appreciations from solvers, and we regret that their remarks were crowded out last Sunday.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,301 have been received from J. E. Vaughan ("Charming and difficult"), E. C. de Segundo, Sapere Aude, Arbieff, F. Hurst ("A nice lightweight"), E. G. Barlow ("Very interesting"), Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Tramp ("Pieces few, mates many"), Abdahab ("Delightful"), I. M. Brown, Ragusa No. 2, Edgley, Clephane, H. W. Meadows, R. H. Thompson, Dr. Edridge-Green, J. F. Robins, W. G. Lowe, F. H. Merrick, H. T. Asche, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, J. I. Binks ("2. Q—K7—the main play—is most elusive and clever"), F. H. Summers ("Merry and bright"), V. G. Walrond, R. W. Seaton ("A variety of eight mates!"), E. A. Lassen, J. R. Wilson, F. Powell, P. Martin, A. Le Grys, Shay, C. White, Brndee, S. D. Gibson, F. P. Younghusband, J. Silbersweig, B. C. Dickinson, E. F. Cowen, A. M. Pass, Mala, J. P. Orr, Dr. D. H. Fraser, J. W. Pearson ("An excellent problem"), and H. C. Robson.

The difficult point in this problem, after the key-move is: K—B3; 2. Q—K7! The rest is easy. 1. Q—K1 sq (ch), is defeated by 2 . . . K—Q4; or K—K13; accordingly. And 1. Q—B6 (?), by B—Q3!

QUARTERLY SOLVERS' LIST—APRIL-JULY, 1930.

Many solvers are thanked for appreciative letters, re the problems published in the SUNDAY TIMES, in the months of April, May, and June, 1930. The three-movers by Mr. B. J. de C. Andrade and Mr. Henry A. Read are specially mentioned.

Sixteen solvers made full marks (ninety-five), and are to be congratulated upon their accurate insight and painstaking analysis:—"Abdahab," Gourack, Renfrewshire; Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Sutton; F. Hurst, Buckhurst Hill; C. Jacovitz, New York, U.S.; M. E. M. Jago, Sutton; W. G. Lowe, Neston Wirral, Cheshire; "Mala," Davos-Platz, Switzerland; H. W. Meadows, Stamford Hill; J. F. Powell, Lambeth, S.E.; "Scitam," Brasenose College, Oxford; A. F. Scott, Bradford; "Shay," Reading; V. H. Sladen, Eastbourne; R. H. Thompson, Highbury, N.; V. G. Walrond, Haslingden, Rossend; and F. P. Younghusband, Braintree.

Close seconds were: J. I. Binks, Purley; I. M. Brown, Bradford, and "Sapere Aude," Birkenhead, with ninety marks each.

Then followed "Clephane," Lyceum Club, Piccadilly; "Emdee," Newport, Fife; S. D. Gibson, Belper; E. A. Lassen, Bradford; A. Le Grys, Crawley Down, Sussex; P. Martin, Streatham; F. H. Merrick, Shepperton; E. W. Seaton, Broadstairs; F. H. Summers, Lizard, Cornwall; J. E. Vaughan, Hove; A. Ward, Salcombe, Devon; and J. R. Wilson, Jersey, C.I., each eighty-five. J. P. Orr, Earl's Court, and E. C. de Segundo, Blackfriars House, E.C., each eighty. E. F. Cowen, Barnet; Dr. Edridge-Green, Walm Lane, N.W.; and Mrs. A. M. Pass, Barrow-in-Furness, each seventy-five. "Edgley," late St. John's Wood; Dr. D. H. Fraser, Hampstead; W. Friedland, Bradford Avenue, E.C.; J. Silbersweig, Bow; and C. White, Birmingham, each seventy. C. E. Craig, Sidmouth, Devon; R. W. Hopkins, Waltham Cross; J. F. Robins, Exeter; H. C. Robson, Cambridge; Rev. W. Scott, Elgin; and "Tramp," Liverpool, each sixty-five. E. J. Gibbs, East Ham; Horace H. King, Temple, E.C.; and J. A. Shaljean, Harrow, each sixty. "Ballygiblin," Washington, Sussex; M. Nierenstein, Bristol; W. R. Rayer, Holcombe Rogus, Devon; and A. Wingate, Norton Folgate, E.C., each fifty-five. E. A. Chamberlain, Amberley, Glos.; B. C. Dickinson, Branton, Devon; and S. W. Garrod, Leytonstone, each fifty. Emily Chase, Lyceum Club; W. J. Herbert, Newquay; "Heureka," Hampstead; J. G. Laslett, Bolton, Lancs; Mrs. Gordon Stewart, Billingshurst, Sussex; and "Vane," Nutfield, Surrey, each forty-five. H. H. Greenway, Moseley, Birmingham; R. H. Kettle, St. Leonards; and J. W. Pearson, Hanwell, each forty. R. E. Aspin, New Romney; H. T. Asche, Sydenham; E. G. Barlow, Bournemouth; W. H. Carter, Keighley; and A. R. Gupta, Kensington, thirty-five each. C. V. Bean, Tonbridge; S. H. Hossell, Weston-super-Mare; and A. Smart, London Stock Exchange, each thirty. Thirty-eight other solvers made below thirty marks.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Seventeen European countries and the United States of America are competing in the International Team Tournament at Hamburg for the Hamilton-Russell Cup, won by Hungary in the first Team Tournament in London, 1927. The British representatives are Mir Sultan Khan, Sir G. A. Thomas, Bt., F. D. Yates, W. Winter, and T. H. Tylor.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,330.

(The Seventh of the Quarter.)

Through this the eloping fair is fain to rove,
That guards the dusky purlieus of the grove;
The whole with sudden action and appeal
Nips the fond hope that sanguine hearts conceal.

1. Two flaming things make borough when combined.
2. Ask, and no lack of sheets you here will find.
3. A slight blow lurks within this sign of woe.
4. We see this bright flower in soft meadows glow.
5. Here nests the bird that loves the mountain's crown.
6. Yellow and swift, a stream of old renown.

W. J. B.

Solutions addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, 186, *Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,329 AND ANSWER.

An Eastern father, say, or Eastern brother,
It matters not a bit which you select;
Two words, the anagrams of one another,
Will furnish a nomenclature correct.

1. To find the ass you must transform a fruit.
2. Result confused provides a sound to suit.
3. From periodical a Jew we frame.
4. That which is fettered mix, and mammal name.
5. Thing change with care, and darkness can be found.
6. An overcoat—constriction twisted round.
7. This river fashion from a reddish shade.
8. A metal out of mental power made. SILEX.

1. O N A G E R
2. R U S T L E
3. I S R A E L
4. E C H I D N A
5. N I G H T
6. T A G L I O N I
7. A R N O
8. L A T T E N

NOTES.—Lights and uprights, all are anagrams: 1. Orange. 2. Result. 3. Serial. 4. Chained. 5. Thing. 6. Ligation. 7. Roan. 8. Talent.

Acrostic No. 1,328 (*Duleepsinhji*).—Correct answers were received from 154 solvers, incorrect from 58, and two were late.

No alternatives can be accepted for either the first or last light of No 1,327.

DIOGENES.—"Lucific" merely means "producing light."

LEONIA.—"Dreams" does not answer at all.

Continued from preceding column.

monds, A, K, Q, x; Clubs, K, x, x,

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

A PROBLEM IN BIOGRAPHY.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

I.

M. André Maurois, in his fascinating "Aspects de la Biographie," has set forth the difficulties of the biographer so fully and so convincingly that we can be forgiven if we now distrust all ancient biographies and are inclined to doubt the possibility of any future ones. Are we to approach our subject from the point of view of the scientist or from that of the literary artist? If the former, at what stage can we be sure that we are in possession of the whole facts, or at any rate of sufficient facts to warrant a judgment? If the latter, why trouble at all about research for facts if you are going to rely on what it pleases you to call your sixth sense, or your virtue as an imaginative artist? If the "insight into character" upon which you pride yourself is so remarkable and so reliable that by sheer genius you can get nearer the truth about a man on the basis of ten facts than a mere plodding "scientist" can on the basis of ten thousand, why admit your dependence even on so many as ten? Why will not eight suffice, or six: why, indeed, not dispense with fact altogether, and trust, like a woman, to your "intuition"? On the other hand, if you refuse to draw conclusions except on the basis of facts, how, in the first place, can you be sure that you know *all* the facts, and in the second place what is to hinder someone else drawing a quite opposite conclusion from virtually the same facts, as in the case of the so different verdicts of Froude and Miss Drew upon Carlyle and Jane? A Thayer spends his life scrupulously collecting information about Beethoven, and sets it before us soberly with the minimum of comment. He is thereupon told by a Romain Rolland that he is a person of no imagination who is quite incompetent to show us Beethoven as he really was. M. Rolland then paints Beethoven as *he* conceives him to have been—and a host of irritated reviewers tell M. Rolland that such a Beethoven never existed except in the too incandescent imagination of the author.

STANDPOINT OF VICTORIAN BIOGRAPHY.

M. Maurois's book should be of particular interest to all who propose to write musical biography, for this branch of the art—or science, if you prefer that—has as yet hardly emerged out of the nursery stage. In this country the highest ideal of thoroughness and scrupulousness has been set before us by Professor Terry, who, in his lives of Sebastian and John Christian Bach, has brought the methods of historical science in general to bear upon the unearthing of facts. But the two Bachs, and especially John Sebastian, are peculiar cases in this respect—with all that we now know about their outward careers we still know next to nothing about them as human beings; no one, in all probability, will ever be able to say what manner of man Sebastian Bach was in himself.

The nearer we come to modern times the more abundant the first-hand documents about musicians—letters, memoirs, and so on—become. But the nearer we come to modern times the greater is the tendency to see the subject from the moral point of view of the nineteenth century. The Victorian biographer saw his man as Hero; and to the contemporaries of Mr. Samuel Smiles the Hero simply could not do things that were done every day by ordinary people. It was really inadmissible that a Purcell or a Mozart, for instance, could ever have drunk to excess, or a Beethoven, as Mr. Agate puts it ironically in one of his novels, ever have caught anything more serious than a common cold. And when, in the early years of the present century, it was shown beyond dispute that Wagner exhibited in abundance several of the ordinary failings, amiable and unamiable, of ordinary humanity, the literary descendants of Mr. Smiles rose up and cursed with bell, book and candle the criminals who had dared to suggest that when he was not writing fine music Wagner was behaving very much like themselves and the rest of us.

THE MAN AND HIS ART.

The naive point of view of these good people is that of Tennyson, who objected to too close an inquiry into the actions and the character of Byron: had we not Byron's poetry, he innocently asked, and was not that enough? In our own day we have seen otherwise quite intelligent people—reviewers and so on—become positively impolite when attempts have been made to probe a little more deeply than of old into the psychology of a Beethoven or a Mozart or a Schubert with the aid of certain facts, old or new, about their physiology.

The enormous vogue of biography, however, shows that mankind has an inextinguishable curiosity about its great men; and if we are to have biographies at all we may as well have accurate ones. Even if an artist's character or some of his actions have had no perceptible influence upon his art, the character and the actions may be interesting for their own sakes; a Shelley or a Balzac or a Wagner is a fascinating figure even for those who may never have read a line or heard a note of his work. And since nothing will stop the amateur biographer from generalising about his subject on the basis of few facts, or of facts imperfectly collated and sifted, there is nothing for it but for the more scientifically-minded biographer to accumulate more and still more facts, and try harder and harder to see the true significance and the correlation of the facts.

About the older composers we shall probably never know much more than we know at present. But about the modern composers so much fresh material is constantly coming to light that, copious as the material already is in some cases, a trustworthy portrait of the man is still difficult, if not impossible. For all that has been written about Liszt, for example, the real Liszt still evades us. New light has recently been thrown on his character by the publication of the Memoirs of the Comtesse d'Agoult; but while these present us with a whole set of new facts, or show us many of the old facts under a new aspect, the problem of Liszt remains even more baffling than before; and at the moment I cannot see either M. Maurois's "scientist" or his "artist" in biography solving it.

LISZT AND MARIE D'AGOULT.

As the reader knows, the young Liszt had a liaison with Marie d'Agoult, who bore him three children, one of them being the later Cosima Wagner. The pair drifted apart after a few years, and Liszt, in the later days, used to speak of Marie with a bitterness that was rare with him in his judgments of people; even the news of her death drew from him nothing but a harsh summing-up of her character as he saw it. The very fact that Liszt was notoriously charitable towards human nature has inclined everyone to think that if he could not extend his normal charity towards Marie there must have been excellent reasons for it; and so the story of their relations has hitherto been told entirely from his point of view. But within the last couple of years or so there have been published certain documents that force us to reconsider our former verdict, though what the future verdict upon the case may be it is at present impossible to say.

After the separation from Liszt, the Comtesse d'Agoult, who was a woman of exceptional intelligence, returned to Paris, took up seriously the profession of letters, and made her mark upon the French literature of the time with various studies in history and politics and with a novel, "Nélida," in which, as everyone at the time knew, she had drawn a rather unflattering portrait of Liszt. She died in 1876, at the age of seventy-one. In the following year her executors published her "Souvenirs." (She wrote, by the way, under the pseudonym of "Daniel Stern"). This volume, however, carried her story down only to 1833, that is to say, some two years before her elopement with Liszt. Apparently, then, the last word to posterity was left with him. But it is now known that she had carried the record much farther than that; and in 1927 her descendants issued, under the title of "Mémoires," a second volume, dealing with the years 1833 to 1854, and telling the whole story of the Liszt union and rupture as she saw them. In addition to this, Marcel Herwegh, the son of Marie's friend the German poet George Herwegh, brought out last year a volume entitled "Au Printemps des Dieux," consisting of the correspondence of Marie and Herwegh, in which there are occasional references to Liszt. In a following article I shall present Liszt as Marie d'Agoult saw him.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

END OF THE SEASON

The season has come to an end, and the critics have nothing to do. The last recital has been given: the last pianistic or violinistic fly has either been duly swatted or has dropped exhausted from the window of the Wigmore. Only the voices of the academies and the music teachers are heard in the land, inviting a reluctant Press to come and hear their students perform. Apparently the musical factories are still turning out pianists and fiddlers by the thousand, regardless of whether the world of music can absorb this huge output. The lads and lassies get up at these end-of-the-term concerts, play their pieces quite nicely, are warmly commended by their friends, and perhaps by their teachers—and then, what? What is going to become of them all? I know only one sight sadder than that of the lamb gambolling in the meadow: it is that of the music student proudly doing his little trick, unmindful of what the future has in store for him. It must surely have been these innocents that Gray had in his mind when he wrote:

> Alas, regardless of their doom
> The little victims play!

But though concerts may cease, wireless music goes on for ever, and provided one does not mind the inevitable difference in quality between radio music and the real thing, one need never be at a loss for entertainment and instruction. I have listened during the past week to a large amount of chamber music, ranging chronologically from the Dittersdorf quartet in E flat (with the added slow movement) to Bax's second violin sonata—a fine work that does not broadcast well, however—Eugene Goossens' first sonatina for violin and piano—the only fault of which is that the mortar is not as good as the bricks—and a lively, garrulous violin sonata by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson.

The programme of British music conducted by Mr. Constant Lambert at Homburg came over none too well, with the exception of the pleasant little Boyce symphony. The microphone seemed to set its face ungallantly against Bax's Symphonic Variations, in spite of the evidently skilled work of Miss Harriet Cohen at the piano.

To broadcast Mr. Clifford Bax's play "Midsummer Madness" (with Mr. Armstrong Gibbs's music) was a mistake; fine-fingered comedy of this kind has no chance when we cannot see the actors and the lively by-play of the stage. The best operas for broadcasting would be those of the eighteenth century, in which the music could shoulder practically the whole burden of the work. Gluck's "Paris and Helen," for example, would be an admirable selection, if only we had singers who could do the music justice.

E. N.

Carl Rosa Opera.

German opera, of the heavy calibre, announces the Carl Rosa management, draws most. Nevertheless on Tuesday one valuable evening of their season at the Strand Theatre was devoted to a revival of Isadore de Lara's "Messalina." Interest hung on whether its abundant ingenuousness might, at a second hearing, crystallise themselves into a significant pattern. No such reaction was detected, though the blameless and often melodious music was well sung, and full-blooded emphasis was given to the score, under Arthur Hammond. Miss Rispah Goodacre, another of the excellent artists in which the feminine personnel of the company is rich at present, made of the voluptuous Roman Empress the discreet matron which she certainly was not, her court of light damsels comporting themselves like perfect ladies, and the young profligates wearing their bath-robes with the stiffness of extreme decorum. How could they do otherwise to such stainless strains? Perhaps it is as well. Were that present that could move them to do otherwise, to give the story the colour of the life purported to be revealed, might not the censor intervene? Hubert Dunkerley's acting alone came somewhere near giving the figure of Hares a twist of credibility; William Boland's Helion was too richly aromatic of the stage to do that. Seldom are there so few opportunities for the sure touch.

On Thursday, Mr. Dunkerley repeated his masterly representation of Rigoletto. The Gilda of Miss Mabel Baker looked quite charming, but sang, all too apparently, with severe physical effort. At first, few seemed to think it worth while attempting to cope with the orchestra, much too heavily handled by Mr. Hammond; but things improved later. The door was a cause of serious apprehension to the actors—not the only one of its kind in the "sets" in use this season.

R.A.M. Opera.

It was in German opera of the heaviest calibre—to wit, "The Valkyrie"—that I saw and heard the opera class of the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday. This year, for their customary week at the Scala Theatre, Wagner's "Ring" opera was given alternately with Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah" (incidentally in costumes lent, in both cases, by the Royal Carl Rosa Company). To one and all concerned in the tense scenes in Hunding's dwelling and the rocky places where, in the end, Brunnhilda is put to sleep, high compliments are due, for, dismissing the very few minor accidents of the moment, the particular performance under notice was a triumph of organisation and team-work. Without exception the principals heard have singable voices and are soundly grounded in their use. Moreover, adherence to a tradition of acting, enlightened, but definitely prescribed in every detail—and for amateurs thus to check a natural tendency towards restlessness of action is no small merit—left only the comparatively light volume of tone to remind one, once in a while, that this was not a company of seasoned professionals. The reminder came but very seldom, for in the midst of his preoccupation in securing so memorable a reading of the score that it is fitting to acclaim it as an outstanding achievement, Lieut. B. Walton O'Donnell found occasion to temper his fine orchestra to the singers' capacity. The production, for which Mr. Cairns James and Miss Isobel McLaren were responsible, was smooth and apt.

H. F.

The Dead Shepherd.

By GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

If aught of our delight may touch the dead,
Pipe very softly, pipe sweetly,
So that our joy be gentle overhead
Tread softly, foot featly.
In odorous dusk by moon-enchanted
streams
Lies one who left us blindly
To shepherd flocks of his defeated dreams
By stars more soft and kindly.
Let filter your fine spray of cooling sound,
But sing not his forsaken
Sheepfolds and hut and purpling moors
around,
Lest memory stir and waken.

THE GALLERIES.

PERSONALITY AND ART.

ANIMAL SCULPTURE.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Great evil has been done to art and artists by the widespread but erroneous belief that the expression of personality is the goal and glory of an artist's endeavour. To begin with, it would be foolish optimism to imagine that even one in every thousand living artists had a personality of sufficient interest to be worth expressing; and in the second place we may be certain that any personal feeling in the art of the greatest masters came there as a by-product, and has never been the result of deliberate and conscious effort.

No artist more interested in himself than in what he is doing is ever likely to achieve greatness; at the best his skill can only make him a virtuoso; and the nonsense often talked about personality has a pernicious effect upon artists, persuading them that they are different from and better than their fellow-men, and that fame may be achieved not by what they do, but by what they are.

An exceedingly advanced French painter, M. Albert Gleizes, has already pointed out that the business of painting through the ages has been "to record, to instruct, and to recall" (*d'enregistrer, d'enseigner, de rappeler*), and if a greater number of contemporary artists took this business of recording more seriously, art-exhibitions would have a much stronger appeal to the general public, and the works in them would be more likely to have some definite value and interest in the present and the future.

HUMBLE-MINDED ARTISTS.

It is the rarest thing in the world for an artist to be so supreme a craftsman that, like Vermeer or Chardin, he can charm and fascinate us by anything he paints. To possess this kind of genius for painting is just as rare as to have a mind like Rembrandt or Michael Angelo. For the painter of to-day to imagine his technique is so marvellous that his reactions to a dish of apples and a bunch of bananas will enrapture the universe, is a dangerous doctrine that seldom leads to anything but disaster.

Our artists of the past seem to have been much more humble-minded. Nobody would assert that men like T. S. Boys or W. Pars—both very well represented in the current exhibition at Walker's Galleries—possessed dominating personalities; but by perfecting their technique to the best of their ability and by concentrating on subjects which seemed to them to have beauty and interest, they were able to produce work which we must always respect, which pleases as many to-day as when it was first painted. There is room for topographical draughtsmen to-day just as much as there was in the eighteenth century, but apart from the work of a mere handful of artists who are capable and content to find beauty in their present surroundings, it may be doubted whether with all our thousands of artists the life of the present day will be recorded pictorially with anything like the fullness and interest that the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries evoked.

HERBERT HASELTINE.

How immensely an artist's work may gain in strength and interest by his very serious concentration on the importance of a subject may be seen in Mr. Herbert Haseltine's exhibition of animal sculpture at Messrs. Knoedler's Gallery. For many years Mr. Haseltine has devoted himself with enthusiasm to the portraiture of prize cattle, and, while nobody who visits this remarkable exhibition can fail to admire the skill in modelling and design which the sculptor brings to his self-appointed task, nobody can doubt the artist's absorption in his model.

Never once is Mr. Haseltine caught parading his technique or his personal outlook. Never does he seem to say, Look how cleverly I have done this, or See how well I have arranged that. Always his selfless cry may be interpreted, "Isn't this a splendid beast?" And that is just what his sculpture exhibition is—splendid beasts very splendidly presented. Whether his sitter be a "Hereford Bull" (3) or a "Sandringham Ewe" (28), a "Suffolk Punch Stallion" (1), or a "Percheron Mare and Foal" (4), Mr. Haseltine has no other thought than to record the essence of the animal before him, not its pretty details which would distract from our conception of the animal as a whole, but its type, its character, and the points which strike an expert. All this he does with complete mastery, and his desire to express the broad general truth of his subject has insensibly led him to express them with a sense of style.

WEALTH OF MATERIAL.

I have heard his noble heads of horses compared by one person to a T'ang horse, by another to a Greek horse of the classical period, and these comparisons, if not altogether apposite, have too much truth in them to be mere flattery For Mr. Haseltine has proceeded by the same road as the T'ang sculptors and the Greek sculptors of the fifth century; he has based his art on nature, and chosen nature at her best in those champion animals which have won prizes at great contests. So did the Greeks build up their ideal of human form, and if Mr. Haseltine's animals are to some extent idealised—as a few have the hardihood to contend—yet in these sculptures it may also be argued that "the ideal is the true real."

Just as the early Italian masters thought no material too good or too precious to lavish on their Madonnas and saints, but would insert jewels if they could get them in diadems and necklaces, so Mr. Haseltine has loved to enrich his beasts with all the wealth of material that is proper to his art. That, it seems to me, is the right spirit, and I cannot understand why any muddle-headed purist should object to Mr. Haseltine partially gold-plating his bronze bull, or to his giving an onyx eye and lapis-lazuli manes-plaits to his bronze stallion. Not only is the merciful man merciful to his beast, but the generous man is generous to his beast, and this wealth of material that Mr. Haseltine lavishes on his animals is a sign and token of his respect for his subject. But he has respect for his material also—as a good artist should have—and never does he commit the sin of adding irrelevant ornament. He distributes his largesse with taste and discretion, never seeking to dazzle with a part, but using all for the greater glory of the whole. This is good craftsmanship, and it is also fine art.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 404.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1830. [Price 7d.

The new London Bridge will, it is said, be opened by His Majesty in person on next St. George's Day.

It is said that the Government is contemplating an abolition of duties between France and England, so that the baggage of travellers need not, in future, be examined between London and Calais.

An attempt was made by resurrection men to snatch the body of Jack Ketch, alias Jack Cheshire, the worthy finisher of the law, who yielded up the ghost a few days since at his house in Bell Court, Giltspur Street.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Ewart gave notice of his intention, in the next session of Parliament, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the punishment by death for stealing cattle, and for stealing in dwelling-houses.

St. John the Baptist's, the Parish Church of Windsor, is celebrated for a representation of the Lord's Supper in oils, which is placed over the communion table; who the artist of this painting may be is buried in obscurity. The painting itself, which was painted before the period of the Commonwealth, was lost for a time, but was discovered in 1707. It was presented to the parish by King George III. in 1788.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

Following a missionary talk by the Bishop of North Queensland, the Gershom Parkington Quintet will broadcast on the National programme. In the evening a concert will be given by the B.B.C. Orchestra.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30-10.45 a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.

3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 93), Bach, "Wer Nur Den Lieben Gott Lässt Walten" ("Who in the Love of God Confideth"); Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Steuart Wilson (tenor), William Barrand (bass); Wireless Chorus; Wireless Orchestra; relayed from Guildhall School of Music.

3.45.—Children's Service: The Man who Started Sunday Schools, by Mr. Stanley Sowton.

4.0.—Missionary Talk: From Pack-horse to Aeroplane, by the Bishop of North Queensland.

4.15.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Aileen D'Orme (soprano), John Morel (baritone).

6.0-6.20.—Milton, 11—Mr. George Rylands reading from Paradise Regained.

6.30 (1,554.4 metres).—Service (in Welsh); Address by Rev. Samuel Williams, relayed from New Siloh Congregational Church, Landore.

8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. P. Gordon Duff, relayed from St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

8.45.—Major Raphael Jackson appeals for Saint Francis Leper Guild.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—B.B.C. Orchestra; Felix Salmond (violoncello).

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Midland Regional.

5.0-5.30.—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 11—The Songs of the Singers, by Rev. Canon S. C. Carpenter.

8.0.—Service; Sermon by Rev. A. D. Belden, relayed from Whitefield's Church.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Olive Groves (soprano), Tom Jones (violin), from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Joseph Farrington (bass), Margaret Harvey-Samuel (pianoforte).

5.0-5.30.—London Regional.

8.0.—Service conducted by Rev. H. A. Hamilton, relayed from Carrs Lane Church, Birmingham.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—London Regional.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres; **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 8.0.—Service relayed from Church of the Holy Name, Manchester; Address by Rev. E. Rocliff. 8.45.—National. 9.5.—Organ Recital by Dr. A. W. Wilson; Rachel Monkhouse (contralto), Kathleen Moorhouse (violoncello), Eric Fogg (piano), relayed from Manchester Cathedral. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres) and **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.30.—Service (in Welsh); Address by Rev. Samuel Williams, relayed from New Siloh Congregational Church, Landore. 8.0.—National. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales; Heddle Nash (tenor). 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.50-8.0.—Evensong; Address by Rev. Herbert Turner, relayed from St. James's Parish Church, Belfast. 8.45.—National. 9.5.—Symphony Orchestra; Fred C. Hughes (tenor), Herzl Leikin (violin). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 8.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres). — 3.0-6.20. — National. 8.0.—Service conducted by Rev. T. Wilkinson Riddle; Address by Rev. T. Howat, relayed from George Street Baptist Church. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—(Relay of Cork.)—8.30.—No. 2 Army Band. 8.50.—J. O'Riordan (baritone). 9.0.—No. 2 Army Band. 9.15.—Nora Ni Mhathghamhna (Anhrain Gaedhilge). 9.30.—No. 2 Army Band. 10.0.—Nora Ni Mhatghamhna. 10.15.—No. 2 Army Band. 10.30.—Mr. J. O'Riordan. 10.40.—No. 2 Army Band.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 1.5 k.w.).—3.30.—André Maurois Recital. 6.25.—Scandinavian Song Recital. 8.—Orchestral Concert.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—3.—Concert from Works of Flemish Composers. 5.—Dance Music. 8.20.—Orchestral Selections. 9.—Symphony Concert from Kursaal, Ostend. 10.40-11.40 (338.2 metres).—Concert for British listeners.

COPENHAGEN.—(281 metres, 0.75 kw.). and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).—8.2.—Concert of Operetta Music. Overture, "Die schöne Galathée" and Juanite March from "Donna Juanita" (Suppé). Selections from "H.M.S. Pinafore" (Gilbert and Sullivan) and "Les Brigands" (Offenbach). 10.45.—Dance Music.

HUIZEN (announced HILVERSUM) (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—2.10.—Orchestral Concert. 7.55.—Choral and Orchestral Music. 8.55.—Pianoforte Recital. 9.40.—Waltz for piano from "Faust" (Gounod).

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 13 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—3.10.—Fritz Dietrich in his Repertoire. 4.30.—Orchestral Concert from Zoological Gardens, Düsseldorf. 8.—Orchestral Concert.

MILAN (501 metres, 7 kw.).—12.15.—Sextet Concert. 8.40.—"L'Amante nuova"—Operetta (Ostali).

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—8.—"Roses of Florida"—Operetta (Leo Fall).

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—6.30.—Dance Music. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Circus. 8.—Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6.—Dance Music. 9.2.—"Rigoletto"—Opera (Verdi).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.). and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 30 kw.).—7.45.—Overture, "Nachtklänge von Ossian" (Gade). Four Norwegian Dances (Greig). Suite for Orchestre (Järnefelt). 9.40.—Operetta and Sound Film Music.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—11.5 a.m.—Viennese Music from 1820-1848. 3.20.—Orchestral Concert. 7.30.—Song Recital. 8.40.—Three One-Act Plays: (a) "The Man with the Röntgen Eyes"—Sketch (Nikolaus Laszlo); (b) "The Fool in the Doss-house"—Farce (Landau); (c) "The Betrothal"—Comedy (Max Heye).

STOWAWAYS SENT TO THE ZOO.

TOO FOND OF BANANAS.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Only three new animals arrived at the Zoo last week, and they were all opossums. One of them is an example of an exceedingly dainty member of the family found in Central and South America called the murine or tiny opossum. He is full-grown, but is no bigger than a young rat, and although his soft grey fur is close and thick, it is not enough to protect him from draughts, and he travelled to the Gardens wrapped up in layers of cotton wool to avoid risk of catching cold.

He is an attractive little creature for he is perfectly tame, and likes to hold on to his visitor's fingers with his tiny pink hands and feet, but if seen for the first time when lying down he may surprise his visitors, since he then appears to be sharing his bed with a snake. For his tail, instead of being well covered with fur becomes completely naked an inch below the root, and as it is very long and tapering and the skin has a transparent and shiny appearance, it looks like the coils of a small serpent. This, however, is the normal condition of the murine opossum's tail, and the animal is in good condition. He is delicate, and requires a bed of cotton wool, but these creatures usually do well at the Zoo.

The other opossums belong to the ordinary variety, and both were unexpected additions to the Zoo's collection, since they travelled to this country as stowaways. One apparently secreted herself in a crate of bananas, and was not discovered until the fruit was unpacked, but although the other was also lured in captivity through a desire to be near bananas, she was found soon after the ship sailed, and was cared for during the voyage. One of these stowaways is a mother, but as her offspring are hidden in her pouch it is not yet known how many her family number.

The Zoo's Grevy zebra has given birth to a foal, and the young animal is likely to become as tame as the other zebras born in the menagerie during the last few years, for though only six days old he is attracting great attention and receiving many compliments on his appearance.

Other new Zoo babies are a wallaby that emerged from the maternal pouch a couple of weeks ago, and is now growing independent, and a black buck. The black buck is the offspring of a new arrival, and as he was born during the mother animal's period of quarantine, until now he has not been able to show himself off to the public.

FILM NOTES.

"THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

"Where are we going to now?" the hero asked the heroine at the close of a strenuous cruise on a ship from Shanghai. "Heaven or the United States?" Why—"or"? I wonder. They both, at any rate, deserved a peaceful destination, for every known tribulation had up to then been their lot. A typhoon, a mutiny, led by a mad steward with a physiognomy of a mangled gorilla, hunger, thirst, a siege of sharks, shootings, assault and battery and torture were only a small part of their sufferings. The crew were the ugliest, nastiest lot of rascals, and the other passengers were not much better.

Still, they provided the producer, Mr. Charles Brabin, with fine material for thrills. The storm and sea scenes were superbly done. The incidents were well managed.

The ape-like ferocity of Louis Wolheim as the crazy steward gave me a prolonged nightmare. It was scarcely credible that by the simple power of suggestion the brute could be kept at bay and compelled to an outbreak of epilepsy and suicide. Conrad Nagel puts up the most artistic show. He is a first-rate film actor.

* * *

Meet Philo Vance! The American equivalent of our old friend, Sherlock Holmes. Never met Philo before? As represented by our other old friend, William Powell, he is just the smoothest, cutest, glossiest of amateur sleuths, the certain sure fire detector of any and every crime committable by man.

He is dandy! Absolutely criminal proof, he bears the charmed life and solves the most complicated, intriguing, involved, audacious murder plot any playwright ever invented. In "The Benson Murder Case," shown at the Plaza, suspicion has to rest, as it always does in such stories, on every character in the drama. Benson is a wealthy horror whom everybody has sworn to kill, and the way the New York professional police work arm in arm with Philo Vance will make you open your eyes wide.

I don't need to tell you that the man you least suspect is the guilty one. In the cast, a good one, are Paul Lukas, William Boyd, Eugene Pallette, May Beatty, and Natalie Moorhead.

* * *

When "Paramount on Parade" finishes to-day at the Carlton, it will be followed by a travelogue record called "With Byrd at the South Pole." This is a photographic history of the expedition headed by Admiral E. Byrd. It is an amazing token of the skill and daring of two Paramount camera men, Willard Vanden Veer and Joseph Rucker.

* * *

Another Plaza attraction is a well-contrasted travelogue called "Stark Nature." Major Court Treatt and his wife went all through the African hinterland, hunting big game, with a camera. We see the photographic result of their peregrinations and palpitations alongside scenes in a fashionable London night club, without which no modern English "talkie" seems complete. The picture is an amazing and varied record of wild animal and native life among the Dinka tribe and elsewhere. The expedition, starting from El Obeid, covers a range of African scenery, fascinating flora and fauna of the strangest and most unusual character. This is a fine picture. Schoolboys on their vacation should undoubtedly be taken to it. They will enjoy it hugely.

* * *

I am told by the management of the Capitol that the success of "The Squeaker," a British picture written and produced by Mr. Edgar Wallace and based upon his original dramatic success of the same name, has proved so popular that it will be repeated all next week. The statement astonishes me. I must confess that as an entertainment this picture left me quite cold and unstirred. I thought the recording defective, the photography poor, the story indifferently evolved, and the direction amateurish. On the whole, as a film it seemed to me much inferior to the original stage play. I was especially disappointed with the work of Mr. Gordon Harker and Mr. Percy Marmont. The latter's personality, in particular, strikes no kind of sympathetic chord in me at all. Players whose acting, on the other hand, redeemed the production for me from complete dullness were Mr. Alfred Drayton, who gave a brilliantly realistic and natural study of a beneficent Jew, and Mr. Nigel Bruce, who was most amusing in Campbell Gullan's part of the Scotch newspaper crime reporter.

* * *

The programme for this last week at the Regal was not a particularly successful one. Billie Dove and Basil Rathbone, in "A Notorious Affair," proved a little more interesting than Fanny Brice in "Be Yourself," but I thought both pictures distinctly below the average in recording, photography, and story.

KING'S CROSS FOR SCOTLAND

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

VERNON LEE.

"Satan the Waster." Vernon Lee. Second Edition. (Bodley Head. 5s.)
"A Vernon Lee Anthology." Arranged by Irene Cooper Willis. (Bodley Head. 3s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

In every generation there are some good writers who fall during their life-time behind the position to which they are entitled, and which they once enjoyed. They have usually begun to write early and published many books, books which have appealed primarily to those who bestow honourable and enviable but narrow reputations. Sooner or later attention is bound to be again focused upon their merits, and the sooner the better for their readers. The reputation of Hazlitt would probably have followed this course, had his life been a long one; as it was occultation occurred after his death. It may be added that those whose fame traces this curve are usually writers who have excelled, not in creation, but in interpretation and discourse From the books at the head of this column you will guess the author who has prompted these reflections: it is "Vernon Lee." Her first book was published in 1880. "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy" has been reprinted once, and there is a rumour that it is about to be reprinted again. This book astonished by the amount of picturesque hole-in-corner learning it contained, and the imaginative use that was made of it.

Those which followed, apart from a fairy-story and a novel, "Miss Brown" (the latter reflecting the uneasiness which the æsthetic movement of the eighties inspired), were discussions upon art and the history of art: "Euphorion," "Belcaro," "Baldwin" (philosophical dialogues). These books were an aftermath of the influence of Ruskin and of Pater's "Renaissance"—divergent influences, by the bye—and they were contemporary with the work of John Addington Symonds. They combined at once Ruskin's sense of the importance of historic and moral facts in relation to art, and his ecstatic enjoyment of detail, with, in the case of "Baldwin," a philosophic interest in æsthetic theory. It is perhaps, however, Browning's Italian poems, his evocations of the past and of long-dead artists and musicians, the wilfulness also of his preferences and the energy of his expatiations upon them, that afford the nearest parallel to Vernon Lee's early methods of interpretation. It is at once a mark of her contemporary fame and of that consonance between them that Browning should have written:—

> "No, the book
> Which noticed how the wall-growths wave," she said,
> "Was not by Ruskin." I said "Vernon Lee?"

Renaissance Character.

"Euphorion" contains generalisations upon the Renaissance which have been reflected in more recent books; for instance, that Elizabethan tragedy was born of the shock resulting from the impact on northern imaginations of the consciousless serenity in corruption of Italian civilisation. The chapter in that book, "The Italy of Elizabethan Dramatists" ought to be republished. It contains a discussion of Renaissance character particularly interesting at the present moment, when the spectacle of an almost boyish good-nature and love of adventure combined with cold-blooded crime in the underworld, or ought we to say the overworld, of Chicago, has recently offered to us similar though amused perplexities; and when several of our spiritual directors at home in fiction and discourse (notably Mr. Aldous Huxley, see "Do What You Will," Chatto and Windus) have been suggesting that after all the secret of right living may lie in alternating between moral and an amoral behaviour; in never allowing ourselves to be shut out from "evil" or shut out from "good," and, in short, in living like a kind Chicago crook or a Renaissance noble in a state of grotesque moral immaturity. I know no essay which also explains better the predicament in which Mr. Lytton Strachey found himself when writing "Elizabeth and Essex," namely, the impossibility of making such characters consistent enough to seem real to modern readers.

Powers of Description.

Later in 1895 she published a volume of "Renaissance Fancies and Studies"; these I have not read. And in between its publication and "Baldwin" there appeared "Juvenilia" (essays), "Hauntings," and a volume of short stories called "Vanitas." "Juvenilia" and "Hauntings" can be tasted in the book of extracts, "A Vernon Lee Anthology," mentioned above. This collection of passages cannot from its nature be representative of the scope of Vernon Lee's analytical powers or the synthetic side of her historical imagination, but what it can do, and does, is to show to those unfamiliar with her work her powers of description and of unravelling impressions Even in this respect, however, it is inadequate, for it does not contain extracts from those later books in some of which she has most successfully hunted and captured the *genius loci*.

It is a delicate art, this of weaving words in which to catch the spirit of place, and it is one which attracts imaginations whose bent is towards interpretation rather than creation. Henry James excelled in it It requires in a writer a sense of the past and an analytic interest in his own immediate sensations. Vernon Lee is gifted in both these directions, and her natural manner of addressing the reader is also favourable to excellence in this department of literature. Though not an intimate writer, she is an unusually frank one, her reader does not stand in a personal relation to her. She never gets in front of her own picture yet in her books reader and writer are always side by side. Her later manner has something of the looseness of talk—let us call it an epistolary style. It suffers sometimes from the redundancy natural to talk, but never from its imprecision, and the compensation is that it reproduces also the excitement of spontaneous communication.

Writer and Reader.

One of her subjects has been the study of the relation between Writer and Reader, a subject which gives opportunities for nice discriminations. The preface to "The Handling of Words" asserts the fact that "the efficacy of all writing depends not more on the Writer than on the Reader, without whose active response, whose output of experience, feeling and imagination, the living phenomenon, the only reality, of Literary Art cannot take place." That is a true word.

The words are what the Writer manipulates in the first instance, as the pianist manipulates in the first instance the keys of his instrument. But behind the keyboard of the piano is an arrangement of hammers and strings; and behind the words are the contents of the Reader's memory; and what makes the melody, and the harmony, is the vibration of the strings, the awakening of impressions in the consciousness. The Writer is really playing upon the contents of the Reader's mind. . .

This is a familiar idea, but the conclusions drawn from it are not so familiar. She distinguishes between two processes in writing: "Spiritually, it is the art of high and delightful perception of life by the Writer; and technically, the craft of manipulating the contents of the Reader's mind. Hence I consider Writing as, in very special sense, an emotional art." We feel we have heard, or thought, that before; we assent, but we forget. The difficulty in criticising books, by the bye, is to keep such obvious things in mind; Vernon Lee does not forget them, and interesting consequences follow. We see at once to what extent the art of writing can, and cannot, be taught Clearly no one can teach another to respond to life so that his feelings are worth communicating, but he can teach him how to manipulate the reader's consciousness so that such feelings as he has are conveyed.

The Management of Words.

She shows how much of the craft of writing consists merely in preventing the reader from thinking or feeling the *wrong* thing; in discouraging irrelevant associations, and in keeping his mind always moving in the desired direction. The order therefore in which objects are mentioned is all important; statement A may prepare the mind for B, while B does not necessarily help to make A vivid and important. The mind of the reader is very sensitive, and it can only be manipulated by means of which the reader is barely conscious; the time, even, which a description takes to read may falsify or confirm an intended impression. There is a tendency in the mind to transfer the tempo of a passage to the incidents it describes; a lengthy description of a brief gesture, "a jerky description of a solemn fact," mislead the reader. She points to d'Annunzio, whose long latinised sentences in which adjectives are rare and verbs vague leave on us the impression of everything happening far more slowly than it would in life.

Again a crowd of precise vivid images may retard action, and be less effective than perfunctory statement. When ever this point comes up I am reminded of the perfect rightness of the statement "and there sure enough was the river" in its place in the description of David Copperfield's excitement in settling into Adelphi Terrace. Flaubert would probably have described what David saw with delight from his window, the big brown river, its tugs and barges, and the chimneys and houses beyond. It would have been a passage of masterly vividness and concision, but it would not have played so directly on the reader's mind as Dickens's exclamation.

"Satan the Waster."

I have chosen "The Handling of Words" for comment as it is an example of that analytical power which Vernon Lee has applied at various times to music and painting also. If there has been development in her work it has been in the direction of becoming more psychological. "We live in a historical age," nineteenth-century critics, conscious of their preoccupation with the past, used to say, while the influence of science upon letters was still delayed. Vernon Lee has written her later books during a period which, certainly with equal accuracy, can be described as a psychological one. The two main characteristics of her books are that they are the work of a writer at once sensitively receptive and passionately curious, and it is the blend of restless intellectual analyst and aboundingly grateful æsthetic observer which makes them fascinating. Her curiosity has naturally made her susceptible to the influence of contemporary theory and investigation. But since no science is changing more rapidly, part of the great mass of notes and disquisitions contained in "Satan the Waster," in which "Ballet of the Nations," itself comparatively brief, is embedded, has suffered from being superseded by more recent explorations of the unconscious. But the book remains the most thorough literary analysis of War neurosis.

When it was first published in 1920 the reading public were not at all inclined for self-examination. It was ignored. That it is an armoury stuffed with sharp pacifist weapons will be no drawback now. It remains classic among anti-war books, a work of ardent reasoning, eloquent and shrewd; in spite of being overloaded with disquisitions, at once tight and profuse, in spite, too, of its irony lacking edge, or rather that air of contemptuous off-hand detachment, which makes it most effective. Such detachment was impossible to one who valued so highly, and represented so completely herself, that inquiring, impartial nineteenth-century culture which savagery and self-righteousness, first offsprings of the war-spirit, ravaged most fatally.

SEA STORIES.

"Great Sea Stories of All Nations." Edited, with Introduction, by H. M. Tomlinson. (Harrap. 8s. 6d.)

In an acknowledgment preceding his Introduction the editor names Miss Elizabeth D'Oyley as responsible for the selection of the stories included in this omnibus volume. The field of sea literature is vast, particularly so when the choice from it embraces, as it does here, both fact and fiction. The result is a mixed bag, excellent in its way, but it would have been even better had a volume been devoted to each of the two divisions.

The contents are excerpts from the writings of a multitude of authors, classified in some twenty-six national groups. Chronology and subject headings are disregarded in the wide diversity of subjects, which cover mythology, folk-lore, fable, history, travel, discovery, disaster, and adventure. Every conceivable aspect of human voyaging at sea is well represented in these writings, which, beginning with The Gathering of the Waters, from Genesis, bring us down to the present, for the story of the sea goes ever on while men still "occupy their business in great waters."

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To indicate preferences among these yarns would be invidious; there is ample good fare for all tastes. Some of the writers may be unknown to us; perhaps the representative passage we encounter here will serve to whet our curiosity and open up a new source of reading to be delved into. On this point let Captain Cuttle's advice be remembered, "When found, make a note of." Perhaps some favourite name is missing, or some remembered passage, or famous incident; we sigh, and wander on, certain to be rewarded, for here is infinite variety which resembles that of the ever-changing sea itself.

LUCIAN OF SAMOSATA.

"The Dialogues of Lucian." Translated by William Tooke, F.R.S. Edited by N. M. Penzer, M.A., with Drawings by Blanch. (Navarre Society. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by HAROLD DALE.

Lucian's name and works have been fortunate in their passage down the centuries. He is better known than many ancient writers whom the general judgment of critics would place far above him. For years he and Xenophon were the authors through whom English schoolboys made their first acquaintance with Greek prose, as something more than sentences composed to illustrate the maddening irregularity of Greek verbs and substantives: this distinction might not have pleased Lucian himself, but it has "survival value." Moreover, he founded a school, or, at least, he is the leader of a long line of followers, to whom the "Dialogues of the Gods" and the "Dialogues of the Dead" have given a form and a model. His English followers are not among the least illustrious: he would have recognised kindred minds of his own rank in the authors of "The Twilight of the Gods" and "The New Lucian."

Indeed, on his own merits (as they appear to us) he is hardly the equal of his successors. In reading Lucian, as in reading Aristophanes, the best of scholars is bound to lose much from missing or misunderstanding allusions which were delicate and savoury to contemporaries. But, even when allowance is made for this inevitable loss, it remains doubtful whether Lucian had at his command the combination of strength, grace, and pungency which Dr. Garnett often and Traill sometimes attains. Take, for instance, the opening of Traill's dialogue between Gladstone and Gordon:—

> GLAD.: At last we meet, General Gordon! And only now though I have sought you from the very day of my arrival. Strange that I should have been so long in finding my way to you.
> GOR.: Enough that you have succeeded in doing so, Mr. Gladstone. You are at least more fortunate than your expeditions.

Is there anything in Lucian to match the last sentence in that quotation?

A Born Journalist.

But it would be very unfair to him to suggest that he survives only for historical reasons. He has one eminent quality which is not always found in the ancient classics, particularly as they appear in translations; he can always be read with amusement. If we pause to think of it, it is really rather remarkable that in 1930 imaginary dialogues composed by a Syrian, born 1,800 years ago in what is now an obscure Kurdish village and writing the Greek of some six centuries before his own birth, should give pleasure in a translation made by an English parson of the time of George III. It is difficult to say where exactly lies the secret: certainly not in the subjects or characters of the dialogues, which can hardly be said to abound in modern interest, nor in Lucian's moral indignation, which, however admirable, is, and was, by no means peculiar to him. The truth seems to be that he has in a high degree the merits of a born journalist—a light touch, brevity, and imagination. Among the "Dialogues of the Dead" there is a tiny dialogue which deals with a very ancient subject, the transitoriness of beauty. It consists of five remarks or answers by each of the two persons of the dialogue, Menippus and Mercury; there is nothing novel in the thought, but it contains a sentence which must have inspired one of the most famous passages in English poetry:—

> MERCURY: That skull there is the beautiful Helen.
> MENIPPUS: That then was the cause that all Greece was stowed together in a thousand ships, that so many Greeks and barbarians were slain, and so many cities razed to the ground.

The Translator.

The Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., whose version is now reprinted, was in his day a remarkable man. He was qualified to translate Lucian by at least two resemblances to his author. He was a considerable traveller, and had resided long in foreign parts; he must have seen many curious things when, round about 1780, he was English chaplain at Cronstadt and afterwards at St. Petersburg. Again, he was a prolific and varied writer, whose works included such trifles as the editing of a biographical dictionary in fifteen volumes, and the translation of ten volumes of foreign sermons.

His version of Lucian suggests that the oblivion which has descended upon him is not altogether deserved. It is usually accurate and written in the good sound style of the late eighteenth century; but it is rather heavy, and it sometimes follows the Greek too closely to be idiomatic. Such phrases as, "Now you say something, Mercury" (in the sense of "Now you're talking"), or, "Why, then, do we not haste to save them?" may be satisfactory as the literal translations of the classroom, but are not really English. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the version is creditable. It is clear, direct, and easy to read, and it has a delightful flavour of Gibbon which is equally apparent in the translator's preface. A divine who could remark on the length of time which had elapsed "before even the most enlightened nations learnt to perceive that religious nonsense is no less nonsense than any other" had obviously some affinity with Lucian.

The book is admirably edited and produced. The introduction is brief and good. The drawings are charming in themselves, and highly congruous in style with the author whom they illustrate.

A NOTABLE BIRD BOOK.

"British Birds." By F. B. Kirkman and F. C. R. Jourdain. With 200 plates in full colours. (Jack. 21s.)

The avowed object of this book is to enable its possessors to identify our birds, their nests, their eggs, and their utterances. Realising that illustration is a valuable auxiliary to description, its authors have enlisted the services of some of the best bird artists of the day. Many of the 200 plates which diversify their text are of great beauty, while there are none that will fail to assist recognition. We may select, for their special significance, the "Glaucous-Gulls" of Winifred Austen, the "Corn-Bunting" of G. E. Collins, and the "Blue-Tit About to Feed its Nestlings" of A. W. Seaby. The text is practical and serviceable. Short paragraphs are allotted to each species, under the headings description, range and habitat, nest and eggs, food and usual notes. Obviously the last entails most difficulty, because, in the words of the authors, "the voice organ of the bird, placed at the lower end of the windpipe, is a very different instrument from the human, and attempts to convey the sounds it produces by means of our written language must necessarily lack scientific precision."

An avian phonetic, therefore, is unattainable. Moreover, it is a familiar fact that the notes of birds sound differently in different ears. Even so, the paragraphs on "usual notes" will be found helpful; and the book regarded as a whole, achieves its purpose in a manner at once competent and handsome, and, considering the expense that must have been entailed, at a very reasonable cost.

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"The Origins of Popular Superstitions, Customs, and Ceremonies." By T. Sharper Knowlson. (Werner Laurie. 7s. 6d.)

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THE FAMILY AFFAIR.

"Family Origins and Other Studies." By the late J. Horace Round. Edited with a Memoir and Bibliography by William Page. (Constable. 25s.)

"Personal Reminiscences in India and Europe, 1830-1888, of Augusta Becher." Edited by H. G. Rawlinson. (Constable. 12s.)

"Diary of Lady Margaret Hoby, 1599-1605." By Dorothy M. Meads. (Routledge. 15s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Paradoxical as it may seem, democracy and dynasty have come among ourselves to have much more in common than the affinity of alliteration; and among all classes genealogy, strongly reinforced by eugenics, is an ever-growing attraction. Simultaneously, a high standard of accuracy is more and more necessary, so that the old-fashioned genealogist's bogus descents from the Conquest, like Strawberry Hill antiquity, have become laughing stocks.

Few men of our day have had more to do with the new veracity than the late Dr. Horace Round (1854-1928); certainly none wielded the tomahawk of truth more savagely, as his fierce battles with Freeman, Hubert Hall, Walter Rye, and the gentle H. B. Wheatley serve to remind us. The breadth of his historical knowledge is done full justice to by Mr. William Page, of the sadly delayed "Victoria History of the Counties of England," in the admirable memoir prefixed to twenty-one learned essays in his posthumous "Family Origins"; while the six-and-twenty close pages of the list of his writings disclose his amazing industry, all the more remarkable in view of his life-long poor health. His sense of humour can clearly be traced to his grandfather, James Smith, though neither the latter nor his brother Horace, after whom Round was named, displayed in the "Rejected Addresses" anything of the fierceness which Round showed in his rejected pedigrees.

His causticity, which increased with his knowledge and his illnesses, cropped up even when he was still at Oxford, where he criticised the pontifical Jowett unmercifully. A friend once remarked that "if Round would cease killing flies what valuable work he would do." Yet, as Mr. Page says, his "destructive criticism has usually left us a constructive theory, or, failing that, is suggestive of a new line of investigation."

The Legend Leveller.

There is perhaps nothing in the present volume quite so finished as his work in "Studies in the Peerage," especially his article on the origin of the Russells, in which he demolished the ineffable Wiffen, or in his "Peerage and Pedigrees," where he careered with delight round the "Carrington imposture" and made great game of Hereward the Wake. But there is plenty of vigorous writing in his remarks on various families, including those of Brodrick, Cavendish, Churchill, Granville, Mauleverer, Walpole, and Yarborough, based on his division of spurious pedigrees into four classes:—

> Those that rested on garbled versions of perfectly genuine documents; those which rested on alleged transcripts of wholly imaginary documents; those which rested on actual forgeries, expressly concocted for that purpose; and lastly, those which rested on nothing but sheer fantastic fiction.

As an example of his tomahawking style one may quote such observations as these:—

> Among concocted pedigrees supported by fictitious documents that which was constructed in or about the year 1649 for the Brodricks, now Lords Midleton, is entitled to a high pre-eminence.
>
> Bad enough was the imaginary pedigree that traced the Yarboroughs to the Conquest and found their patriarch ensconced in the folios of the Domesday book. But for sheer cold-blooded fiction, for persistent and elaborate invention with nothing to suggest this Mauleverer pedigree, efficiently sealed as it was by Lancaster Herald in 1591, would be difficult to beat. . . . It illustrates the amazing lengths to which an official herald would go in spinning a pedigree of great elaboration, marriages and all, out of his own brain.

Anglo-Indian Families.

If Principal Rawlinson were as good a genealogist as Round he would have set out the family relations of Augusta Becher much more clearly than he has done, with a glimpse at the remarkable results of the marriage of James Pattle, "Jimmy Blazes" of Calcutta, with the charming Mlle. de l'Etang, whose daughter, Sara, married Mrs. Becher's brother, Toby Prinsep. Women are often better genealogists than men, and Augusta Prinsep, who survived her marriage to General Septimus Harding Becher in 1849 by fifty years, was particularly keen, dwelling lovingly on her childhood with her grandfather Ommaney in Norfolk Street, Strand; her grandfather, John Prinsep, who introduced indigo into India, in Great Cumberland Street; her uncle, George Haldimand, the grand-nephew, as her editor might have noticed, of General Sir Frederick Haldimand, in Seymour Place; and with her parson uncle Ommaney at Mortlake. Mrs. Becher, whose diary, now in the possession of her son, Robert, was written for her family, was a born artist in words. How clearly she portrays her Prinsep grandmama, Sophia Auriol, who died in her 92nd year:—

> She could scarcely have been a lover of children. I scarcely remember grandmama sitting anywhere except in her leather armchair by the fireplace, summer and winter. She used to do great pieces of worsted work, working the flowers without a pattern. She read a great deal, and she never allowed a ray of sunlight into her room—a relic of her from the sun in India. . . . She wore thick black silk dresses and black silk stockings on her neat little feet with satin shoes, and like true old dames of her quality did not like water!

How good, too, is the description of her rich Uncle Haldimand, who always wore four watches, each of which did different things—one played tunes, another repeated—while in his own room he kept clocks of every kind and mechanical toys, which he delighted to show off to the children.

The First Woman Diarist.

The first known diary written by a woman, the work of Lady Hoby—it came into the possession of the British Museum in 1883—is interesting chiefly for the light it throws on the mind of a Puritanic woman of Elizabethan times, for nearly every entry begins with the words "After priuat praier." The very elaborate introduction which Mrs. Meads has written to it explains its many family implications in great detail. Margaret Dakins (1571-1633), of Hackness, near Scarborough, was married at 18 to Walter Devereux, the brother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Essex. Widowed after two years, she married Thomas Sydney within fourteen weeks, and, once again widowed, she took as her third husband Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby, though there is reason to believe she did not want to marry any of them. The introduction and the notes are almost too elaborate, but neither this book nor that of Mrs. Becher has an index. This is particularly reprehensible in the case of the Broadway Diaries, Memoirs, and Letters, of which Lady Hoby's diary forms a part, for they are intended for students.

THE AMERICAN "BOSS."

"Liquor, Loot, and Ladies." By Chester T. Crowell. (Knopf. 12s. 6d.)

"Dichtung und Wahrheit" was the title Goethe gave to his autobiography, and the phrase might well have served as an epigraph for this volume. Its author frankly warns us that, though written in autobiographical form, it may be regarded as fiction, his object in telling the story in the first person being to present the action as seen from the point of view of the performer—a political "boss" of the type already familiar to students of American literature. "Here, for the first time," we are told—which is hardly the case, for it is far from being the pioneer-volume of its class—"are set down the actual dyed-in-the-wool confessions of a mighty political boss who operates the steam-roller in one of our great American cities." Readers who shrink from detailed exposures of cynical rascality recounted with a strength, and occasional crudity, of language commensurate with the moral obliquity it unveils, will do well to leave this book unread. Those of a stronger digestion will find a grim interest in its pages.

NEW FICTION.

AN AMERICAN CHRONICLE.

"Look Homeward, Angel." By Thomas Wolfe. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)

"Martin Make-Believe." By Gilbert Frankau. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

"Castle Gay." By John Buchan. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)

"Garstons." By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

"Murder on the Palisades." By Will Levinrew. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Mr. Thomas Wolfe, an American just come to his thirties, has written a first novel of more than 600 pages. There is no good reason why it should not have filled more than double that number. On the other hand, it is quite on the cards that some of his English readers will find no good reason why it should ever have filled more than the usual three hundred. All of which only means to say that "Look Homeward, Angel"—an awkward title—is a panorama rather than any particular story: the detailed chronicle of an American provincial family, put together without much regard to form, but with a tremendous enthusiasm which is certainly infectious.

These Gants are good to meet, not least Old Man Oliver, and this in spite of his drunken bouts. There is something rather splendid about the fellow. He is one of those swaggering failures who in a decently ordered world—in other words a world run for his own particular benefit—would have been a conspicuous success. Eliza, his wife, bears him numerous children, and against all kinds of odds manfully keeps all kinds of home-fires burning. The eldest son, Steve, has all his father's vices, and none of his virtues. Of the others, Ben is strangely aloof, Luke jolly, Helen motherly, and Eugene, the youngest—so far, that is to say, as we know him, for the book ends while he is still a very young man—perhaps a bit of a genius. Incidentally, the whole family are voracious eaters, and Mr. Wolfe is lavish with the most succulent menus. Indeed, I cannot remember a novel which contains more luscious details about food.

I place the book high. These Gants are full of good red blood. They impress themselves on your memory. And Mr. Wolfe, who assuredly has something to say, says it with extraordinary gusto. I am not convinced that he needed quite so many words to say it, but at least the words are carefully chosen. And in spite of a roughness in construction, the picture of American life that emerges is startlingly clear. I imagine that Mr. Wolfe will soon be taking his place amongst the major writers of his country.

LOVE AND FINANCE.

Mr. Frankau's new story, "Martin Make-Believe," is another long book. It follows fairly closely the rules laid down long ago for what to-day you hear called "good old-fashioned romance," but is not without a certain raciness of its own. The writing is wholly undistinguished—I am still bewildered to find that this should be so—but Mr. Frankau has a dramatic story to tell, and tells it well. In the later chapters, moreover, in which the hero is accused of a financial crime, stands his trial, and is found guilty, there are scenes which are genuinely moving, and I am inclined to think that the prison experiences are as good as any that he has yet written.

Martin Kenterton lives up to his nick-name: most of the time he is in a world of his own. In the trenches he discovers that his wife and his best friend are lovers, and sees himself in a riot of revenge; but back in England he finds himself carrying on as though nothing very dreadful had happened. His much-loved son is accidentally killed, and life, to use the old phrase, ceases to have meaning, but—Martin can still carry on. He falls in love with a girl, and makes-believe that it is only friendship. But it is only in the world of finance that make-belief—it is usually called something else—will not do. Two so-called friends let him down badly, and so there comes the worst tragedy of all. But Mr. Frankau knows his job, and when the prison gates open there is Sylvia waiting for him, in his own jolly car (thoughtfully salved from the wreckage), and eager to help him begin a new life.

COMEDY IN SCOTLAND.

As might be expected, "Castle Gay" is excellent entertainment—a romantic frolic very properly conducted by Scotsmen in Scotland. True, a few Evallonians from somewhere in the Balkans have the temerity to intrude, but they are very pleasantly, and very thoroughly, squashed. And this is not altogether surprising in view of the fact that Jaikie Galt, the best three-quarter ever seen at Cambridge; Dougal, the journalist, with political opinions not in the least like his chief's; and the admirable Mr. Dickson McCunn—all heroes well known to Mr. Buchan's admirers—take a hand in the business.

And what an odd business it is! Actually there is a newspaper magnate whose greatest fear is to see his own name in the papers, except at the foot of one of his own articles. Actually there are Scottish undergraduates who dare to abduct him in mistake for somebody of no real importance at all. And actually there are foreigners misguided enough to beard him in his own castle. Mr. Craw, however, knows how to choose his friends, and, with the help of the trio, comes out easily on top, incidentally having learnt a little more about life than he knew before.

TWO SLEUTHS.

In his investigations into crime, Mr. H. C. Bailey has hitherto relied almost entirely on the delectable Mr. Fortune, and I must confess that I was momentarily shocked not to find him hard at work in "Garstons." His place, however, is taken by the curious and rather baffling Mr. Clunk, a solicitor with a very bad name in police circles, a habit of singing the most deplorable hymns at his most sinister moments, and some distinctly Sherlockian gifts. I imagined that he was well suited to play villain in the peculiarly murderous and most mysterious affair at Lord Croyland's house; instead, he chooses to play sleuth, and is of the greatest assistance to the police. We shall doubtless hear more of Mr. Clunk in the future; but already he has proved himself good company.

The American Professor Brierly clearly belongs to the Thorndike school. He is the "scientific" investigator from first to last. No "hunches" for him: the discovery of the truth must be a sternly logical process. And in "Murder on the Palisades" we see him at work on a case which in some respects is not unlike a recent and still unsolved mystery in this country. Why and how do the various members of the Manx family die? The explanation is ingenious, and not outside the bounds of probability. I found the book an agreeable "thriller," and hope to meet Professor Brierly again.

MAN VERSUS WIND AND WAVE.

"Famous Shipwrecks." By Frank H. Shaw. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 12s. 6d.)

There are few better known names among those of purveyors of modern sea literature than that of Captain Frank Shaw, who has to his credit those stirring volumes, "Knocking Around," "On Great Waters," and "Haven of Desire." No higher compliment could be paid to this last book from his pen than to say that in all the qualities which have won Captain Shaw his well-earned reputation, strength of tragic incident, variety of interest, and vivacity of style, "Famous Shipwrecks" is fully worthy of its predecessors. Captain Shaw combines two great qualities indispensable to the telling of such stories as those he narrates—the technical knowledge only to be attained by years of personal experience of the sea, and imagination, which enables him to describe maritime disasters of which he was not personally a witness as if he had been an actual participant in the tremendous struggle.

A LATTER-DAY SURTEES

"Horse Lovers." By Lieut.-Colonel Geoffrey Brooke. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

This book is really like a Surtees book brought up to date. It is the history of the second season of a first-class hunter who changes hands twice, once for the worse and then for the better again. Colonel Brooke, that past-master of the *haute école*, gives much good advice on the making of horses and re-making of half-spoilt ones. This instruction is imparted in a most pleasant and interesting manner, interspersed with some uproariously amusing scenes. The account of Diana Gibson's first ride on Crusades should be read by every young rider of either sex who wishes to acquire, as all should, that indescribable gift known as "hands." To have hands the rider requires good nerve, a strong seat, and a perfect temper with a horse, whatever it may be at other times. But something else is required that it is beyond my feeble powers to describe. To have seen Colonel Brooke riding, say, "Combined Training" teaches one a lot, and to read the passage to which I have referred also teaches a good bit.

Some instruction is included in the art of riding to hounds, and even a bit on the hunting of hounds. In other books the same author has dealt on these points dogmatically. Here they can be absorbed more pleasantly, not being thrust forward with too much insistence.

Sir Joseph Potts is a figure with whom we are familiar in many hunts to-day, being a man who has quickly made a fortune and tries to become a country squire. His friend, Hairy Hiels, is perhaps the best-named character in the book, while Honeysuckle Hall strikes me as a good name for the habitation of Archie Languid.

Romance and Roguery.

The principal bit of real comedy is contained in the chapter describing the Kingsmede Shoot, where Sir Joseph is peppered by Hairy Hiels. There are some descriptions of hunts which make one's mouth water for such a combination of good scent, good country, and a perfect horse. To the lover of romances of the turf I must commend the chapter entitled "The Long Arm of Coincidence." It contains a most graphic description of a race, accompanied, of course, by that bit of roguery without which no racing story seems complete.

In comparing this book with Surtees's I may say that it is as good an exaggeration of present-day methods and people as "Handley Cross" probably was of an earlier generation. What greater compliment can I pay? I must confess that some of Surtees's descriptions seem unnecessarily long and become rather boring. This book is, however, most readable from cover to cover, and even invites reading a second time, which personally I find very rare in a more or less comic novel. Love affairs are, of course, touched on, but not overdone as in so many books, while, as is only to be expected, it is Crusades, the horse hero of the book, who really draws Diana and Dick together.

The author tries in many instances to bring out what the horse is thinking, or what he imagines the horse would be thinking, in various situations. Perhaps we should all become better horsemen if we gave this question more serious consideration. There are not many illustrations, but what there are are very well drawn, some amusing, others illustrating unostentatiously the right or the wrong way to ride a horse. In writing "Horse Lovers" Colonel Brooke has once more shown himself to be one of the greatest lovers of the animal horse.

ENGLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

"Great Britain and the Establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands." By G. J. Renier. (Allen and Unwin. 18s.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

It is, of course, an historical commonplace that the immemorial policy of England has been to keep that long reach of coast which lies between Nieuport and the Dollart from falling into the grip of any dominant European Power. In the hands of the Spain of Philip II., of the France of Louis XIV. or Napoleon, of the Hohenzollern Empire, every creek and island of that territory would have been—and sometimes actually was—as a pistol pointed at the heart of England. Had the Invincible Armada sailed from Antwerp instead of from Cadiz, it is not merely possible, but highly probable, that it might have justified its braggart name, and history might have had a different story to tell from that with which we are happily familiar. The foundation a few years earlier of the Dutch Republics was the penultimate act of that long drama of which the defeat of the Armada was the "curtain." In losing Ostend, Brill, and Antwerp, Spain lost the empire of the western world.

It is with events long posterior to these, with the action of England in relation to the establishment of that brief interlude in European history, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, that the bulk of Mr. Renier's admirably written pages is concerned. That establishment was a triumph of British policy, and as great a check to French territorial ambition as the founding of the Dutch Republic had been to that of Spain.

A Threat to Britain.

The acquisition of the Netherlands had been the dream of Mazarin and Louvois; a dream inherited by men who had, generally speaking, little enough in common with the advisers of Louis XIV. "Prenons la Hollande," said Danton in a great speech delivered in 1793. "et Carthage est à nous"—Carthage of course standing, in the bastard-classic jargon of the period, for Great Britain. Anarcharsis Clootz echoed the sentiment in almost identical terms two years later, and in the same year General Sauviac wrote from The Hague urging that the possession of Dutch harbours "was precious because from them it would be possible to land upon various parts of the English coast."

Brief as is the period of time—less than three years—with which Mr. Renier deals, it is a long and very complicated story that he has to tell, a story whose briefest résumé would occupy many times the space actually at command. He tells it extremely well, and combs out the tangled skeins of policy and event with a sure and skilful hand. In the brief sketch of existing conditions with which his book closes, there is a hint of uncertainty.

> The State which owns the southern part of the shore has become the closest ally of the dominant military power of the Continent, a state of affairs which would have astounded not only Castlereagh, but Palmerston himself.

Such a relation between France and Belgium, at many previous epochs, would have been cause for grave misgiving. To-day it is one of the many "notes of interrogation" with which Europe is confronted. All that we can do is to hope—and work with unflagging persistence—for the best.

MUSCOVITE ALWAYS.

"The Ochrana: The Russian Secret Police." By A. T. Vassilyev, the last Chief of Police under the Tsar. (Harrap. 15s.)

Few people change less in essentials than the Russians. Certain identities between Tsardom and Bolshevism are established by the late Chief of the vanished Ochrana, though he would have been shocked by the suggestion that that body had any similarity to the Tcheka or the G.P.U. But Rene Fülöp-Miller, who introduces him, is much nearer the truth when he says that Russian cruelty has preserved into the twentieth century its primitive and unadulterated form. Vassilyev, who ultimately came to suffer from that cruelty, dying in poverty in France, was convinced that the Secret Police as administered under the Tsar was all for the good of what he calls "glorious Russia," denying that it perpetrated the cruelties "fantastically" ascribed to it, though he admits that its authority was "really of terrifying import to certain people—but, of course, these were not the peaceful population." His book, which is valuable as an interpretation of Muscovite mentality, is notable for his defence of Rasputin, who, to his mind, was not nearly so black as he was painted.

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CHINESE THOUGHT.

"History of Chinese Political Thought." By Liang Chi-Chao. (Kegan Paul. 10s. 6d.)

"The Inner History of the Chinese Revolution." By T'ang Leang-Li. (Routledge. 15s. net.)

Reviewed by PROFESSOR W. E. SOOTHILL.

Mr. Liang was one of the ablest modern scholars in China. He was a Reformer rather than a Revolutionary. His writings had a wide demand all over the country. Eminently patriotic, he was one of the leaders in the Reform movement of 1898, and narrowly escaped with his life to years of exile, chiefly in Japan. Most of his knowledge of the West he gained from translations, as his acquaintance with foreign languages was limited. Consequently, while many of his observations were shrewd, he was not sufficiently in touch with the real West to balance all things with judgment, as may be noted at times in the book under review. In this book his patriotism also leads him to dissever Chinese political theory from its practice, so that we are left somewhat in "The Clouds." His claims for the Confucian theory are more rhetorically than historically justifiable, but his object apparently being to show the political iconoclasts of to-day the richness of their racial inheritance, a measure of partiality for his own, even at the expense of the Occident, may be overlooked. Take, for instance, his claim for the superiority of Chinese spirituality over the materialism of the West; what could he really know of the philosophy, the literature, the mystics, the religious depth, the humanitarianism of the West? A recent Chinese appeal for famine funds says that one dollar will prevent cannibalism and three dollars save a life. And the dollar is worth about a shilling to-day! The terrible materialism of China is happily little known in the West.

Chinese Ideals.

Liang Chi-Chao laid down his pen last year. His last gift to the world is this treatise on his country's heritage of political ideals. While there are points that cannot be accepted at his valuation, and others that require more evidence than he offers, he has given us a treatise of real value on the principles that have underlain the political rule of the past. If the general reader will not take all things *au pied de la lettre*, he will obtain such a view of Chinese political ideals as is not, to the best of my knowledge, obtainable elsewhere. Nearly all philosophy in China until the twelfth century A.D. was ethical for political ends. Mr. Liang deals with this philosophy in its various aspects, with the non-interference, or benevolent anarchical theories of the Taoists, with the ultra-altruism of the Mohists, the rigid penalism and codification of the Legists and the fellow-feeling or remedial ideals of Confucianism. In reality it has been a mixture of all these notions that has been the main force in Chinese politics.

From age to age the emphasis has naturally varied, and it is not easy to assent to all Mr. Laing's evaluation of Confucianism in its influence on policy. The words "Wu, Wei," Inaction, or Laissez-faire, of Taoist fame, were written in huge letters above the imperial throne, and these may be taken as some indication of the real politics of China. The chief duty of the Emperor and his officers, nominally the parents of the people, was to tax, to maintain the peace, to discourage litigation by as much neglect as possible, and, for the rest, to let the people look after themselves. It was a policy not without its merits for an agricultural people. It may, in a sense, be called democratic, but certainly with no Western connotation, for the resulting minimum of public works, of good roads and communications, of water supply, of sanitation, and, indeed, most of the things for which the West pays rates and taxes is the clearest evidence of the weakness of the laissez-faire policy so warmly applauded by some. It caused the Revolution.

The translator, Mr. L. T. Chen, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has done his work with credit, and the publishers have put us in their debt by their enterprise in giving us the work of one of the greatest of modern Chinese writers.

A Revolutionary's View.

Mr. T'ang's work is of an entirely different order. It is frankly propagandist, and that for the Left wing of the Kuo Min Tang, with the object of overthrowing the present Nanking Government. He announces himself as the representative in Great Britain and correspondent in Europe of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo Min Tang. The uninformed reader will naturally assume that by this the C.E.C. of the Kuo Min Tang in Nanking is meant, and he may be puzzled at the virulent attacks made on the members of that Government, which the Powers acknowledge, and with which they make treaties. In fact, there are two parties, each claiming to be in the rightful succession to Sun Yat-sen. The one in power represents the more moderate element. The other, the party of the Left, has principles and practices more akin to those of Russian Communism.

In his preface the author says "throughout the book he has taken the point of view of a revolutionary" and "can lay no claim to being an impartial historian," and this makes it difficult to separate fact from discoloured fact. At any rate, the book throws light on the squabbles and personal recrimination which have occurred, and are now occurring, in the councils of the party.

CAPTAIN COOK'S FAIR FAME.

"Captain James Cook, R.N.: 150 Years After." By Sir Joseph Carruthers, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

Few save those who have delved deeply into the record of Captain Cook's voyages are aware of the unpleasant circumstances with which his name has been associated, and for which he has been and is still held responsible by pseudo-students. Not till Sir Joseph Carruthers set to work to ascertain the truth have these statements and innuendoes been adequately examined. The charges and allegations that seriously matter are three in number; all are located in Hawaii, and if true would have an important bearing on Cook's tragic end. In the first place, he is said to have allowed himself to be worshipped by the Hawaiians as the reincarnation of their God Lono; in the second to have been guilty of what the natives regarded as an act of sacrilege, and in the third to have been guilty of allowing his crew to introduce a disease which has had the most disastrous results

Cook's Innocence Established.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, an ex-Premier of New South Wales, a some-time member of the Federal Ministry, and the representative at the sesqui-centennial celebrations in Hawaii in 1928, has spent years in gathering evidence which would enable him to pronounce judgment on a triple indictment that seems to have occasioned much livelier concern in Australia and New Zealand than at home. The explanation, of course, is that Cook is revered "down under" as the true founder of Australia and beyond all other men as an Empire builder. Sir Joseph realised that if he succeeded in establishing the explorer's fair fame, then Captain Cook would stand as the hero without blemish among the men who gave Britain her overseas Empire. That he has succeeded can hardly be doubted. Amid much else that is of historic value, the material given in this volume makes abundantly clear that Cook was in no way responsible for the superstitious idolatry of the natives, that the act of sacrilege was nothing more than the taking for firewood of part of an old outer fence of a temple which the natives themselves used for that very purpose, and that, while he adopted every possible precaution against the spread of contagious disease by members of his crew, the disease from which the Hawaiians suffered was endemic, and not that which Cook's men are supposed to have communicated.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

FLYING CORPS HEADQUARTERS, 1914-1918.
By Maurice Baring. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

THE OCHRANA: THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.
By A. T. Vassilyev. (Harrap. 15s.)

FAMILY ORIGINS AND OTHER STUDIES.
By the late J. Horace Round. (Constable. 25s.)

MARTIN MAKE-BELIEVE.
By Gilbert Frankau. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

I hear that Lord Birkenhead has just finished the manuscript of a new book which Hutchinson will publish in September. It is called "Turning Points in History," although it is not disclosed what periods he deals with. It will contain thirty-two pages of illustrations in two colours.

* * * *

The interest in war books is still so great that two old ones are being reissued. Quex has called his clever book, "Pushed and the Return Push," simply "Pushed," which is being issued this week by Constable, with an introductory letter by Mr. Sherriff, while Blackwood is reissuing in a cheap form Major Malcolm Hay's "Wounded and Prisoner of War," which gives a very realistic account of Mons and the Retreat. Major Hay, who was in the Gordons, has limped ever since his experiences as a prisoner in Germany. He is now absorbed in writing a Roman Catholic history. Major Hay writes with immense vigour, as his book, "A Chain of Error in Scottish History," has abundantly proved.

* * * *

Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written for Elkin Mathews and Marrot a book called "Makers of Modern Europe," in which he deals with first-hand knowledge with a great many people, including the late Austrian Emperor, the Empress Eugénie, Lord Curzon, three Popes, Trotsky, Stalin, Briand, Balfour, Bonar Law, Lloyd George, and Mussolini.

* * * *

Dr. Toynbee's collection of Walpole Letters is an invaluable storehouse of facts, but the average man cannot hope to read it all. Mr. Alfred Bishop Mason has made an anthology from the 8,000 pages of the published letters, selecting those passages which combine to give a picture of social and political England during the last half of the eighteenth century. Under the title, "Horace Walpole's England as His Letters Picture it," it will be issued this week by Constable.

* * * *

The veteran Mr. William Shakespeare, who is now in his eighty-second year, has written for Putnam a book upon "The Speaker's Art," on which his knowledge of the art of singing makes him an authority.

* * * *

Prairie "bloods" used to be very popular with boys, but they have rather gone out of fashion, their place being taken largely by "the pictures." But we return to them in a book to be issued by Philip Allan, called "The Last Rustler," in which Lee Sage, who was born in an outlaw's camp on the Mexican frontier, tells his life-story in virile cowboy vernacular.

* * * *

With reference to the announcement last week that Mrs. Hagbert Wright had written a novel, "The Chaste Mistress," dealing with the story of Martha Ray, mistress of Lord Sandwich, a correspondent points out that some years ago Mr. Frankfort Moore wrote a novel under the title "The Rescue of Martha," dealing with the life and tragic death of Miss Ray, and that one of the papers in the same author's volume, "A Georgian Pageant," analysed Hackman's motives for murdering her. Mrs. Wright's novel, doubtless, deals with the story from a new standpoint.

* * * *

Sir Philip Gibbs's new stories, "The Wings of Adventure," will be issued by Hutchinson on Friday, while his brother, Mr. Hamilton Gibbs's story, "Chances," was published by the same house last Friday. Their brother is Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, while they have a sister who writes novels, and Sir Philip's son, Tony, is also a best seller.

* * * *

A new thing in omnibus books is coming from Mr. Gollancz in a book called "Famous Novels of To-day," which will print Lady Eleanor Smith's "Red Wagon," Mr. L. A. G. Strong's "Dewer Rides," and two stories by two other writers. Mr. Gollancz is also issuing in the autumn Colette's story, "Claudine at School." J. M. B.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

"The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer." Vols. 7 and 8. (Blackwell.)

The seventh and eighth volumes of the Shakespeare Head Press edition of Chaucer show the father of English poetry in varying moods. Volume eight gives us "The Romaunt of the Rose," a translation from the famous French poem which was so widely read in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. If we assume that this is really Chaucer's work (its authorship has, of course, been challenged) we have an example of his early period—a period in which he saturated his mind in the literature of France and adopted its courtly traditions.

In volume seven we meet "The Hous of Fame" and "The Legende of Goode Women," in which Chaucer atoned for his portrait of a disloyal Criseyde by painting a series of women faithful to love. The Dido in particular is a brilliant piece of work; but Chaucer no doubt felt himself hampered by the necessity of monotonously depicting virtue, and it is not altogether surprising that he gave up the task before it was finished. We must be thankful that he did not leave it without putting into the Prologue the enchanting love poem beginning

Hyde, Absolon, thy gilte tresses clere.

A series of short poems and the "Treatise on the Astrolabe," which he wrote for his son, using "naked wordes in Englisshe, for Latyn canst thou yit but smal, my litel sone," take up the rest of the volume. The type and illustrations (some of which are based on fourteenth century illustrations) are excellent, and the edition is, in short, beautifully produced.

FOLK-LORE ORIGINS.

"The Science of Folk-Lore." By A. H. Krappe, Ph.D. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

From whence arose that amalgam of legends, tales, ballads, and the like, which goes by the name of folk-lore? One school, over-confident in conjecture, sought its origins in solar myths; a second assigns it to remote and primitive ages, discerning in fairy-tales, for instance, the survival of conditions only encountered in a state of savagery. But now the anthropologists, in their turn, are challenged. Dr. Krappe, of whose learning there can be no question, here commends to English thought yet a third hypothesis. The theory, which is associated with the names of Theodor Benfy and Gaston Paris, views the several kinds of folk-lore as literary manifestations of the popular genius.

Because in many stories the giant or ogre discovers his hidden victim by the sense of smell, and because that sense is acuter among savages, than with civilised men, therefore, say the anthropologists, these stories must have originated among savages. Not so, argues Dr. Krappe. It being "common form" in fairy-tales to invest human beings with various bestial attributes, why should not a civilised inventor have dowered an ogre with keener olfactory nerves than those possessed by civilised mankind? Thus does he seek, with repeated instances, to sap the anthropological position. On the other hand, he is no dogmatist. "I do not doubt in the least, but rather hope," he writes, "that the purely literary method, as propounded in the present volume, will in the not too distant future be replaced by something better."

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Bishop of Chichester; 3.15: Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A., Canon in Residence; 7: Bishop of Caledonia.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A., Canon in Residence; 3: Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman; 6.30: Bishop of Albany.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Archbishop of Dublin; 6.30: Canon H. G. Monroe, M.A., Canon in Residence.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30: Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. R. J. Northcott.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. R. S. Strong.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11 and 6.15: Ven. C. E. Lambert, Rector.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30: Archbishop of New Westminster.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street.—11: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. S. Coleman; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Rev. Preb. Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. T. Eland.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30: Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15: Children.

St. Michael's, Chester Square.—11: Rev. Paul Nichols; 3.15: Children's Service, Rev. C. C. Roach; 6.30: Rev. C. C. Roach.

Temple Church.—11: the Bishop of Tinnevelly.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Rev. Harold Anson; 11.30: Service for Young People (Crypt); 6.15: Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., Preacher of the Society.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11 and 6.30: Rev. B. C. H. Andrews.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street.—11 and 6.30: Dr. D. J. A. Macdonald.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—10.30: Bishop of Kalgoorlie; 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

Tower of London Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service, Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11: Prebendary Gough. 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. Stanley Clapham; 6.30: Rev. G. J. Moore, M.A.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. and Hon. J. G. Adderley.

All Hallows, Lombard Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. F. W. T. Craske.

Bow Church (St. Mary-le-Bow), Cheapside.—11: Archbishop of Perth, Western Australia.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Bishop of Waikato; 7: Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11: The Rector (Rev. Canon E. Sidney Savage, M.A.); 6.30: Musical Service.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass; 12: Low Mass and Sermon, Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, D.D. (Washington University); 3.15: Vespers and Benediction, Magnificat (Palestrina); 7: Compline, Sermon, and Benediction, Rev. Hugh Pope, D.D.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45: High Mass (Missa Brevis, Palestrina); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Farm Street Church.—12: Rev. F. Devas; 3.30: Rev. Father Woodlock, "The Pope and Malta."

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.; 7: Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D. (Church of Christ in China).

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Harris Kirk, D.D., of Baltimore.

Scottish National Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Ian R. Gillan; 6.30: Rev. Hugh Tolland.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street (near High Street Station).—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. Ernest James, B.D.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road.—11 and 6.45: Rev. T. Hymel Hughes, M.A., D.D., D.Lit. (Edinburgh).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. C. Lester Johnson, B.Sc.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. C. Foreman, M.A.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. Drayton Thomas; Clairvoyant, Mr. Glover Botham; 6.30: Mrs. St. Clair Stobart; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Hirst.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—Rev. Malcolm Spencer, M.A.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "Our Unused Brains."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Princess Mary opens Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, 3.

Duke of Gloucester inaugurates Padstow lifeboat Princess Mary, 11.15.

Duke of Connaught opens Knighton Wood, Woodford.

Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll presides at National Trust Annual Meeting, Lincoln's Inn, 4.30.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference Conversazione to welcome delegates, Guildhall, 7.30.

Board of Education Lecture Course for Teachers: Lord Riddell delivers inaugural address, Victoria and Albert Museum, 11.

World's Poultry Congress: Reception by Dr. Addison, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, and Mrs. Addison, Lancaster House, 9.30.

Centenary of Belgian Independence: Cardinal Bourne presides at Solemn Te Deum, Westminster Cathedral, 11.30. Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne hold reception at 36, Belgrave Square, afternoon.

TUESDAY.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood receives guests at League of Mercy Garden Party, St. James's Palace.

Duke of Gloucester attends Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Show.

World's Poultry Congress, Crystal Palace: Luncheon, 12.45; opening by Duke of York, 3.

Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey: Presentation of prizes, 3.

Celtic Congress, University College (until 30th).

WEDNESDAY.

Prince of Wales at Welsh Agricultural Show, Carnarvon.

Prince George opens new cabinet-making workshop, Papworth Village Settlement, 2.30.

Woolwich Garrison Searchlight Tattoo, Woolwich (until 26th).

THURSDAY.

Royal Garden Party, Buckingham Palace.

Mothers' Union: Service of Thanksgiving at Westminster Abbey, 7.

University College School, Hampstead. Speech Day: Address by Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., 2.45.

Amateur Fencing Association: International Fencing; Great Britain v. U.S.A., Hotel Victoria, 8.30.

FRIDAY.

Prince George inaugurates Walton-on-Naze lifeboat, 11.

Doggett's Coat and Badge Race, 1.40.

Emanuel School: Annual prize-giving, by Sir Samuel Hoare, Battersea Town Hall, 2.30.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., at Conservative demonstration, Kirklees Park, near Brighouse.

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., in Darwen Division.

Mr. W. Graham, M.P., and Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., speak at a Miners' Gala, Durham.

London Orphan School, Watford: Distribution of prizes, 2.45.

Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, Speech Day, 3.

Epsom College Founders' Day: Luncheon, 1.15; prize-giving, by Lord Burnham, 2.45.

Newton College prize distribution by Sir Cyril Cobb, 3.

Ongar School Speech Day, 3.

Cranleigh School Speech Day, 3.

Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association, annual camp, Marlborough (August 9).

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"AS WE WERE:

A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

By E. F. BENSON.

We publish to-day the first of a series of excerpts from a volume of reminiscences of Victorian times, by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels. The son of the most distinguished Primate of Queen Victoria's reign, Mr. Benson saw much of the life of that day, and his own position as writer and archæologist brought him into close contact with the leading figures in letters and the arts, while the raciness of his style makes his recollections unusually good reading. The full book will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

On general principles there is a good deal to be said in favour of any besom that sweeps away the cobwebs of Victorian conventionalism, which harboured such dusty rubbish as the axiom that no nice girl knew anything about anything till she was married, and that if she remained a spinster she continued to believe that babies were found under the gooseberry bushes of the kitchen-gardens of married couples, or that the chance exposure of her calves to the lascivious gaze of men was a shock to her modesty which could only be correctly expressed by a timely swoon. In those delicate days a certain lady more distinguished for wealth than correct spelling wrote to the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company saying that she was going to India, and that she hoped he could manage to secure her a comfortable *birth*. He replied that he would do his best, but that he could not guarantee her against *mal de mère*. This was considered witty but far from nice. Rightly or wrongly the Victorian considered that there were certain subjects which were not meet for inter-sexual discussion, just as they held that certain processes of the feminine toilet, like the powdering of the nose and the application of lip-stick to the mouth, were (if done at all) better done in private.

But what was the history of this smiling oasis of bland respectability and sobriety into which the social caravans entered about the year 1840, and there so long and so decorously refreshed themselves? The reason of their entry was reaction; they fled to it from another and far less edifying encampment, where there glittered the amazing domes and pinnacles of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, populous with houris and harpies. For close on ten years after the death of its presiding genius they had wandered rather aimlessly, uncertain of their destination. Then Queen Victoria placed herself at their head and undeviatingly led them into this irreproachable encampment.

While it would be far too much to say that she caused this reaction, it is certain that she and the example set by her and the Prince Consort very strongly influenced it. Probably it would have come in any case, but without her it would scarcely have been so swift in its advance and of so overwhelming a momentum.

Queen's Peerless Common Sense.

Queen Victoria was a woman of peerless common sense; her common sense, which is a rare gift at any time, amounted to genius. She had been brought up by her mother with the utmost simplicity, and she retained it to the end, and conducted her public and private life alike by that infallible guide. She had no imagination, no flight of fancy ever bore her away, she looked very steadily with her rather prominent blue eyes on every situation that presented itself, and made up her mind as to what was the level-headed and the sensible thing to do. But she had a sort of dual personality, which often supplies the key to the odd complexities and complications that she sometimes exhibited. One entity in her was that of Her Majesty the Queen of England, supreme (and determined to exercise her supremacy and to demand the due recognition of it) in all questions that concerned the welfare of her realm; the other entity was that of a very shrewd *bourgeoise*, and neither of these strains had much in common with aristocratic instincts and ideas.

Her intense admirer, Lord Beaconsfield, himself highly imaginative, once said that if he wanted to forecast the effect of some Parliamentary measure on the minds of the middle class, and distrusted his own judgment, he always consulted the Queen, and always found he had been right in accepting her opinion. But it was not because she had imagination that she could foretell with such faultless precision what the middle class would feel. She was identical (in this piece of her personality) with the governing class of her subjects, which she saw, long before any of her Ministers perceived it, was no longer the aristocracy who then were the landlords of the greater part of English soil, but the middle class. She had that strain in herself: she needed no imagination in order to picture what they would feel, because she knew. Thus Lord Beaconsfield's dictum, which has been so often and so erroneously taken to mean that she was a woman of commonplace mind, had no such intention, but was in reality an expression of his highest admiration for her judgment. Her mind was not in the least commonplace, it was that of a genius of common sense who knew, as a Queen who was really a Queen should know, the mentality, political and social, of that class which would shortly be supreme in her realm.

A Tory of the Tories.

Side by side in her mind with this invaluable instinct there functioned, with no less natural vigour, her sense of Queenship. She stood for Monarchy incarnate, just as she stood for the middle class, and all that protected and championed that sacred principle was to her sacred. Church and State were the buttresses that supported the throne, and the throne must support them, for otherwise they would all come clattering down together, and so, though officially she was of no political party, she was actually a Tory of the Tories. All legislation that threatened the solidity of these buttresses was intensely repugnant to her, and thus, though rigidly neutral officially with regard to the will of the people, she once told my father how exceedingly pleased she was, personally and privately, to think that the House of Lords would never pass Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and that there was no constitutional means of removing their veto. Anything, however small, that threatened to diminish the property and privileges of these buttresses must be sternly resisted, and she also strongly recommended my father, when there was a question of Cuddesdon being given up as the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, to oppose it. "If you begin giving up," she said, "they will go on grabbing till they get everything."

Ignorance of the Residuum.

There was, however, one point which deeply affected the welfare of her realm, where her lack of imagination led her into errors from which her common sense could not save her. She knew nothing whatever of the working classes, of the poverty and suffering and squalor in which they lived, and when some inarticulate protest from below seethed up into hoarse murmurings and mutterings, she heard in them nothing but the threats of rioters and revolutionaries who uttered menaces against all that made for stability and ordered government. She was a firm believer in classes, but she knew of only three: first came monarchy, then came the upper and landed class which directly buttressed the throne, thirdly, there was the great middle class which she saw was becoming the governing power. Below it there came no doubt a very large quantity of dim human beings, but of slums and overcrowding and bestial existence she knew nothing whatever, and being without imagination, she never formed any picture of the condition of the millions of mournful workers who never saw the sun, and certainly she never to the end of her life conceived it possible that their votes would put a Labour Party in power at Westminster. She would have regarded such a state of things as a situation partaking of the horror of nightmare.

English to the Core.

Though she was of almost unmixed German blood, and though, since her ancestor George I. had come to sit on the throne of the Stuarts and the Tudors without a word of English to his tongue, but with the strongest distaste in his mind for the country and the people over which he ruled, there had entered into her veins not a single drop of native blood, she was from the very first completely English, and combined the instincts of a Queen with those of the ruling class. She married a German, she talked German in the bosom of her family, she interlarded letters to her uncle with German words, she married her eldest daughter to a German and was on one occasion very properly and filially reminded of the fact. Yet she could roundly declare that she hated the Prussians, and though that was not literally true (for she was very fond of them) what she meant by it was exceedingly true: she hated Bismarck, whose pro-Prussian schemes she rightly divined to be directed against the prestige of England on the Continent, and anything that threatened England made her see red. Nobody, while she was Queen, should with impunity attack the power and prestige of England nor the power and prestige of the throne. The Prince Consort, previous to his marriage, wanted to be made an English peer; nothing could be firmer than her refusal to allow it. It would never do for the husband of the Sovereign to have a seat in her Parliament, for political bias would certainly be attributed to him, and political bias must not be suspected of coming near the throne. He should be Royal Highness by all means, for he was her husband, but just for that very reason he should not be of the lowest grade of her peers.

Attitude to Art.

Queen Victoria did not regard art, letters, or music as in any way springing from national character: they were something quite apart, elegant decorations resembling a scarf or a bracelet, and in no way expressive of the soul of the country. But a pretty taste and competent execution were part of the education of a young lady, and as we have seen, she had her drawing lessons from Mr. Lear, she learned to etch with considerable technical skill, and Mendelssohn taught her singing.

She perfectly reflected in matters of Art the ordinary educated ideas of her time, as held by those who had no artistic perception. She liked landscape painters to show her what she herself saw, and had a strong preference for the scenes which Mr. Landseer so skilfully painted: heather and bracken and stags and dogs with sticks in their mouths, and brown Scots streams (so like the "originals"), and often on her exploring tours from Balmoral she wished she had his pencil and could do justice to the lovely braes and glens. Mr. Turner's imaginative landscapes, on the other hand, particularly those of his later period, meant nothing to her. She thought them "most extraordinary" and there was the end of that. A portrait, in the same way, was to be estimated by its resemblance to the sitter, and if the sitter was herself., it was highly important that the riband of the Garter should be of the correct colour. If a disturbing light fell upon it, altering its tone, that made no difference: she knew (no one better) what the colour of the Garter riband was, and that was the colour she wanted in her picture. Moonlight, sunlight, firelight did not alter the colour, because the dye was excellent, and she told the artist so.

Prince Consort's Happy Idea.

Then when all such crucial points of true fidelity had been settled, there was the face and the expression of the sitter. About these there should be nothing troubling: any suggestion of the soul and its maladies, and of the history that the soul had engraved on the eyes and the mouth, was very objectionable. It was like exposing a piece of her leg. You did not want the artist to show what the sitter *was*, but what she looked like: the spirit within was no concern of the artist, and it must be properly veiled, even as her body must be properly dressed. So she much approved the Prince Consort's happy idea of hanging the Rembrandts and the Van Dycks at Windsor higher on the walls, for this enabled everybody to see the family Winterhalters so much better.

(To be continued.)

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OUR PARIS LETTER

M. BRIAND'S "MEM."

THE MIND OF EUROPE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

It has been an exceptionally busy week at the Quai d'Orsay. The replies to M. Briand's memorandum advocating European Co-operation fell as thick as autumn leaves on the diplomats. Rarely have the translators been so busy. The translations were studied by M. Briand and his principal collaborators and then issued to the Press. The mind of Europe on the French plan is now known. It is sympathetic on the whole, and I have reason to believe that the French Foreign Minister is satisfied with the result of his initiative. It was inevitable that there should be criticism, and it was natural that some of the Powers should give expression to certain apprehensions and make suggestions.

In almost every case the criticism has been constructive and not destructive, and it is welcomed by M. Briand, who is now certain that his bold scheme will be thoroughly discussed at the assembly of the League of Nations in September. This is precisely what he wanted. He is an optimist. It is characteristic of him that he never loses faith in his conceptions. A man of compromise, he is ever ready to accept modifications, provided that they do not destroy his cardinal idea. The British, German, and Italian replies will cause him to reflect a great deal, for they contain suggestions which were not in his mind when he drafted his memorandum. These suggestions, some of which are unpalatable, will not be shirked. Is not M. Briand one of the most subtle and pliable statesmen in Europe? It is agreed by the political writers that the British reply will give him the most trouble.

Whether his plan fails or succeeds—in view of the universal sympathy it has aroused he would not be M. Briand if he did not obtain definite results—it must be conceded that he is the first statesman in Europe to make a proposal for tackling a problem from which the Continent is suffering and will continue to suffer unless the nations get together and do something in a collective capacity. France is less affected than most countries by the economic crisis which is being embittered by the heightening of tariff barriers, and she prides herself that she is the first nation to take the initiative in bringing about a European Co-operation which shall put an end to economic wars.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

One would have thought that M. Tardieu, who has had to put up a stiff fight for the existence of his Government, would have been anxious to escape from the Parliamentary machine and enjoy a well-earned holiday. It is his custom to take a cure every year, but he will dispense with it this summer, and in the middle of next month he will go to Normandy accompanied by M. Germain Martin, the Minister of the Budget, and officials from the Ministry of Finance. The Premier will not enjoy a rest, but will work on the next Budget.

Taxation has been reduced since M. Tardieu became Premier. Heavy commitments have to be faced in order to carry out the great scheme of national equipment which in five years will cost over £100,000,000. The idea of it is to increase production in France, to put the country in a better position to compete in the economic war in which Europe will be engaged for some time to come. At any rate, France holds the view that the policy of tariff barriers is likely to continue.

M. Tardieu, who has worked nineteen hours a day since Parliament rose and has decided to spend a working holiday, is much concerned over the equilibrium of the next budget. It will be a case of cutting down expenditure, of effecting economies in some Government departments. Apparently it will be necessary to apply the economy axe rather vigorously, since there is a hint that a certain department has demanded credits for £8,000,000 more than last year. Having regard to the promises he made in his declaration of policy, the realist Premier is not likely to stand for that.

THEATRE CRISIS.

France has practically no unemployed. What are a thousand workless people out of a population of forty million? But not all the unemployed apply for the dole, and among those who do not apply for it are the unemployed members of a profession which is passing through a serious crisis. Of 6,000 actors and actresses, it is computed that barely 2,000 are fulfilling engagements. The fact is the theatres are doing badly. The well-known houses which have not yet been transformed into cinemas are not filled, even at this period of the year with thousands of tourists in Paris. The managers of only a few theatres can say that, thanks to good plays, they are doing well.

There are two causes of the theatre slump. One is that many old theatre-goers who made a point of seeing every piece of note cannot, for several reasons, among them the high cost of living, go to the theatre so often as they would like. They have to keep an eye on their expenditure. But the main reason is the competition of the cinema. The screen has probably done more harm to the theatre industry in Paris than in any other European city. It has not only thrown actors and actresses out of work; the effect of its mechanical music has been to disperse orchestras. Time was when impresarios rushed to the Conservatoire to obtain the addresses of the principal prize-winners, who were sure of obtaining lucrative engagements at the beginning of their career. The *lauréats* are not sought after now. Alas, in the present state of music, there are few engagements for them.

SWEEPING THE BOIS.

The Bois de Boulogne is not the safest of places at night-time, as has been shown this week. Several people were attacked and robbed. The wood is now patrolled by the Paris police, and it was decided to sweep it. The operation was an interesting one. The force engaged in watching the wood numbered 200 men, and they set off at 11 o'clock in the evening, in five auto-cars, seven lorries and on bicycles, accompanied by five magistrates. They swept round the wood and converged in an enveloping movement towards the Porte Dauphine.

Did the marauders know what was going to happen? The question is permissible in view of the hunters' scanty bag, for only four suspicious persons were encountered, including a well-dressed elderly man, who turned out to be a Paris manufacturer, and was greatly surprised when his evening promenade was interrupted, and a Chinaman, who, though he was without identity papers, was recognised to be a perfectly harmless individual. A few more sweeps like this, made unexpectedly, will restore to the wood its reputation of security which it had until a couple of years ago. Now that M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police, has started this cleansing process, he may be expected to do the job thoroughly.

If all the men over 50 got out of the world, there would not be enough experience left to run it.—*Henry Ford.*

The chief need of the world to-day is a new St. Augustine, a new Thomas Aquinas, or a new Calvin.—*Dr. H. B. Workman.*

I have no sympathy with those people who turn up their noses at household, home, and domestic things.—*Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.*

There is nothing which the Church needs to face more courageously than the whole question of current sex teaching.—*President of the Wesleyan Conference.*

While Free Trade paid us in the nineteenth century, when we were strong enough to pick and choose among the world's markets, it does not pay us now.—*G. D. H. Cole.*

IRISH FREE STATE

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

MERRION SQUARE SITE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

It is hard to believe that the site of Merrion Square was once almost on the banks of the Liffey, and that in a time of spring tides and swollen waters á Duke of Leinster sailed across the flooded fields to land at Leinster House. When the defences of Dublin Castle fell into decay it was even proposed to erect here a modern fortification on account of the better command the site gave of land and water approaches and because of direct access to the fleet. In the prosperous days of Grattan's Parliament the Square became a residential quarter of the ascendancy families, and the ceilings and mantelpieces of these houses, many now offices, testify to the refinement and good taste of those days. In 1791 an Act was passed which appointed Commissioners to manage the Square, and imposed a levy for 147 years on the residents for this purpose.

The secret had been well kept, and it came as a general surprise to learn last week from Dr. Byrne, the Archbishop of Dublin, that the Square, comprising twelve and a-half acres, has been bought from the Pembroke estate for the sum of £10,000 as a site for a Roman Catholic Cathedral. It will pass into the hands of the appropriate authority when the functions of the Commissioners lapse in 1938.

TESTIMONY OF GOODWILL.

This announcement cannot fail to arouse the historical sense, and it marks the changes that have come about in a little over one hundred years. It requires no great imagination to picture the feelings of the early occupants of the square at such a proposal. Their successors of the same persuasion now welcome the idea, and this attitude is far more than one of mere resignation to the inevitable. They genuinely believe and hope that a cathedral on such a fine site will be a just and fitting ornament to our capital and a lasting monument to the zeal and piety of those who have suffered so much for their faith.

It is needless to say that this testimony of goodwill should place on the Church an even heavier responsibility than they would otherwise possess to give the country the best that brains and money can procure. It would be a tragedy if this great task were approached in a parochial or a sectarian spirit. Liverpool cathedrals, existing and to be, give the keynote. We proudly boast that our race pervades the world; we should now draw on the talent of the world, as we will surely draw on its generosity, for this great work.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

In the meantime, the more active attention of the Church is occupied with the preparations for the Eucharistic Congress in 1932. The Emancipation celebrations last year gave proof of the organising ability of those in authority, and to judge from the preliminaries now on foot, nothing is to be left to chance in 1932. What might be called a congress census is now being taken. Householders of all denominations are being asked to answer a questionnaire and say what accommodation they can offer and at what price; whether baths can be provided both for inmate and extern visitors; whether tentage in the grounds would be possible, and other details. Up to 500,000 visitors are expected, and this close survey is necessary, if only to provide against a possible food shortage. It has been suggested that the indiscriminate issue of these forms betray a lapse in tact or even the lack of a sense of humour. On the other hand, discrimination would have been difficult and invidious, and the organisers would hardly welcome or expect assistance from those who are not sympathetic and well disposed.

THE MOTOR RACES.

The arrangements for the motor races this year reflect the benefit of last year's initial experience. The public can now pass at all times from the inner to the outer circle; the grand stand is one-third smaller than last year; sloping platforms afford standing room to see the skids at the two right-angle turns; sand-bagging at these turns is much less elaborate, and looks to the lay eye inadequate. The range of advertising includes malt liquors, confectionery, and cigarettes, in addition, of course, to motor goods; but the area of the display is more restricted, and the natural charm of the park is less offended. The equestrian statue of Lord Gough still acts as a telephone base and terminal, and a wire round a fetlock leads to a telephone box on the step of the pedestal. The cattle seem to be suffering most; for some days they have been impounded in wooded groves, and are standing on ground as badly poached as the grassy approaches to a cowbyre on winter rains. It will be a critical meeting, inasmuch as the promoters and guarantors have been told they cannot look, as they did last year, to the State to meet any deficit. The success will depend not on the numbers present, but on the proportion of those who avoid payment by climbing the surrounding wall somewhere in its eight miles perimeter.

TITANIA'S PALACE.

The office of the Ulster King of Arms, which still functions in its old quarters in the Bermingham Tower of Dublin Castle, may no longer stir the popular interest or imagination as it did in the days of the Crown Jewel mystery, or when Ulster, in ruff and tabard, by a fanfare of trumpets, summoned the Knights of St. Patrick to assemble and instal a new member. None the less, the present holder of the office, Sir Nevile Wilkinson, has enriched both art and charity by that masterpiece of miniature art, Titania's Palace. This gem returns to Dublin after five years' wandering round the world, where it has collected over £34,000 in aid of crippled children. It was in the year 1906, on the Hill of Mount Merrion, overlooking Dublin Bay, that Sir Nevile conceived the idea of building a miniature palace for the Queen of the Fairies—inspired by his baby daughter's assertion that she had seen a fairy vanish under the roots of an ancient sycamore. The actual work was done largely by James Hicks, Dublin's well-known cabinet-maker, and his workman, Tommy Lennon, who, until his death, was the carpenter in charge of the palace during its travel, and to whose memory a plaque has been erected. The fascination of looking at nature, as it were, through the wrong end of a telescope, still appeals to young and old, as it did in the days of Swift and the Lilliputians. Up to recently, Dublin held the highest daily average attendance for the British Isles. This was beaten only last week in Edinburgh. It is now the task of our city to rally to the support both of native art and charity, and regain the laurels it has lost.

RAILWAY STRIKE MENACE.

It is feared that the trouble on the Great Southern Railway may ultimately lead to a complete stoppage. So far, it has been confined to sectional strikes. The dispute has arisen over the claim that the employees of the Irish omnibus company should become members of the N.U.R. These two companies are separate legal entities, but they work in close association, and the trade union officials say that to all intents and purposes they are the same concern. An important principle is involved, inasmuch as the interests of 'buses and railways are divergent, and a union controlled by railwaymen might be disposed to damp down road and encourage rail traffic to the ultimate detriment of the public.

THE OLDEST CRICKET "BLUE."

A FAMOUS OXONIAN.

By C. STEWART CAINE
(Editor, "Wisden's Almanack").

Who is the oldest living cricket "Blue"? The claim was made a little while back that to Mr. W. Fuller-Maitland, the one surviving member of the Oxford eleven of 1864, belonged that distinction. Born on May 6, 1844, Mr. Fuller-Maitland was in the Harrow eleven for four years, and played four times for Oxford against Cambridge—first chosen in 1864, and captain in 1867. A very slow round-arm bowler, he earned such fame that he was described by *Bell's Life* as, in 1864, the most successful cricketer of the season in that department of the game. A fine, free hitter and an admirable field, as well as a bowler, he appeared for the Gentlemen against the Players, and also assisted Essex and Bedfordshire. In addition to what he accomplished as a cricketer, Mr. Fuller-Maitland represented Oxford at the University Sports and also at Rackets (Singles as well as Doubles). He was Member of Parliament for Breconshire from 1875 to 1895.

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

While there can be little doubt about Mr. Fuller-Maitland being the oldest Oxford cricket "Blue," there is still living a Cambridge cricket "Blue" more than three years senior to Mr. Fuller-Maitland, for Mr. Tom Collins, who played against Oxford at Lord's in 1863, was born at Warwick on January 31, 1841, and so is in his ninetieth year. Educated at Bury St. Edmunds before he went up to Cambridge, Mr. Collins represented his University at Billiards, appearing in the Singles as well as the Doubles match, and also played cricket for several years for Suffolk. He became a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1866, but apparently did not practise, as, from 1863 to 1870, he acted as Assistant Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and from 1870 to 1903 (when he retired) he was Headmaster of the Newport (Salop) Grammar School. I learn from Mr. J. W. Shuker, of Falmouth, who has been at much pains to discover whether any earlier "Blue" survives, that Mr. Collins, although hearing and sight have failed somewhat, is in good health and still possesses an excellent memory, while his mental faculties are so alert that among his recreations is the rendering of nursery rhymes and other trifles into excellent Latin verse.

TINY TOTALS.

In the one match in which he played for Cambridge against Oxford, Mr. Collins, although stated in "Scores and Biographies" to have been a dangerous bat when settled, as well as a fair bowler, had the unhappy experience of making only one in the second innings after being—as Sir James Barrie once said of Mr. P. F. Warner—"not so successful" in the first innings. Still, he took two wickets, and the scoring, until Oxford went in for the second time, ruled extremely small, the Cambridge totals being 65 and 61, and Oxford's first innings yielding no more than 59.

Oxford, however, hit off the 68 runs required for victory at a cost of only two wickets. They were greatly indebted to Mr. G. F. Inge, who not only hit up 48 runs, but was still unbeaten at the close. This player, who appeared three times for Oxford, was among the best amateur batsmen of his time, and was asked to assist the Gentlemen, but, on his ordination, had to give up first-class cricket. His brother, Mr. William Inge, afterwards Provost of Worcester College, who, as Oxford's fast bowler in 1853, when the Dark Blues won in a single innings, took six Cambridge wickets, was the father of the present Dean of St. Paul's. Another member of the family, a nephew of the Dean, is Mr. W. W. Inge, a wicket-keeper of some ability.

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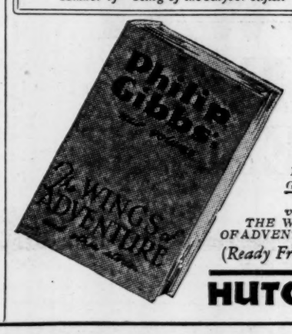

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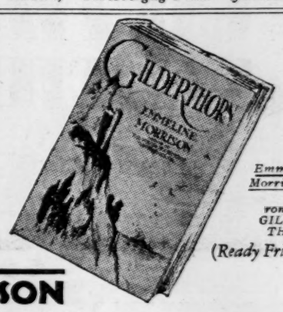

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HUTCHINSON

Daily Telegraph

Obiter Dicta

SPOTTED DOGS

THERE was a show of spotted dogs yesterday. I read it with emotion. Memories of distant innocent youth charged my mind with sentiment. How consoling to know that the world is not completely changed, that all things do not pass away. Some good, kind people still keep spotted dogs! It is something to cling to in a world of flux.

When I was a small boy, the spotted dog was abundant in the town. He ran behind, or largely under, many a carriage and not a few carts. He had no class consciousness. You were equally likely to see him in attendance on a victoria or on the cats'-meat man. No kind of dog made more show upon the streets.

Why he ran with the carriages I do not know. As a child I thought him a morose, uncanny dog, a dog of one idea. Why he should care for nothing in life but the revolving wheels was as mysterious and horrid as the problem why he was all over spots.

They used to say that he was a dog of high degree and tried to impress us by calling him Dalmatian. I did not know then what it meant, and I discover now that nobody does. The original spotted dog may have come from almost anywhere except Dalmatia. He has also been called the Bengal harrier for similar reasons. He is extraordinarily unlike a harrier and has no connection with Bengal. An animal of character.

I shed no tear when he vanished. His disappearance seemed to me one of the few benefits conferred upon me by my motor transport. Yet I am glad to hear that he has turned up again. It makes me feel less obsolete.

H. C. B.

UNDER the title "Obiter Dicta" the less serious happenings of each day are dealt with in the Daily Telegraph. This is but one of the many features that attract readers to the Daily Telegraph who seek in their daily paper not only the latest news but literary excellence.

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

I am glad that the city of Canterbury is proposing to celebrate the name and fame of Richard Harris Barham—or, more properly, Thomas Ingoldsby—in a permanent form, because Canterbury is the principal place in Kent, and Barham not only was born there but rejoiced in being a Man of Kent and in praising his native land and, in particular, Tappington Everard, near Barham, where his father had a farm. Kent is the background of most of his jovial, high-spirited book: "Grey Dolphin," a legend of Sheppey; "The Leech of Folkestone"; "Nell Cook" and "The Ghost," entirely laid in Canterbury; "The Brothers of Birchington"; "Misadventures at Margate"; "The Smuggler's Leap," a legend of Thanet; "The Ingoldsby Penance," a legend of Palestine and West Kent; while Tappington Hall is the family mansion of all the more intimate happenings of that Ingoldsby line which he invented with such plausibility and genealogical skill. Not only was Barham born in Kent and brought up there, but his first curacy was at Ashford; his next at Westwell; while his last Kentish home, before he left for London in 1821, was at Snargate, on the edge of Romney Marsh, where smuggling was still an industry. You could not well be more Kentish than that.

* * * *

Kent being of the very fabric of Barham's work, it is well that there should be this memorial, which is to be a testimony in bronze. But it is a very tardy one, for Barham died in 1848 and the "Ingoldsby Legends" were first published in 1840. Why such a delay has occurred I cannot say, but I have seen the suggestion that it has something to do with the levity with which Barham, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, allowed himself to treat certain aspects of church history and the lives of the saints. A poor reason and an incredible one. If Canterbury is only just acting after so long an interval, it is probably because it has had other things, which it thought more important, to think about. Barham's actual birthplace was Burgate, on December 6, 1788.

* * * *

The story of the "Ingoldsby Legends" is another illustration of the interdependence of events: one thing always leading to another. Among Barham's schoolfellows at St. Paul's School was a boy named Richard Bentley, with whom he became friendly, although Bentley was six years older. On leaving school Barham went on to Brasenose and Bentley joined his uncle, John Nichols, in his printing and publishing business, but their friendship was maintained, and when several years later Bentley was thinking of starting his "Miscellany," the promise of something from Barham's pen was no small inducement to him to persevere. Barham had not then written much—he was a busy cleric—but his novel "My Cousin Nicholas" had run through "Blackwood," and everyone in literary circles knew about his fluent rhyming gifts, chiefly in an amateur way. And he had a great admirer in his friend Theodore Hook, who no doubt commended him near and far. It is an old story, attributed often to others, that when Barham learned from Bentley that the original title of the projected monthly had been changed from "The Wits' Miscellany" to "Bentley's Miscellany," he remarked, "Why go to the other extreme?" The venture was launched in January, 1837, under the editorship, beginning at twenty pounds a month, of a young author of promise named Charles Dickens, who ran "Oliver Twist" through it, with Cruikshank's illustrations, and included the first of the "Ingoldsby Legends," "The Spectre of Tappington," a prose story, in the first number, the remaining Legends following month by month until 1839, when the three series were complete. In that year Dickens ceased to be editor, being succeeded by Harrison Ainsworth. The "Miscellany" flourished until 1868.

* * * *

It has before been remarked, with satisfaction, that in a world where injustice is rife, Heaven, oddly enough, has arranged that the originator is often the best; and such is so in the case of Barham. Countless imitators have attempted the Ingoldsby go-as-you-please tradition, but no pupil has excelled the master, which means, of course, that to write like Barham one has to be Barham. Such a mixture of fun, fancy, recklessness, historical and ecclesiastical knowledge, intimacy with current events and skill in rhyme cannot be assembled either by the wish or by prayer and fasting. Every amateur, especially the young—for I look upon Barham as pre-eminently the schoolboy's poet—must have attempted his style; I remember with blushes an effort of my own; but the professionals tried, too. I can recall a book written in collaboration by Frank Smedley (the author of stories in prose which were to me in those distant days as glorious as the "Ingoldsby Legends" in verse) and Edmund Yates, called "Mirth and Metre," which attempted to reap in the Tappington fields, but gathered a very indifferent harvest.

* * * *

My present copy of the "Legends" is dated 1882, the "Edinburgh" edition (why Edinburgh, I wonder, for there is nothing less Scotch than this book), with added illustrations by Tenniel and Du Maurier, some of Tenniel's very good; but this is not the edition in which I read first, and learned from, for that was long before 1882. I had, before I was in the teens, the whole of "The Execution" and "Misadventures at Margate" by heart, and so many lines from the others that when I re-read them the other day I found my memory often leaping in advance of the text. "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and "The Knight and the Lady" hardly needed to be read at all. How jolly they are and how well-preserved! Many of the allusions are now obscure; some of the humour looks old; the digressions can be tiresome; but, apart from the ingenious rhyming, there is an exuberance, a gaiety, a don't-care-a-rappishness, a wit and an unfailing common sense that keep them young and fresh and splendid.

* * * *

What I should like to see is a new edition of the "Legends" annotated fully, in the fine, free, generous manner with which Henley dealt with Byron's letters: a labour cut short by his death. Thus should we have not only a body of the most boisterous and dexterous verse in the language, now and then sobering into passages of true beauty, but a social history of the first third of the last century and, in addition, much out-of-the-way lore and learning.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir Conan Doyle.

Sir,—"Atticus" says, writing on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, that "literature, as such," did not interest him. Surely he forgets "Through the Magic Door." If your writer of "literature" has not seen it I can promise him pleasure in its perusal.

Fareham. J. NORRIS EVANS.

Love-Apples.

Sir,—In "Frank Mildmay," which is said to be Captain Marryat's autobiography, the following passage occurs:—

I walked into the market (at Nassau, Bahamas), and saw large numbers of luxurious turtle lying on their backs, Muscovy ducks, parrots, monkeys, pigeons and fish. Pine-apples abounded, oranges, pomegranates, limes, bananas, love-apples, abbogada pears, and many other fruits, all piled in heaps, and to be had at a low price.

Could any of your readers say when this charming name for the tomato was replaced by the latter? In Italy and in the South of France "love-apple" is always used to describe this fruit. "Abbogada pear" is another puzzler. What is the origin of this name, which is now spelt in so many different ways?

Pall Mall, S.W. E. L. HODGSON.

Boston Stump.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas, in his "Wanderer's Notebook," expresses surprise that Boston, U.S.A., does not help Lincolnshire's Boston to restore its glorious church. Muirhead's "Great Britain" will tell him that the west chapel was restored by New England Bostonians in memory of John Cotton, vicar at St. Botolph's before going to America.

Recently, a London paper, commenting on "the close community which has long existed between the two cities," states that the Mayor of Lincolnshire's Boston is to visit in September its American namesake, whose civic authorities are contributing £10,000 towards the restoration of St. Botolph's tower.

Keswick. HELEN HINKLE.

"Yard of Ale."

Sir,—Last month, when in the Exmoor district, I found a Nailsea ribbed-glass hunting horn, of beautiful flint metal, quite perfect, measuring 17½ in. long and the base or trumpet end 3¾ in. wide, the stem part being beautifully fluted and similar in appearance to many of the old English drinking-glasses. I think this is quite an unusual piece. CYRIL H. CREWS.

Plympton Erle, South Devon.

Hebridean Song.

Sir,—I notice that one of your special correspondents refers to Father John MacMillan, of Barra, as my "inspirer" in the work of collecting Hebridean song. While I gladly acknowledge and appreciate his invaluable help on our first meeting in 1911 in introducing me to those singers in Benbecula who had the greatest store of the old traditional lore in that island, in justice to those who really "inspired" me it must be noted that my work was begun in 1905, and the first volume of the "Songs of the Hebrides" was already published in 1909.

My initial inspiration came from direct personal contact with Dr. Alexander Carmichael (of "Carmina Gadelica" fame) and his family, and later with the Rev. Kenneth Macleod, who worked continuously at the material with me for over twenty years. It is gratifying to find that the permanent recording in print of what is left of this oral music-lore is being continued by one, like Father MacMillan, who is in close and constant touch with its sources.

MARJORY KENNEDY-FRASER.

Edinburgh.

Safeguarding Steel.

Sir,—Your leading article of last Sunday on the "Safeguarding of the Steel Trade" does not meet the essential point. No Free Trader denies that a duty on steel would cause more steel to be made in England than is being made to-day. What he does say is, that all that the steel trade gained and more would be lost by the 200 industries using steel as raw material.

Take shipbuilding. Fifty per cent. of the world's tonnage is built in British yards. We are holding our own by virtue of our ability to search the world for cheap steel and bring it in free. Dear steel would be a mortal blow to British shipbuilding.

Tariffs possess the power to change the form of labour. They can take something out of one channel and put it into another, but they cannot increase the total production of the country. Clear proof of this is afforded by the fact that five protected countries have 10,000,000 unemployed.

There is no single remedy for the ills that afflict us, but if there were, one has only to look round protected countries to realise that that remedy cannot be Protection, since they are suffering from precisely the same ills as we are.

Sunbury Avenue, S.W. N. F. DOVEY.

Stage Salaries.

Sir,—In Miss Sybil Thorndike's speech at the meeting at the New Theatre on July 3 she begged all actors to join up with Equity, and urged, among other things, that an established minimum salary, ensuring a decent living wage, would protect the experienced artist from the encroachment of novices on the stage.

While in hearty accord with everything Miss Thorndike said that morning, I recollect distinctly the voiced opinion of a much esteemed actor on this subject, when the Valentine Contract was under discussion in 1919.

He said: "If everybody who comes into the profession is to be paid not less than three pounds a week, we shall have more people flocking on to the stage than ever. It will be a Paradise for beginners."

Of the desirability of establishing a decent rate of payment for really useful people there can be but one opinion, and the weeding out of useless ones, whether beginners or not, is equally urgent.

But will the first measure bring about the other? LILIAN TWEED.

Newman Street, W.

Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Sir,—In further reference to the origin of the above name, may I suggest that the great novelist, Harrison Ainsworth, of Hurstpierpoint, can be accepted as an authority? He knew this part of Sussex and its lore as well as anyone.

In the Georgian days, the popularity of Brighton took traffic over a big expanse of heath, known as St. John's Common. This heath was "shared" by two notorious highwaymen, Hayward and Burgess. Hayward took the north side, while Burgess worked the south. Their home was Smugglers' Lane. Probably this gave the names to those two parts of St. John's Common—Haywards Heath (north) and Burgess Hill (south). When the London and Brighton Railway came through, it adopted both names for stations.

Every schoolboy of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, in the eighties and nineties knew well that part of Smugglers' Lane of Hayward and Burgess fame. It was a magnificent trackway, grassy and sheltered on both sides by thick bushes. We always understood that this trackway originated in Ditchling, and crossed the old Brighton road just by Friars Oak, the famous inn.

S. H. BYROM.

Carlisle Mansions, S.W.

Sir,—According to "The Place-Names of Sussex" (English Place-Name Society, vol. vii.), the name "Burgess Hill" occurs as early as 1597, and is possibly to be traced to the family of John Burgeys, who was taxed under Clayton in 1296, 1327, and 1332. The neighbouring "Hayward's Heath" is recorded at least as early as 1544, so that neither place can have any connection with the eighteenth-century highwaymen mentioned by a correspondent.

University College, W.C. J. E. GOVER.

Looting of Arras.

From CAPTAIN E. A. McKECHNIE, M.C., late Assistant Provost-Marshal, Arras.

Sir,—Having read the author's reply to the criticisms of "Generals Die in Bed," I wish to deal with his replies concerning myself.

I do not quite understand when Mr. Harrison mentions about Military Police cantering close to the town, and that they were met with rifle and machine-gun fire from the tops of the houses. I certainly do not remember such a thing taking place, and I should think if it had (though I do not disbelieve him) I, as Assistant Provost Marshal of the town, would have been notified in some way or other. Personally, I had no Military Mounted Police, so, therefore, I can only presume they must have been the Divisional ones, though if the Divisional A.P.M. had not notified me of this occurrence, I should have received the information from the Corps A.P.M.

Perhaps Mr. Harrison can tell me by what route these police arrived. To the best of my knowledge there were only two ways, namely, by the Rue d'Amiens or through the Beaudimont Gates, and at both these points I had Military Foot Police posts. I can assure him that no report of their arrival was received by me.

Mr. Harrison must not lose sight of the fact that I am only dealing with what took place in the city and in my area. What happened outside does not concern me—of it I know nothing.

Further, Mr. Harrison tells us in his reply that "the unlucky troops of the Second Division were caught in the act of looting by reinforcements of the Military Foot Police." I challenge Mr. Harrison to produce any evidence of the arrival of Military Foot Police reinforcements in Arras.

In his letter of July 13 Mr. Harrison writes:—"That men helped themselves to a few bottles of wine (and very good it was too) and some foods and a few soldiers' luxuries, is not to their discredit." I quite agree with him, but why in the name of goodness does he write in his book that they "lie drunk in gutters, and others run down streets, howling, blind drunk"?—the latter being a thing practically impossible to do.

It is quite immaterial to me whether anyone refutes the truth of this episode or not, but I still maintain that Mr. Harrison has exaggerated the whole chapter, and, holding the appointment that I did, I think I am in a far better position to know the actual facts than Mr. Harrison.

E. A. McKECHNIE, Capt.

Lowfield Heath.

Sir,—The author of "Generals Die in Bed" says in his letter in your last issue that my attack on his production appears to be unwarranted and somewhat illogical in several important respects.

I would remind Mr. Yale Harrison that the most scathing criticism which I made, and do make, was in quoting extracts from his own book, extracts from an account which I contend should never have been published, and I would further add that my contention has received general endorsement.

I should not have written further on the subject but to refer to a passage in Mr. Yale Harrison's letter—under the heading "Plea for Peace." Here we read, "I should like to think that books like mine could help in the establishment of permanent peace," etc. I, too, should like to share Mr. Harrison's optimistic view, but I fail to see how his description of the C.E.F. recruits in barracks, prior to their departure for France (ch 1), "half of whom," we are told, "are drunk and have to be strapped into their equipment," also his description of a contemptible theft by one of the privates, can have any connection with the permanent peace which he assumes to desire.

COLIN HARDING, Lieut.-Colonel.

Reading.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED.]

New Zealand Butter.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a review by Mr. Harold Cox, published in your last issue, in course of which he states: "Most of the Dominions seem to subsidise the production of butter, and at the present time there is a conflict between Canada and New Zealand on this question, the Canadian butter-makers objecting to the importation of subsidised New Zealand butter."

I do not know where Mr. Cox secured the information on which he based this observation, but it is entirely inaccurate so far as the Dominion I represent is concerned. New Zealand does not, and never has, subsidised the production of butter, and, therefore, there is—and can be—no conflict with Canada on this question.

T. M. WILFORD,
High Commissioner for New Zealand.

"Partant Pour La Syrie."

Sir,—The song, "Le Beau Dunois," whose first words are "Partant pour la Syrie," was written by Alexandre de Labarde, a scholar, member of the French Institute, and set to music by Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine—Napoleon's first wife—and wife herself of the King of Holland, Napoleon's brother.

It was published in Paris about 1813, "Romances Mises en Musique par S.M.L.R.H." (the letters stand for "Sa Majesté la Reine Hortense": "Her Majesty the Queen Hortense"). During the Second Empire, 1851-1870, it soon became a military march.

After the Battle of Waterloo Walter Scott went to visit the battlefield. There he bought some souvenirs, among them a copybook that had belonged to a French soldier. On the blood-stained pages were written several songs, one of which was "Le Beau Dunois."

A. CHESNIER DU CHESNE.

Rue Mison, Paris.

Sir,—I possess an old copy of "Partant pour la Syrie." "Arranged for the Piano Forte by Brinley Richards." There is no date of publication, but there is this footnote to the title on page 2:—

This melody was composed by Queen Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor of France.

ARTHUR D. THOMPSON.

Castelnau Mansions, S.W.

[Replies have also been received from A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), Major H. A. Shaw (Milford-on-Sea), Campbell Wiss (Hampstead), and W. Courthorpe Forman.]

Machiavelli.

Sir,—In reviewing Signor Janni's book on Machiavelli in your last issue, your reviewer appears to have said precisely the opposite of what, presumably, he intended, i.e., he declares that Machiavelli is presented not as a republican but rather as the counsellor of tyrants. As this is in contrast to the whole aim of the book, it seems only fair that he should, if possible, correct the false impression that he has created.

MARION ENTHOVEN.

Berkeley Gardens, W.

Seven Springs.

Sir,—Your last issue refers to "Seven Springs," near Cheltenham, as "the source of the Thames." Is not this re-stating a popular error? Reference to an Ordnance Survey map makes "Seven Springs" appear as the source of the Churn, a tributary stream which, after running through Cirencester, joins the parent river at Cricklade.

The true "source of the Thames" has been fixed by geographers at a spot known locally as "Thames Head" in Trewesbury Mead, some few miles from Kemble Junction station. The actual spot is not easy to find in dry weather, owing to pumping operations, but in a wet season in winter becomes a boggy morass from which the beginnings of the tiny stream known as the Thames can be traced.

Apart, however, from this vexed question, "Seven Springs" is certainly a very interesting and attractive spot, and should be saved from spoliation. But why resort to artificiality and turn it into a corner of the Botanical Gardens or a London Park? Is not this "Preservation of the countryside" gone mad?

Esher. W. G. MARE.

Flag Days.

Sir,—Going back much further than any of your correspondents, the idea of a flag day may well have been suggested to charitable collectors by the old Eton custom of Montem, discontinued in 1844, but practised for many years before. Here, as the gaily dressed procession of boys passed from College to Salt Hill, passers-by were given a ticket or badge bearing a Latin motto in exchange for the contribution wrung from them, and so were not solicited again.

The money in this old custom sent a particular boy—Captain of Montem—to King's College, Cambridge. But the distinguishing feature of a flag day is that once having paid, a badge is given to prevent further liability, and that feature was Montem's.

London, N.W. G. W. C.

Sir,—Prior to 1900 the Royal National Lifeboat Institution collected in the streets on behalf of its funds. In 1912 I was hon. sec. of such an appeal in Brighton. As I had to meet the objection of those who objected to be "pestered by lady beggars," etc., I advertised in the two local papers that "Immunity badges could be bought prior to the day at my headquarters," and I undertook that none of my collectors should ask anyone wearing such a badge to contribute. In other words, they were immune from giving further aid. These badges were round discs with the initials of the R.N.L.B.I., and had a strip of card to put into the buttonhole.

The idea caught on and was imitated by the Lifeboat-Saturdays elsewhere; until finally the practice of selling emblems of some kind superseded it.

Brighton. H. KING.

Sir,—After reading the letters on Flag Days, I happened to commence on a book by the late William Archer, the dramatic critic, "Through Afro-America." By a curious coincidence, I came early upon a notice of Memphis, Tennessee:—

When I arrived, Memphis was evidently in the thick of some excitement. The sidewalks of Main Street were crowded with ladies, young and less young, who were making dashes at every male passer-by, and seeking to pin a square purple badge to the lapel of his coat. It was soon evident that life was not worth living unless you wore one of these badges; so I secured one, at the expense of half a dollar, and on examining it, found that it was inscribed—"Tag-Day for the Tennessee Home for Incurables." This was, in fact, a sort of Hospital Saturday, and the tag pinned to your coat was a certificate that you had paid up. The system struck me as ingenious.

This was written in 1910, and the idea was obviously new to William Archer at that time.

Swanley. C. S. HOLDER.

Eton v. Harrow Cricket.

Sir,—May I demur—as his niece has already done in the case of the Hon. R. Grimston—to Mr. Benson's statement of July 6, (1) that "the Eton XI. was strengthened in 1860 by the advent of the Hon. F. Ponsonby"? He was in the Harrow XI. in 1832-3, or twenty-eight years earlier.

Also (2) that Lord Byron was "dismissed for seven runs in the first and two in the second innings." In Byron's original letter to his friend C. Gordon, dated August 4, 1805 (now in the Harrow Library), he writes:—

We have played the Eton (sic) and were most confoundedly beat: however it was some comfort to me that I got 11 notches the 1st innings and 7 in the 2nd, which was more than any of our side except Brockman and Ipswich could contrive to hit. After the match we dined together and were extremely friendly, not a discordant word was uttered by either party.

After describing a riotous and fighting evening by both XI.s at the Haymarket Theatre, he concludes with "How I got home after the play God knows."

Of Byron's reply to the Eton taunt I possess three versions, all of which (with the difference of a word or two) follow Mr. Benson's, and not Sir L. Sanderson's.

The words of the challenge to Eton (taken from *The Harrovian*) may interest your readers:—

AN OLD HARROW CHALLENGE TO ETON.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

To the Gentlemen of Eton.
Harrow, June 20, 1805.

The Gentlemen of Harrow School request the honour of trying their skill at Cricket with the Gentlemen of Eton on Wednesday, July 31, at Lord's Cricket Ground. A speedy answer whether time and place be convenient will oblige.

(Original in the School Library at Eton.)

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.
(Harrow, 1871-75).

Upper Deal, Kent.

Philo of Byzantium.

Sir,—In reply to "J. S. A. (Dumfries)," only fragments of Philo's writings have come down to us, mostly quoted by Hero Ctesibius of Alexandria, and to be found in W. Schmidt's German translation of Hero, vol. i.: "Pneumatica et Automata," in A. du Roche's "Science de Philosophes," and in Thevanet, "Veterum Mathem. Aticonem" (1693). These fragments deal with pneumatic and hydraulic machinery.

Part of Philo's work on these machines was translated into Arabic and retranslated into French by Baron Carra de Vaux, under the title "Le Livre des Appareils Pneumatique et les Machines Hydraulique," and are to be found in the "Notices" of the Bibliothèque Nationale, vol. xxxviii., 1, p. 27 (1903).

This Philo is obviously the man who is mentioned in Plutarch's "Life of Sulla" as having constructed an arsenal (or dock) at Piræus. He is also referred to by Cicero (in Oratori i. 14). Pliny also says he was celebrated for his "Armamentarium" for ships at Athens ("Hist. Nat." i. 125), where the word must mean an arsenal.

Forest Row. A. MAUDE.

"Cow-up!"

Sir,—In our country, near Antwerp West, the cows are led in the morning during the summer to the meadows—lowland or polderland, as we call it. At 6 o'clock in the evening the young cowboys (or sometimes sons or daughters of the farmer) go again to the meadows to round up the cows and conduct them to the stable to be milked.

Here the youngsters cry "Kauf-la!" (twice or thrice repeated as loudly as possible), and instinctively the flock gathers. These words have no Flemish signification, but the word "cow" is in Flemish "koe," pronounced as in English. A lot of words have in both languages the same meaning and are written just the same, viz., water—fl.—"water," bed—fl. "bed," and so on. "Cow" is mutilated as "Kauf."

But is there among your readers anyone who can tell me if in their country is known the following cry uttered by the young cowboys in the neighbourhood of Antwerp West?—

Oh! lioulà, lioulà, lioulà, oh lialeilihoulà . . . .
Ei halali lialihou—

the last syllable being prolonged.

We could not find from what country it was introduced.

Amsterdam. J. VAN KERSCHAVER.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any of your readers tell me of any book or publication wherein is to be found a full description of the sport of kite-flying and kite-fighting as practised in China and also in Siam? I am especially anxious to obtain full descriptions of the kites used, and the rules and etiquette that govern the contests.—M. E. G. (Edgware).

I have seen it stated that Disraeli once referred to the Orange Institution as "that contemptuous offshoot of Whiggery." Can any of your readers verify this reference?—HISTORIAN (Constitutional Club, W.C.).

It is said that if the new moon comes in "on her back" there will be rain. Is there any truth in this?—BM/FSAA (London, E.C.)

Can any correspondent kindly inform me who wrote the following lines?—

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore.

—R. D. GRUNDY (Chislehurst).

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Ch.3B

THE NEW CRISIS IN EGYPT.

WAFD AND THE KING.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DUTY.

By MAJOR E. W. POLSON NEWMAN (Author of "Great Britain in Egypt").

If the news from Egypt indicates that the position is serious, recent arrivals from Cairo, British and Egyptian, bring information which far from relieves the feeling of anxiety produced by current events. The country is undergoing a severe economic crisis owing to the fall in the price of cotton; the fellahin, who form the vast majority of the Egyptian people, are threatened with distress; and the Wafd, under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, has adopted a policy of active non-co-operation with the Government, most dangerous to the interests of law and order.

Moreover, the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, instead of inspiring the Wafd with a desire for caution and sane judgment, have led to an unbalanced attempt to maintain their power by extravagant legislation. On the pretext of safeguarding the Constitution, draft Bills were framed with the sole object of safeguarding the Wafd against any repetition of the tactics of Mahmoud Pasha in 1928, and contained such drastic measures to make the Wafd all-powerful that King Fuad rightly refused to sign them, and took steps which deprived deputies (a great majority of whom are Wafdists) of parliamentary immunities. This was more than the Wafd could bear, and Nahas Pasha lost his head completely, calling upon his followers to swear to uphold the Constitution by methods likely to disturb the peace.

WAFD'S FALSE PRETENSIONS.

Hence Egypt is a scene of serious disturbances; and, owing to the powerful influence of the Wafd and the present discontent amongst the ignorant fellahin, there is grave danger of a general upheaval throughout the country. The point, however, is that the actions of the Wafd are based on the fallacy that they are upholding democracy and constitutional government sacred to the Labour Party in England, and that they are the only true representatives of the Egyptian people. As a matter of fact, neither is the case. The Wafd care nothing for democracy nor for constitutional government, except in so far as the present system of so-called democracy in Egypt helps to keep them in power, and thereby to line their own pockets by bribery and other sinister methods; and, as an oligarchy of professional politicians who are working almost solely in their own personal interests, they are only representative of the Egyptian people in so far as they have obtained a majority of votes by threats, corrupt practices, and a political system utterly undemocratic.

At present the fellahin are unsympathetic to the Wafd, owing to their responsibility for the cotton crisis, but this political organisation is so powerful and insidious that there is grave danger that the discontented and gullable fellahin may respond to its cleverly devised propaganda. Should this be the case, Britain may have to face a situation involving military operations on a great scale and the expenditure of large sums of money; and all this as a result of the personal ambitions of a comparative handful of unscrupulous lawyers, landowners, and self-seekers. Indeed, I am led on good authority to understand that clear-minded Egyptians are beginning to ask themselves whether democracy can possibly succeed in an Oriental country.

THE RESERVED POINTS.

The foregoing, however, is at present an internal affair of Egypt, and the British Government are only concerned in so far as the "four reserved points" of the Declaration of 1922 are involved. Although Mr. MacDonald has warned Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, that he and his new Government will be held responsible, together with Nahas Pasha, if foreign lives and interests are endangered, the final responsibility to Foreign Powers for the safety of their nationals remains with His Majesty's Government. This is fully demonstrated by the despatch of warships to Egyptian waters. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that the Egyptian Government will on this occasion succeed in preserving order without the assistance of British troops, as this will go far to answering the question whether it is advisable to entrust the Egyptians by treaty with the responsibility for protecting foreigners. But the present situation clearly emphasises the necessity of introducing into any Anglo-Egyptian treaty a provision that, if the Egyptian Government were to fail to protect foreign interests, the British Government would *ipso facto* resume their rôle as protectors of those interests. The necessity for this arises out of the proposal to support Egypt's membership of the League of Nations, together with the fact that Great Britain cannot accept an adverse decision by any international body with regard to Egypt.

KING FUAD'S POSITION.

As it is, the action of the Wafd and the attitude adopted by King Fuad have produced a political situation in which the King and the Wafd are at loggerheads with one another, and the latter declare, again in the name of democracy, that the King is opposing himself to the will of the people. They further maintain that if the British High Commissioner, Sir Percy Loraine, had intervened when the King closed the Session of Parliament on July 13, he would have made himself the most popular man in Egypt. When, however, the nature and composition of the Wafd is considered, such action would have been tantamount to supporting a group of politicians, who have proved themselves to be the enemies of law and order, against the King and his Cabinet, who are at present the mainstay of stability in Egypt.

With foreign intervention still possible, and with a prospect of further trouble in different parts of Egypt, it is clearly the duty of the British Government to support those who stand for law and order irrespective of their status, and to declare their intentions with firmness and without delay. Great Britain went to Egypt in 1882 to support the Khedive Tewfik against the forces of revolt, although these forces represented the national aspirations of the Egyptian people. It is surely more essential to-day to support Tewfik's descendant against forces which in reality represent next to nothing, and are working against the true interests of the hard-working "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Although King Fuad has enemies in Egypt, and is always anxious, as an Oriental monarch, to retain, and, if possible, to increase, his prerogative, he has the powerful backing of the Moslem religious hierarchy of Al Ahzer, and possesses the support of able Egyptians who could rally the best and most reliable elements in Egypt to the side of peace and stability. Great Britain put him on the throne, and is morally bound to support him.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S DELUSION.

Unfortunately, the Labour Government are under a delusion that by negotiating with the Wafd they are dealing with the duly elected representatives of the people; whereas, in upholding their precious principle of democracy, they are, in fact, dealing with a body of men unscrupulously elected and far more autocratic than most kings or dictators. In Egypt to-day political atrocities are perpetrated in the name of democracy, and a system prevails which is quite out of harmony with the ways and customs of Oriental countries.

Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, will be 53 on Wednesday. His distinguished career started right away with active service in the South African War. Then he raised and commanded the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing), and when Lord Trenchard took command of the Independent Air Force became Chief of the Air General Staff. After the war he entered the House of Commons as the Member for the Hallamshire Division of Sheffield, and so remained until appointed to Bombay.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN—DR. A. P. GRAVES—PARLIAMENTS IN COUNCIL—LADY MAUREEN STANLEY—DR. LASKER.

By ATTICUS.

Mr. Baldwin never speaks better than when he gets away from politics and is able to take a large view of literature and history. His lecture the other day at Coventry on "Democracy, Old and New," was in his most attractive manner. How suggestive are his speculations as to what might have happened if Alexander the Great had not been compelled, by a mutiny of his troops, to turn back when he reached the Punjab! He might have gone on into Hindustan and Bengal and made India the home of Greek culture and thought!

Dean Inge, touching on the same theme recently, said that Alexander would have turned westward if he had lived longer, and used his victorious troops to conquer Italy. Then there would have been no Roman Empire, and perhaps no Papacy, but a much ampler and more permanent Greece, which might have prevailed in Europe to this day. These things might have happened if the greatest of the great conquerors had not dined too well and died at thirty-three.

A WHOLESOME PROFESSION.

If you want to live long and retain your freshness of mind as the years go on, you should be an Inspector of Schools. At least that is the impression I derive from a hasty glance at "H.M.I.'s" two books just published—Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley's "H.M.I.'s Notebook," and Dr. Alfred Percival Graves' "To Return to All That." Both authors have been His Majesty's Inspectors; both are well over 80, and both write with ease, humour, and playfulness. Dr. Graves long ago earned immortality with "Father O'Flynn," but he has, of course, many other claims to distinction as poet, scholar, educationalist, and public servant. He is also, as the title of his book reminds us, the father of the remarkable, and extremely candid, author of "Good Bye to All That," whose reminiscences he politely corrects on some points. Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley, four years older than Dr. Graves, has an abundant and apparently unexhausted repertory of good stories, which he pours out with quite youthful enjoyment.

Another retired Inspector of Schools is Mr. Edmond Holmes, born in 1850, who continues to write delightful books of poetry, philosophy, and devotion. So it seems as if this vocation, not usually considered an easy one, does conduce to health of body and peace of mind.

THE NOT-QUITE-OBSOLETES.

One of those distinguished French critics who have been discovering English literature has been writing in praise of "Lucas Malet," the novelist, who is Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison in private life, and has just been awarded a Civil List pension. His eulogy has incited a popular English novelist to explain that "Lucas Malet" is a very inferior author, really no better than her father, Charles Kingsley, or than Mrs. Humphry Ward, and the other shocking examples of that miserable Victorian period, which disgraced itself by producing Tennyson, Browning, Thackeray, Froude, and other weaklings. The French commentator does not seem to be deeply impressed, and has replied with spirit. Perhaps he is not aware that if you want to be up to date in literary Britain just now you sneer at the more popular Victorians. But I do not know why Mrs. Harrison should be inscribed in this obsolete group. True, her first story was produced nearly half a century ago. But "Sir Richard Calmady" was published in 1901, and it has been followed by other works well down into the last decade. So Mrs. Harrison can claim, if she thinks it worth while, to belong to the twentieth century as well as the nineteenth.

A PARLIAMENT OF PARLIAMENTS.

There are conferences and conferences. Some talk much and do very little; others contrive to get through a large amount of work in a quiet fashion. The Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which opened last Wednesday in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, is not one of the silent kind. A parliament, according to its etymology, is primarily what Carlyle called a "talking-shop," and when the delegates of thirty-two parliaments are assembled fluent oratory may be expected. Nothing of supreme practical importance usually emerges from these discursive congresses; but the personality of their members would alone render them interesting. Some of the delegates hold or have held great positions in their own countries, like Prince Tokugawa, the president of the Japanese Chamber of Peers. It is odd to reflect that this representative of a famous family might now be the Shogun, or virtual ruler, of Japan if things had gone rather differently in the island kingdom only fifty-two years ago!

And there is Count Carton de Wiart, who was Prime Minister of Belgium, and M. Fernand-Buisson, who is President of the French Chamber of Deputies; and a dozen female legislators, including one from America, three from Holland, and two Socialist lady M.P.s from Westminster.

"ON, STANLEY, ON."

Some of the younger members of our great noble families do not recline in aristocratic idleness. The American newspapers are excited over that energetic "peeress," as they call her, Lady Maureen Stanley, who has gone to Hollywood to make some money because, as she says, "in England we haven't any." An odd confession for the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry and daughter-in-law of the Earl of Derby! One had an idea that, in spite of the general impoverishment of this unhappy country, there was still a little money left in those quarters.

However, I hope Lady Maureen will do as well as some of the young ladies from Sweden and elsewhere who arrived at Hollywood with nothing, and are now being "featured" on the films at salaries considerably larger than that which the Hon. Oliver Stanley will receive even if this brilliant young M.P. should become (as some think he may) Prime Minister of England. Lady Maureen will not be the only British "peeress" who has "gone movie," though I do not know that any has yet reached the higher pinnacles of fame and fortune.

CHESS AND CHARACTER.

Dr. Lasker, that super-champion chess player, has given up chess and turned to bridge, which he says he now finds more interesting. He is a great mathematician as well as one of the finest of all chess experts. His successes were partly due to his intense, almost hypnotic, absorption with the game when he sat at the checker-board. I have heard that in his earlier days a friend once took him to a phrenologist to have his "bumps" examined. The professor—unaware of Lasker's identity—expressed a somewhat unfavourable opinion. He said the young gentleman was not without ability, but wholly wanting in the power of concentration. "Has he a talent for anything?" asked the introducer: "mathematics, for example?" "Quite hopeless," was the reply. "Well, could he excel in any sort of game?" "I hardly think so," said the adept, "though—yes, I think he might do rather well at cricket." I hope this story is true, though I cannot vouch for it, and I have a suspicion that it may have been told about some earlier master than Dr. Lasker.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Dr. W. A. Spooner, ex-Warden of New College, Oxford, who has an 85th anniversary this week, stoutly denies having invented the form of mis-speech which has been christened after him, but he has a ready wit equal to far brighter achievements than a mere spoonerism. In the early eighties, when New College for the first time became head of the river, there was a supper and a rag in celebration, in the midst of which Dr. Spooner appeared at his window with a pretence of restoring order. "Gentlemen, Gentlemen," said he in sorrowful tones, "I have witnessed to-day a spectacle such as I never expected to see in my life. . . ." There was a shamefaced silence. Then Dr. Spooner added, "I have seen New College go to the head of the river," and quickly withdrew amid frantic yells of laughter and applause.

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This week brings birthday congratulations to Mr. E. F. Benson (an excerpt from whose reminiscences we publish on another page), only surviving son of Archbishop Benson, and the most successful novelist of a brilliant trio of brothers. Unlike Arthur Christopher, who became Master of Magdalen, and Robert Hugh, who became a Roman Catholic priest, "E. F." has devoted himself to fiction writing as a vocation, not merely a sideline, and he scored a big success with his very first effort, the brilliant "Dodo." Much of the vogue of that much-discussed novel arose from the legend that it depicted, or caricatured, Lady Oxford and Asquith—then Miss Margot Tennant—but actually it was written while he was still at college and before he had even set eyes on that distinguished lady. Mr. Benson, as his readers must guess, is a gifted musician and an all-round sportsman, particularly devoted to skating.

***

Lord Dulverton—formerly Sir Gilbert Wills—who is revealed as donor of £60,000 for the restoration of St. Mary, Redcliffe, declares that he never smokes anything save the products of the great tobacco firm of which he is head, and in so doing follows the example of earlier members of the family. His grandfather used to tell how he once ran out of tobacco when on a country walk, and entered a small village shop to ask for some of Wills' "bird's-eye twist." The old dame, explaining that she had little demand for packet tobaccos, went hunting among her wares, and he sought to help her by recalling that the brand he wanted had a red negro's head on the label. "Lor', sir," said she, glancing at the packet as she produced it, "you don't mean to tell me how that's a nigger? I allus thought it was Mr. Wills."

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At last, one hears, all the authorities concerned with Eros—the L.C.C., the Westminster City Council, the Underground Railway, and Scotland Yard—have worked out his return to Piccadilly, and soon we shall see him there. Some people have doubted, not only when the little Greek God of Love was to be back in his place, but whether he was to return at all. He had to come back under the ordinance which permitted him to come down so the tube station beneath Piccadilly Circus might be built; but, anyhow, where else in London would he have been at home? The need for so much time and trouble about his re-erection has been caused by the fact that new building in The Circus has caused a certain change in its perspective, and to conform to this Eros will stand higher from the ground and on a larger island.

***

That most energetic of Colonial Governors, Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., is now in England, and last week he and Lady Storrs were the chief guests at a "Cyprus" dinner given by the Empire group of the Ladies Lyceum Club. Sir Ronald, an admirable speaker, even in his Cambridge days, was in very good form while he sketched out the many amenities of the island now under his charge. Incidentally he mentioned that a Handbook of Cyprus would be issued next year, and this, together with Sir Ronald's own recently published Chronology, should do much to draw attention to one of the most delightful, and, historically speaking, most interesting islands in the world.

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And so at long last Lord Aberdare, better known to the sporting public as the Hon. C. N. Bruce, has won the much-prized Gold Racket at tennis, and against Mr. E. M. Baerlein, the present amateur champion. Nobody knows how often these two very splendid exponents of the Royal game, which still flourishes more than five hundred years after its introduction into this country, have faced one another in the court; but in all the most important matches Mr. Baerlein has hitherto managed to win. Now, however, Lord Aberdare, who missed the championship earlier this year by a single point, has achieved one of his greatest ambitions, and he will receive many congratulations from his friends in the dedans.

***

The days when the giver of a formal dinner party felt compelled to spend almost as much on the flowers as on the food have, mercifully, gone for ever, and now effect, rather than expense, is aimed at. At a dinner given before a coming-out dance last week the tiresome pause that so often ensues on sitting down at the table was dispelled by comments, both admiring and amused, on the original arrangement in the centre of the long mahogany table. Set in a carved Chinese stand was a gleaming, golden "witchball," reflecting the eighteen people dining, and also the procession of ultra-modern horses, kangaroos, and other animals fashioned in white "crackled" porcelain, all of which pranced gaily round as if in endless pursuit of each other's tails.

***

Lady Blandford could not receive the guests at the party which she gave at 27, Hill Street on Thursday, because she was acting as bar-tender and concocter-in-chief of cocktails, with Lord George Cholmondeley as her principal aide-de-camp. The house used to belong to Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, and one steps straight into a square hall, where Lady Blandford had had her bar arranged in front of a high, lacquered screen. After everyone had sampled a new aperitif called "Aerial," which the hostess mixed with quite the professional touch, Mr. Edward Hulton shepherded people into the dining room, which I entered just in time to hear Mrs. Hilton Philipson preface her speech by saying, "I've only flown once, but I've been a mother three times."

***

It is said that some stories suggest certain people and, if this be so, there is no doubt that a life-like vision of one of Mr. George Belcher's inimitable char-ladies is instantly conjured up by this little history. A business man who had employed the same office cleaner for many years made it possible for her husband to be admitted to a famous hospital in order to undergo an immediate operation. Some days later he happened to encounter the wife, about to start her work just as he was going home, and made enquiries for the ailing husband. "Doing nicely, Sir, thank you, but 'e's got so thin you can't 'ardly see 'im," replied the old woman, adjusting a rusty black bonnet, heavily laden with jet "bobbles." "But still," she continued proudly, "it ain't 'ardly to be wondered at when the Doctor ses 'e took three ulsters and an abyss out of my old man."

OUR ANCIENT BUILDINGS

AND RURAL BEAUTIES.

THE NEED FOR PROTECTION

By HAROLD COX.

The annual meeting of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, which takes place to-morrow, will, it may be hoped, emphasise the need for further steps for the protection of England's ancient buildings and rural beauties. The need for their protection has rapidly grown within the past few years and has met with encouraging response from the general public and from many private individuals. For example, it was announced last week that the Malvern Hills Conservancy Board has recently received a gift of twenty-eight acres on the Worcestershire Beacon from Mr. Allan H. Bright, in order that this beautiful hill land may be preserved from quarrying.

The National Trust happily receives every year many similar donations. Its annual report (1) contains most attractive pictures of some of the properties the Trust has recently acquired, and also a detailed list of all the properties it now holds. Another very important society—the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings—devotes its attention to buildings. But beyond the need for preserving particular beauty spots and protecting particular buildings, there is the more general need of preserving the countryside from the disfiguring tendencies which result from modern industrialism. The practice of "ribbon development," which means that what were beautiful country lanes have become roadways between ugly bungalows, is peculiarly offensive.

In addition, the improvement of the means of locomotion attracts every week into rural districts large multitudes of people with urbanised minds, and the countryside becomes littered with rubbish deposited by picnic parties; moreover, wild flowers are rooted up, often to be thrown away even before the depredators get back to London. It is to these problems that the Council for the Preservation of Rural England specially directs its activities.

EFFECT OF DEATH DUTIES.

The need for the work of the National Trust and of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings grows greater year by year, owing to the heavy death duties. Almost every week there is a record of some beautiful property being sold because the owners cannot afford to pay the death duties. The result is that property which ought to be preserved as a beauty spot may become crudely commercialised, or some ancient building of historic interest may be pulled down and perhaps transported to the United States. Parliament might at once do much to diminish these dangers if it provided, first, that all properties left to the National Trust should be exempt from death duty, and secondly, that the exportation of ancient buildings or of the materials composing them should be absolutely prohibited. This alone, however, would not be sufficient, for, as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings points out in its last report (2), it frequently happens that ancient buildings, for example, picturesque old barns, are pulled down in order to use the material in other parts of England. It ought to be possible to devise some means of checking this vandalism.

WINDMILLS AND BRIDGES.

How great are the treasures England still possesses may be seen in the pictures published both by the National Trust and by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The latter society is now devoting special attention to the preservation of windmills throughout Great Britain, and the pictures which it publishes show the value of the national treasures we should lose if these windmills were to be destroyed. The same society is also directing attention to the preservation of ancient bridges. Such attention is urgently needed at the present time, for the development of motor transport seems to have inspired the Ministry of Transport with the desire to widen roads and bridges all over the country, regardless of local amenities or of historic values. During the past four years Mr. E. Jervoise has been voluntarily engaged in making a study of the bridges over all the rivers in the south of England, and has just published a pictorial record (3) of the results of his investigations. It would be a tragedy if the lovely old bridges that he has photographed were to be scrapped merely because they are too narrow to meet the demands of modern traffic. Mr. Jervoise's book not only illustrates the continuing rustic charm of these bridges with their typically English surroundings, but it also contains an account of the history of most of the existing bridges, both new and old. The history often goes back eight or nine centuries.

AN HISTORICAL RECORD.

For example, the first London Bridge was a wooden bridge built in the year 993 A.D. It was swept away just 100 years later by a flood, and has had several successors. In some cases the earliest bridge that was built still remains in whole or in part, and Mr. Jervoise notes "how few of these medieval bridges show signs of distress; they may be rather narrow for modern traffic, but there is seldom any doubt as to their strength." The information in regard to their history is in many cases derived from past "inquisitions" as to the responsibility for repairing them.

As an example of the interesting facts here published, the case of the bridge at Kingston-on-Thames may be quoted. It is recorded that William de Coventry was Master of this Bridge in the year 1219. In the year 1223 the bridge was endowed with lands for its maintenance, but a hundred years later it was reported "in a dangerous condition," and in 1376 as "broken down." Evidently it must have been effectively repaired for Henry VIII. ordered that his artillery should be brought over Kingston Bridge in preference to London Bridge, lest the latter should be damaged by the weight. There was no intermediate bridge across the Thames until the middle of the eighteenth century.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the Societies here referred to are expanding their membership as well as their activities. The National Trust records a larger membership than in any previous year. It is a statutory body, and its governing Council is largely composed of distinguished public men nominated for the purpose by other national institutions, such as the British Museum, the Royal Academy, and the principal Universities of England and Scotland. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is also doing well, and has just doubled its membership in the last ten years. These two bodies very wisely work in close co-operation not only with one another but also with local organisations. They are consequently able to secure results of great national value at very small financial cost.

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(1) Report of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.

(2) Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

(3) "The Ancient Bridges of the South of England." By E. Jervoise. (Architectural Press. 5s. 6d.)

For better or worse, nothing is now taken for granted or accepted on authority.—*Dean Inge.*

I am perfectly confident that in a few years' time women will be sitting in the Upper House.—*Lady Rhondda.*

Within the House of Commons there is a growing sense of a need for overhauling the ship of State.—*Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

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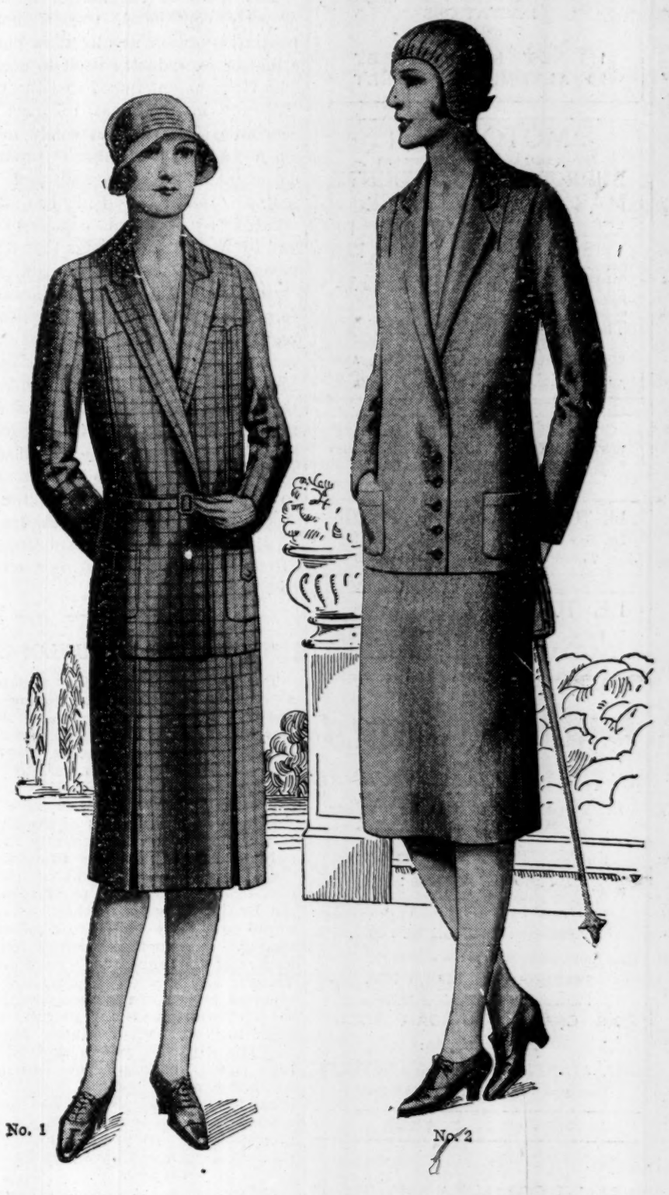

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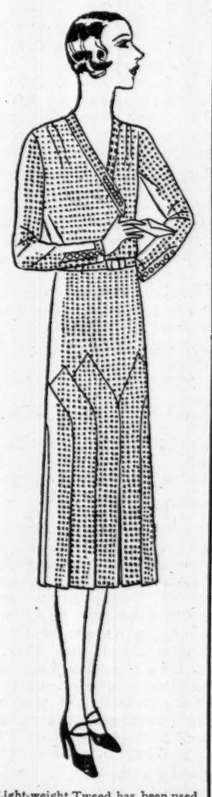

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TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 3912.
After 1 P.M. on Saturdays:
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 7600.
Publishing and Advertising Offices:
200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1.
PARIS OFFICES:
65-67, AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ELYSÉES.
TELEPHONE: ELYSÉES 92—86 to 89 (4 lines).

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1930.

THE LORDS AND THE SPREAD-OVER.

CRITICS of the House of Lords in its sturdy attempt to improve the Coal Bill have employed all the arts of misrepresentation in their endeavour to discredit the Upper Chamber and disguise the true facts of the case. The first point to note is that the constitutional issue does not, or should not, arise. The Lords are not concerned in this matter with the relationship between an hereditary and an elected chamber; they exist in their present form—the Commons having declined to reform them—and they are concerned simply and solely to do their duty as they see it in the tasks that come to hand. Discretion may be the better part of valour, but the House of Lords would be guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty if, merely out of fear of the consequences, it were to give way on what it is convinced is a fundamental necessity.

The Upper House is not acting in this matter in any party spirit or on behalf of any narrow interest. Judged by the less responsible kind of criticism, it might be supposed that the House of Lords was the instrument either of a Conservative intrigue to embarrass and overthrow the Government or else that it was the villain of a "capitalist" plot to exploit the miners. Such suggestions are, of course, fantastic. In endeavouring to make a bad Bill better, and, in particular, in standing firm on the essential item of the spread-over, the Lords are fighting a battle neither for party nor for capital; they are fighting a battle for industry and a battle for common sense.

The coal mines of Britain are the key to her prosperity. Ruin them, and you ruin her. Therefore, whatever affects them adversely affects adversely also the whole of the community. Men of long experience in the coal industry, men who know it through and through, give it as their convinced opinion that a rigid seven and a-half hours day introduced at the present stage of acute depression would inflict untold harm. Many mines would have to close down; the price of coal, it has been calculated, would rise by as much as 1s. 6d. a ton. A result of this sort would injure not merely those whom the heated imagination of the Socialist regards as a ring of scheming "capitalists"; it would injure thousands and thousands of middle-class shareholders, it would injure thousands upon thousands of miners, it would injure many more thousands still of workers in other industries dependent for prosperity on a supply of coal at reasonable prices. The House of Lords knows that the spread-over system would avoid the worst of these dangers, and in standing firm for it is standing firm for the true interests of the country, as nine out of ten men in the street would do if the issue were clearly put before them for decision.

The truth of the matter is that, properly considered, this is not a political question at all; it is purely a matter for industry itself to decide. The Government introduced the Coal Bill not in the least to meet an economic situation, but solely to redeem a wild political promise. Throughout its chequered and unhappy career the Bill has been vitiated by political considerations and by party undertakings that ought never to have been given, and that certainly ought never to be allowed to form the *raison d'être* of a measure regulating the nation's most vital industry at a critical moment of its history. It is the Government, not the House of Lords, that is actuated in this matter by partisan considerations. It has committed itself to a trade union, and it is endeavouring to force that union's will on the industry regardless of the consequences. In standing steady on this matter the House of Lords is rendering a service to the nation.

THE INDIAN OUTLOOK.

THE position in India has registered a definite improvement during the last few days. There is a growing movement among Moderates in favour of active measures to bring the campaign of disobedience to an end and effect a truce until the autumn. The prospects of the Conference have considerably improved; talk of banning it is abating, and among moderate Indian opinion there is no longer so marked a disposition to consider that representation of the Opposition parties among the British delegates to the Conference would be a fatal affront to Nationalist feeling. An unofficial deputation of leaders of the Legislature waited on the VICEROY at Simla on Friday, and the reported tenour of their conversation—the proceedings were private—show them to have been distinctly hopeful and friendly. There was said to have been virtual unanimity on Provincial Autonomy and a general blessing in broad terms for the ideal of Federation, and there seems to have prevailed an atmosphere a good deal more harmonious than might have been feared a couple of weeks ago.

All this is good news so far as it goes, and is, it must be admitted, some justification of the course pursued by the VICEROY. But it must constantly be borne in mind that it only concerns the Moderates; that the extremists are still hostile, and that in a crisis the extremists are certain to win and the Moderates to go to the wall. There is a long road still ahead of us before the Conference can be said to be assured of being even reasonably representative, and when that is achieved—if ever it is—there is still the difficulty of inducing agreement among delegates of such diverse and opposed Indian interests as a fully representative gathering would bring together. Above all things, it will be necessary to have some central scheme to which the discussions of the Conference can be referred. Without such a scheme the Conference will be doomed to chaos; for which reason nothing must be done between now and the time of meeting to undermine the authority of the SIMON Report. However much that Report may be modified in the light of discussion, it remains the only practical and detailed scheme in the field.

One other essential there is for the success of the Conference, and we are glad to learn that Indian opinion is growing more favourable towards it: the British representation on the Conference must contain delegates from all three parties. Every effort is being made by the VICEROY to make the Indian Delegation properly representative: it would be absurd were he to succeed in this and then have the British Delegation confined to one party. Fortunately, it is now as good as certain that the Government will include Conservatives and Liberals. Anything less would have been fatal. If the decisions of the Conference are to stand any chance of success they must carry the authority of all shades of national opinion.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

THE crisis in German politics that had been brewing for some time burst on Friday with sudden and unexpected violence. The unpopularity of the Finance Bills in the Reichstag forced Dr. BRUNING, the Chancellor, to invoke Article 48 of the Constitution, under which, in cases of emergency, the PRESIDENT can act over the head of Parliament and establish a law by decree. It did not seem likely at the time, though the move was bound to be unpopular with those who were thus overridden, that the Reichstag would make an active expression of revolt; but on Friday it took the step of rescinding the PRESIDENT'S decree, whereupon he immediately dissolved Parliament and proclaimed a general election for September 14.

The situation thus created is interesting, and perhaps significant, as illustrating the increasing discontent in Germany with Parliamentary Government. The PRESIDENT would hardly have taken the line he has unless he had felt himself secure in the backing of public opinion. He has, moreover, quite recently taken another action which shows him to be in a decisive mood. President HINDENBURG has always been scrupulously constitutional and impartial; his refusal to attend the liberation rejoicings in the Rhineland unless the Socialist Prussian Government removed its ban on the Fascist organisation known as the Stahlhelm seems to indicate a new determination in his policy. As PRESIDENT he has been an outstanding success; if impatience with Parliamentary Government were to lead to a movement in Germany in favour of a dictatorship, there is little doubt to whom the nation would turn. But the movement would not be of his own choosing. As it is, it looks as though the unnatural alliance of the Nationalists with the Socialists and Communists in forcing the present crisis may result in the disintegration of the Nationalist party.

BROADCASTING AND EDUCATION.

THE B.B.C. is to be commended for the decision it has taken to ascertain the views of listeners on subjects connected with broadcast education. In the past the policy has been to give the people not what they might want, but what was considered good for them. We do not imagine for one moment that any committee can ever hope to please everyone. Each individual has his or her own taste. There are those who like things informative and those who prefer the lighter touch. It takes all classes to make up a world, even when their needs are supplied through the ether.

It is a step in advance to consult the people themselves, and if nothing more than the creation of closer relations between the B.B.C. and its listeners is attained the new departure will do good. There is no doubt that there are wonderful opportunities for broadcasting in the wide fields of education. For most students the road to knowledge is both rough and steep, but by using wireless in an intelligent way it should be possible to make even the most abstruse subjects interesting to listeners. Wireless can never take the place of our schools and universities, but it can, and does, reach those who have no desire to attend classes or read books. Its greatest power must lie in the stimulation of a desire for knowledge. Most people who use wireless want to be entertained, and the success of the B.B.C. must rest on its ability to provide entertainment and education at the same time.

NOT CRICKET.

THE spectacle of hundreds of self-constituted and ill-informed critics vilifying the conduct of the English team in the Leeds Test match has not been edifying. We are a modest and self-depreciatory people by nature, and carry our feelings for the other side to extreme lengths; but there is no reason in fouling our own nest or turning on men who have served us faithfully and well in the past and who are by circumstance so much better qualified judges of the situation than the man on the ropes or in the Press-box. There is one supreme law of cricket, and that is the law that the umpire's decision is final. It is the traditional English rule of "Trust the man on the spot" translated into terms of sport. Anything that brings the umpire's decision in question, even though—as is probably the fact in this instance—it springs from a sporting sympathy with the other side, is in essence thoroughly unsportsmanlike.

Most Englishmen, though they would have been disappointed at losing, would probably have preferred to see Australia win the Leeds match rather than see her robbed of victory by the weather. The game was morally hers, and she deserved it: there is no satisfaction in a technical escape from defeat by the intervention of the elements. But these things, after all, are all in the game; they are recognised factors, and they operate indiscriminately. Rain, bad light, and the rest are only rubs on the green, and the Australians, bitterly disappointed as they must have been at being deprived of a fine win, have made no complaint of the conduct of the English players. That has been left to the team's own countrymen, who, in their mistaken zeal for fair play and their general annoyance at the weather's interference with an interesting match, have given a regrettable exhibition of what certainly is not cricket.

AND STILL THEY COME.

ONCE again we have the pleasure of recording an outstanding achievement by a woman in a sphere hitherto regarded as almost a monopoly of men. The cheers have scarcely died away that were raised in recognition of Miss AMY JOHNSON'S marvellous flight to Australia, the echoes of those belauding Miss BROWN'S splendid winning of the KING'S Cup for the air race round Britain are still ringing in our ears, and now comes the remarkable news from Bisley that a woman, Miss M. FOSTER, has, for the first time in history, won the KING'S Prize.

The KING'S Prize is the plum of the meeting, and to win it requires very exceptional skill. It is competed for by picked marksmen from all over the Empire. That it should have gone to a member of the Women's Legion in open competition with some of the finest men shots in the world is a quite remarkable event, and a tremendous tribute to Miss FOSTER'S skill, steadiness and nerve. One by one the citadels of male predominance have fallen to the victorious beleaguerment of womanhood, and now there is scarcely one left. It might have been thought that mere man would still remain superior with firearms, but Miss FOSTER has dispelled so old-fashioned a delusion. She deserves the warm congratulations of all men and women.

KEEPING IT UP.

"'Tis fools we want, and of the largest size." So said SWIFT; really, if he were alive to-day he would find what he required. The "silly season" in America has brought forth a plentiful crop of record-makers. In Kansas City a little boy of 14 has been sitting in a tree for 140 hours. In New Jersey four boys have conceived the ambition of keeping a bicycle moving until it disintegrates. Not to be outdone, four men of St. Louis have set out for New York in a motor-car which will only drive backwards.

> . . . His ambition is to sink,
> To reach a depth profounder still, and still
> Profounder, in the fathomless abyss
> Of folly.

Our own competition to see the largest sea-serpent off Margate has been quite put in the shade. But let us not be discouraged. An Englishman it was who went round the world five times without ever talking about anything except the weather.

NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

INDUSTRY'S REAL AILMENT.

HOW WE CAN ECONOMISE.

A MOVE TO FREEDOM.

By Sir Ernest J. P. Benn.

Those parts of a subject which are least discussed are often the most important, and the fashion in politics which has for the moment ordained that the question of economy is taboo does not alter the uncomfortable fact that economy is the bedrock of public affairs. The Manifesto published during the week touches very briefly on a very big problem, but offers (if politicians have the wisdom to take advantage of it) a way out of the quagmire into which our politics have sunk.

To talk about industry without considering economy is to waste one's breath, for the public and private extravagance which has enveloped us in the last few years is the one and only real ailment from which industry is suffering. The others are mere indispositions, this is an organic disease. Take the main figures. We are collecting and spending, through the public purse, national and local, £1,400,000,000 per annum, roughly £3 per week per family. This vast sum produces nothing, but has to be provided by the producers. It represents a very large proportion of the whole of our national effort and enterprise, and it enters into the cost of everything we do. It makes life expensive and enhances the price of everything we have to sell. No greater mistake can be made than the common one of thinking that this money is wholly paid by the taxpayers. When a pennyworth of beer costs fourpence, and a penny newspaper twopence, those differences are largely the result of public expenditure.

The "Fruits of Victory"!

The Economy Manifesto to which I have referred makes an appeal to the Protectionists which they cannot disregard. It reminds them that, if Protection serves to divert public attention from the major trouble of profligate extravagance, it may in the end do more harm than good. Protection is advocated, with justice, as a shield against unfair competition. But Protection to-day would assume a different character and become a dangerous palliative to a vital disease. The Manifesto is not an argument against Protection. It evades the issue, and claims with authority that economy is a prior and more important question.

An American observer, well qualified to judge, told me the other day that England was the only country in Europe that, since the war, had persisted in regarding itself as better off than before. We settled down on November 11, 1918, to enjoy the Fruits of Victory, and have maintained that false attitude of mind ever since. Other countries, whether victorious or vanquished, have succeeded in getting their people to accept the truth that the war was a costly business and had to be paid for, and have absorbed the spirit of work and thrift and economy. We alone continue to imagine ourselves to be wealthy, and to plan our lives on that false assumption.

The collection of £1,400,000,000 a year demoralises all those amongst us who are associated with work and production, and the spending of it pauperises all the rest. Economy is a difficult question; it is much more than knocking off a million here and a million there. It is a point of view, a philosophy, an opinion. Let me give an illustration. I believe that in the long run we can only consume what we earn. I consider it to be essential that every one of us should recognise an obligation to put into the till as much as we take out. But that point of view has almost disappeared. The whole nation is engaged in getting on to somebody's payroll, and it does not matter to most of us whether that payroll is in the counting-house of the factory or in the books of a labour exchange. The country is teeming with schemes all the way from national theatres to beet sugar farms which make no pretence whatever of putting into the till as much as they propose to take out. University professors and export merchants with Russian accounts all queue up with all the other sorts of paupers to receive their share of an ever-increasing pile of illusive national wealth. Non-producers of all kinds claiming to be supported by the rest multiply at the most alarming rate.

The Bureaucratic Army.

Not only must the producers provide for all the inefficients, but they must also keep in luxury an ever-growing army of inspectors and controllers to see that they do their producing according to rule. Public extravagance is fostered by the notion that it is proper for every human action to be controlled by authority. Thus the makers of a house have not only to produce the building, but must also provide in its cost for maintenance of large numbers of persons who earn a livelihood by watching the job as it progresses.

Economy, then, involves first the acceptance of the principle that we can only consume what we produce, and next, the acceptance of the idea that we shall produce more and better if we are given the maximum amount of freedom to get on with our work. Before discussing details we must have our ideas right. Economy is bound up with freedom, with a belief in the quality of the individual, and with the notion that individual effort, encouraged and perfected by an adequate amount of competition, will produce for the commonweal much better results than are to be obtained in any other way. If the national accounts are approached from this point of view, economy becomes easier and large reductions obvious.

Scrap Useless Ministries.

Personally, I would start with all the government departments established during or since the war, and ruthlessly shut them up. They were opened for the purposes of war. War is the opposite of peace, and if that is true, those departments are quite obviously harmful in a period of peace. Take the Ministry of Labour. Read the speeches with which it was recommended to us, and notice what has happened since. Never in the whole history of matters of government has a more obvious case for economy occurred. The Ministry was established to find us work. From the moment that it opened its doors work has steadily disappeared, until, within a period of ten or twelve years, we are saddled with a huge institution employing many thousands of people and representing a powerful vested interest in the absence of the commodity which it was established to supply.

Departments Swell; Trade Dwindles.

The same argument applies to the Department of Overseas Trade, with all its subsidiary development and marketing boards. As this thing swells and swells, so overseas trade dwindles and diminishes. The dictates of economy tell us quite clearly that if the Government arrogates to itself the power to find us work or find us trade, the individual members of the State will not unnaturally leave these matters to the Government, with the results which by now are surely obvious to all. Before the war the Ministry of Agriculture cost us a few thousands. Now its estimates run into millions, and agriculture gets worse and worse. The more we lead the farmer to suppose that by complaining he can get help, the more he will complain, the bigger will the estimates become, and the plight of agriculture will become more dire.

These are only samples, but they tend to support the contention of the Economy Manifesto that the use of political forces for economic ends is bad in principle and disastrous in effect. All current political discussion centres in the fact that the condition of industry is not good. Every party has a different scheme for using the power and the money of Government, to the detriment of industry.

The Simpler Way.

But there is another and a simpler way. This country contains forty-five millions of more or less sensible people. Every one of those individuals possesses some quality, some power, some possibilities. The only inference to be drawn from political discussion is that all these people are helpless, powerless idiots, and that they depend upon the guidance and direction of innumerable bureaucrats working in conformity with Acts of Parliament. Is it any wonder, then, that these forty-five millions feel a little discouraged? If, guided by the true principles of economy, the politicians would add only 5 per cent. to the effort, hope or productivity of each of these forty-five millions of the best human creatures ever produced, the whole complexion of trade and industry would be changed. Seeing, however, that our political devices deliberately take 20, or 30, or 40 per cent. or more of the energy or hope or productivity of all these people, is it any wonder that things are bad?

When one of our newspapers on Wednesday morning described the Economy Manifesto as "Liberty's Last Squeak," it expressed in three words the serious plight of our country to-day. Economy and liberty go together, and between them would give us prosperity beyond anything that anybody can hope from our present ways.

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE.

THE SWING TO PROTECTION.

By "A Student of Politics."

Whoever drew the Conservative motion on Wednesday must try to do better next time, for this was a perfect example of how not to do it. On the face of it the motion condemned the Government for not doing what the Conservatives themselves have not yet ventured to do, and the chief discoverable difference between the negations complained of in the Government's policy and those enshrined in official Conservative policy is that the former are "arbitrary" according to the resolution. No one fights about an adjective, and the chief effect of the wording was that Mr Baldwin and Conservative speakers generally kept as far away from it as possible. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was good in winding up the debate, but the general judgment was that the Conservative speaking was mostly bad; that Mr. Snowden and Mr. MacDonald made just the sort of speeches that a clever man would have made for them; that Mr. Lloyd George, highly amusing as he was in his personal raillery, quite failed to establish constructive propositions, and that no one else could have made a speech either so brilliant or so dull in patches.

Some Sidelights.

But the debate, poor as it was as a contribution to economic politics, nevertheless illuminated politics very usefully. It showed Mr. Baldwin evidently plagued with afterthoughts about whether he was wise to turn down Mr. MacDonald's offer of a joint party conference on unemployment. He now offers to support Labour if only it will return Protectionist. To that Mr. Snowden returned the only answer that was to be expected, and evidently Free Trade is still the official party ideal. Mr. Snowden has won the first game in the rubber with Mr. Thomas, and taxing the food of the people is to be the ace of trumps that will win the next election.

But the debate also revealed the strength of Protectionism in the Labour Party. Sir Oswald Mosley, who is the most industrious, the most ambitious, and in many ways the ablest of the younger Labour school, is clearly a Protectionist, and even an Empire Free Trader, as the more extreme and combatant Protectionists now call themselves. His speech on Wednesday was a notable sign of a movement within the party which may change the face of our politics.

The Clydeside Revolt.

Two disruptive forces are at work within the Labour Party. One is in revolt against the official Fabians who are at the head of affairs, and is represented by the Clydesiders. To call these men "extremists" is to ignore the logic of their position. Their contention is that all parties are more or less Fabian in their Socialism, that Labour, if it is to distinguish itself from other parties, must be Socialist without reserve, and that the present Government is fraudulently stealing votes for a policy that might just as well be called Conservative or Liberal.

By itself, this Glasgow school is not important, for it has not thrown up anyone of real political ability, except Mr. Wheatley, and he is dead. But the unemployed problem has produced a new school of Socialist intellectuals, of whom Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Strachey are types. They are busily attacking the mortgages which their Liberal origin still holds over the ideas of the older men. Of these Free Trade is the chief, and it is not by accident, but by the sheer logic of his position, that Sir Oswald Mosley, and those who think with him, have become Protectionist.

The Dividing Issue.

It would be a grave mistake to underrate the strength of this revolt. The bulk of the Labour Party is trade unionist, and does not really think politically at all. The dominant leadership of the party is now Fabian with Liberal or Conservative leanings; its strength has been that the other sections of the party have produced no alternative leaders. But if and when they do appear—and they may already have appeared—gain or loss of prestige might change the fashion overnight. Let a new school of thought arise and win a few victories, and the whole of trade unionism is capable of swinging over to it, almost overnight.

It was these possibilities that made the debate of Wednesday and the intervention of the Labour Protectionists so interesting. Mr. Baldwin's appeal to Labour to turn Protectionist was a little too crude; but that Free Trade will cease to be a dividing issue between the present parties, and that a new Protectionist school of Labour thought is arising which will capture the party, seem to this writer in the highest degree probable. Its Protectionism may not be of the Conservative Party variety, but it will doubtless cultivate friendly relations with the Conservatives just as the Fabians in the Government have attempted to form a Free Trade *bloc* with the Liberals.

Rape of the Mace.

The sensational rape of the Mace has been overwritten already, and the drop from Cromwell to the lightweight Mr. Beckett is too steep to bear much thinking or writing about. What is important is to understand that this extraordinary display of fatuity and its condition really has a genuine political significance. The number of Labour men who resent the arrangements between the front benches for stifling discussion is much greater than might be supposed from the division lists on the suspension of either Mr. Beckett or Mr. Fenner Brockway. Labour is finding out it has no constructive ideas of its own on any subject. The intellectuals of the party are busy in ways that may cause an upheaval in the leadership; those who are dupes and less balanced emotionally break out in stupid and unreal exhibitions like that of Wednesday. But let us make no mistake, the feeling is general in the Labour Party, though most of its members know how to keep it more or less under control.

The Coal Mines Bill.

Lord Salisbury has been highly successful in his tactics on the Coal Mines Bill, and it looks as though he will win. The Lords upheld their "spread-over" movement, and the Government has not withdrawn the Bill, as it was so generally prophesied that it would. No one can find much that is new to say on the merits of a Bill that has been so fully debated by both Houses, but Lord Beauchamp and Lord Buckmaster in their references to Lord Melchett's business affairs rather overstepped the level of what is permissible. The high dry lights of debate in the Lords are very precious and should be jealously preserved, for the Lords is almost the only place left in politics which dares to let the intrinsic interest of a subject speak for itself, without decking it out with personalities and the other tricks of popular appeal.

Good News.

By LORD DARLING.

[Dr. Herbert Levinstein, in his presidential address at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, declared that the age of coal was passing, and that we should soon be getting our raw materials from the air by reducing carbonic acid to methane (coal gas).]

Coal; cause of discord, betwixt those who own
And them who hew, in depths of darkness plunged—
Save that imprisoned flames
Emit a guarded gleam—

Where layers of palm and pine, long ages prest,
Form the foul fuel we perforce must burn?
I hear thy doom decreed
By science, and am glad.

The ambient air shalt thou no more pollute
With fumes from furnace and from chimney belched;
Nor long shall soot-stained rain
On flower and pasture pour.

On fossil-wealth will we not, starved, depend,
Nor soil our hands, and souls, with costly dirt,
But call from smiling skies
Carbonic acid down.

To temper Winter's tyranny of ice,
The ox to roast, the pudding to inflame,
With fire made free for all
Who upward learn to look.

Advance, O dawn beheld by Levinstein;
Arise, and banish every murky cloud;
Approach, O nymph refined,
By chemists called METHANE.

WOMAN'S "WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT."

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO WINNER OF HIS PRIZE.

MISS FOSTER'S VICTORY.

HISTORY MADE WITH THE RIFLE AT BISLEY.

Miss M. E. Foster, of the South London Rifle Club, at Bisley yesterday added another to the list of women who have made history this year, when she won the supreme honour of the meeting, the King's Prize.

The King's appreciation of Miss Foster's remarkable performance was expressed in the following telegram, sent to Earl Jellicoe, Chairman of the National Rifle Association:

"I most heartily congratulate Miss M. E. Foster on winning my prize. That she should have done so is a wonderful achievement in the history of rifle shooting, and as such will be universally acclaimed."

MISS FOSTER CHEERED AND CHAIRED

Miss Foster's total for the five ranges of the competition was 280, and it added to the drama of her victory that it was achieved by only one point after a thrilling contest in the concluding stages, Lieutenant A. Eccles, of the 5th Seaforth Highlanders, having a score of 279 and Lieutenant J. A. Andrews, 17th London, and C.Q.M.S. A. J. Parker, late R.A.S.C., 278 each.

Miss Foster is the first woman to shoot in the "last hundred" in the King's Prize. She was qualified for entrance to the competition by virtue of having been a driver in the Women's Legion during the War—the King's Prize is limited to "past and present members of H.M. Forces." She first came into prominence in 1928, when she scored 101 points out of a possible 105 at Bisley at the conclusion of the Civilian Rifle Club's shoot. She was the only woman competitor against 200 men, including some of the Empire's best marksmen, but she beat them all.

A Remarkable Shot.

Miss Foster has long been identified with shooting and is a prominent member of her own club, the South London. In April, 1929, she set up the remarkable performance of making, with a Service rifle, twenty-one consecutive bull's eyes at Bisley. This was a great record, for it was the first time since the diameter of the bull's-eye was reduced to five inches that such a feat had been accomplished.

In the present series of shoots, Miss Foster has broken many records for her sex. Four days ago she shot ten consecutive bull's-eyes, making a possible of fifty in the St. George's Vase competition.

At the 900 yards range for the King's Prize yesterday Miss Foster was in difficulties with the strong wind which blew across and up and down the ranges, and a crowd of women who had gathered round her maintained a continuous stream of chatter. Police officers forced them to silence, but the response was of short duration, and when Miss Foster fired again there were cries of "Oh!" At her last shot to go she strained every nerve for a major score, for a lot depended on it.

Chattering Women.

The women, however, would not keep silent, and a corporal went to Colonel Pearson, the chief range officer, and complained that as the crowd would not listen to police requests to stand away from the competitors they could not do anything. Miss Foster, however, was unaffected by the cackling and talking, and with her last shot brought her score up to 212. There was more cheering. Miss Foster, rising, wiped the dust from her shoulder and quietly studied the scoreboard. Colonel Pearson and his staff made arrangements to prevent a repetition of the scenes at the last range.

Some time before all the competitors had finished shooting at the last range the crowd gathered round Miss Foster, who appeared to be quite the coolest person at Stickledown. When the chief range officer at last announced Miss Foster as the winner of the King's Prize a tremendous cheer rent the air. Then the historic procession was formed. Six cavalrymen led the band, who played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Miss Foster being carried in the chair by famous Bisley shots, one being Sergeant Arthur Fulton, who has himself twice won the King's Prize.

Chicken Farmer.

In the N.R.A. offices Miss Foster was invited to take a drink. She said she was a teetotaller, but on this occasion she would take a glass of champagne.

In an interview she said she had been interested in rifle shooting since she was seven or eight years old. At the age of 14 she gave up shooting and did not return to it seriously until about seven years ago.

Before the presentation of prizes Lord Jellicoe took Miss Foster by the hand and led her to a tent where Princess Helena Victoria was seated. The Princess had come to distribute the prizes, and she warmly congratulated Miss Foster, saying that she took particular pleasure in the fact that one of her own sex had gained success.

Miss Foster runs a chicken farm at Frimley Green, near Bisley, with Miss Badcock, a woman friend, who also shot in the King's Prize. She and Miss Badcock are familiar figures on the ranges at Bisley. Miss Foster has abnormal eyesight and she can shoot a bull's-eye with ease at a distance at which her male competitors in the King's Prize have found it necessary to use telescopic sights. Besides being a "crack" rifle shot and a chicken farmer, the King's Prize winner is also a sculptor.

Home by Fire Brigade.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Frimley Green Fire Brigade, with full contingent, arrived at Bisley, and carried Miss Foster to her home. She had a tremendous ovation as she left the camp, and a great reception at Bisley, where the entire population turned out to greet her.

She had also a rousing welcome at Frimley Green, where the appearance of the Fire Brigade, with the champion woman rifle shot seated on a tender, was the signal for an outburst of cheering. In the absence of the British Legion Band, a man stood in the middle of the roadway and played "See the Conquering Hero Comes" on his fiddle.

Mrs. Worsley, a member of the Frimley Green and Camberley Urban District Council, in congratulating Miss Foster, said: "I do not think Frimley has ever been so proud as it is to-day to welcome home Miss Foster after her marvellous victory."

Miss Foster was brief in her thanks. "I feel rather muddled," she confessed.

Shooting described on page 20.

MISS FOSTER, who by winning the King's Prize, has made new history in women's achievements.

WOMEN IN SPORT

NOTABLE RECORDS THIS YEAR.

Among women's achievements this year are the following:—

IN THE AIR.—Miss Amy Johnson's lone flight to Australia.

Miss W. Brown's victory in the King's Cup air race when opposed by the country's leading men pilots.

MOTORING.—Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce: Drove for a longer time than anyone else when she kept going for twenty-four hours at Montlhery, France's Brooklands, in January. Holder of twenty-four world records.

Miss Violet Cordery (who, with her sister Evelyn, last year drove a car for 30,000 miles in 30,000 minutes) drove in top gear through the City for a week in April.

MOTOR-BOATING. — Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce last September beat twenty-four hours' record at Southampton by steering her boat for 691 nautical miles at average speed of 28.79 m.p.h.

Miss Carstairs, at present in American waters to challenge for the International Trophy. She has already travelled at 90 m.p.h.

MOUNTAINEERING.—Miss Katharine Trevelyan, daughter of the President of the Board of Education, the first to ascend Mount Edith Cavell, Alberta (11,000 feet) this season.

IN HOCKEY English girls have dominated matters for many years.

SPEEDWAY RACING was challenged by women, and Miss Fay Taylour has proved the greatest woman rider on the speedways, having gained many successes in Australia during the close season.

MOTOR-CYCLING.—Miss E. Foley, Miss M. Cottle, and Mrs. McLean were chosen as one of the British teams for the International Vase in the International Six Days' trial against male opposition. They won two years ago, suffered hard luck last year, when a donkey ran into the machine of Miss Cottle, and three ladies, Miss Foley, Mrs. McLean and Miss Lermitte will again ride for England this year at Grenoble.

SHOOTING.—Miss Marjorie Foster has this year won the King's Prize at Bisley.

ATHLETICS.—Records, British and world's, have been beaten by English girls during recent years, and on June 21 Miss L. Howes did the mile walk in 8 min. 12 1-5 sec., a new world's record for women. In February Miss L. Styles won women's cross country championship over testing course at Wolverton in 20 min. 59 2-5 sec. for nearly three miles.

But just a few grains of comfort are left to mere man. No woman has yet won the Derby, led England in a Test match, captained a Cup Final team, or stroked a University to victory.

EX-KING AMANULLAH.

BRINDISI, Saturday.

Amanullah, the ex-King of Afghanistan, accompanied by a large retinue, sailed last evening for Constantinople aboard the Stella Italia.—*Exchange.*

THE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

STEPS TO PREVENT BLOODSHED.

NATIONALIST SPLIT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Stringent measures have been adopted by the German Government to prevent bloodshed during the coming election campaign, which will culminate with the General Election on September 14.

A special decree has been issued by which all persons discovered in possession of firearms or other weapons at political meetings shall be liable to a minimum penalty of three months' imprisonment.

Count Westarp has formally resigned from the Nationalist Party.

President von Hindenburg has arrived at Speyer in the Palatinate, thus initiating his official visit to the recently evacuated Rhineland territory. When he descended from the train he was greeted with the strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and terrific cheering from thousands of people who had gathered to welcome him. He was accompanied by his son and by Dr. Curtius, Foreign Minister.

After being greeted by the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr. Held, he drove through the streets to the Cathedral in an open car, afterwards walking to the Town Hall, where speeches were made by several notables. In reply, he spoke of the sacrifices of the people of the Palatinate and of their courage in carrying the burden of the Occupation. He afterwards appeared on the balcony of the Town Hall and was given another enthusiastic welcome by a great crowd.—*British United Press.*

STREET RIOT IN KARACHI.

POLICE FIGHT PICKETS.

KARACHI, Saturday.

Serious disturbances occurred here last night outside the foreign liquor stores in the European quarter, following the refusal of some pickets to allow a handcart of wines and spirits to be unloaded.

The police charged the pickets, and in the struggle that followed two civil resisters were injured. They have been admitted to the newly opened "Gandhi" hospital.—*Reuter.*

U.S. WOMAN'S WAR WORK.

FRENCH TRIBUTE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A ceremony of a rare order took place this morning in the Palace of the Legion of Honour, when Mrs. Harry Brown, of Pittsburg, who is well known both in London and Paris for her philanthropic work, was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

She is the first woman to receive the decoration in the Palace of the Legion since the Empress Eugénie, and that she has merited this distinction is clear from her record of work for France.

Before the United States entered the war she founded in Pittsburgh an association of 400 women who made and sent out comforts for the French troops. After the United States had declared war Mrs. Brown soon became the head of an organisation in which 2,000 people were working for the Allies.

She presented the French with ambulances and shipped over large quantities of tinned milk for children whose fathers were at the war. She also founded a committee for the care of war orphans, and set an example by adopting ten children for a period of five years, supplying not only their needs, but also those of their mothers. Her husband went one better by adopting twenty children.

"AS WE WERE."

VICTORIAN MEMORIES OF MR. E. F. BENSON.

"As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow" is the title of a book by Mr. E. F. Benson which is to be published in the autumn.

Excerpts, which are to be published serially in the SUNDAY TIMES, are begun today on Page Nine. They give vivid and intimate studies of personalities of the Victorian era. To-day's extracts deal with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

Queen Victoria, says Mr. Benson, never conceived it possible that the votes of the people would put a Labour Party in power at Westminster. "She would have regarded such a state of things as a situation partaking of the horror of nightmare."

Sunday Times

SPECIAL FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES.

"As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow." *By E. F. Benson.* 9

National Extravagance. *By Sir Ernest Benn.* 12

The Week at Westminster. *By "A Student of Politics."* 12

Good News: A Poem. *By Lord Darling.* 12

The New Crisis in Egypt. *By Major E. W. Polson Newman.* 11

Men, Women, and Memories. *By Atticus.* 11

The Town. *By Autolycus.* 11

Our Ancient Buildings. *By Harold Cox.* 11

A Wanderer's Notebook. *By E. V. Lucas.* 10

Letters to the Editor. 10

Our Paris Letter. 9

Irish Free State. 9

The Oldest Cricket "Blue." *By C. Stewart Caine.* 9

The World of Books. *By Desmond MacCarthy.* 6

The World of Music. *By Ernest Newman.* 5

The Galleries. *By Frank Rutter.* 5

Broadcasting. 5

The Dramatic World. *By James Agate.* 4

Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics. 4

A Woman's Corner. *By "Pandora."* 16

City Chatter. *R. J. Barrett.* 2

THE KING AND INDIA.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN PALACE.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

ALL PARTIES TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Secretary of State for India will make a statement in Parliament to-morrow on the character of the British representation at the Round-Table Conference. All three parties will be represented, the SUNDAY TIMES understands, but probably in different proportions. The representation may be in the ratio of three Government delegates to two each from the Conservative and Liberal Parties.

The King has placed St. James's Palace at the Government's disposal for the Conference, which will open on or about October 20. St. James's Palace was the scene of the recent Naval Conference, on which occasion certain of the apartments were converted into postal and other offices.

Speculation is busy with the successor of Lord Irwin, whose term of office as Viceroy will end next spring. The names of the Marquess of Zetland and Sir Herbert Samuel have been mentioned in this connection. It may be said that such speculation is premature. The hope is still held in Government circles, as also in India, that Lord Irwin may yet be persuaded to accept a second term of office.

PLANS OF CABINET

PROBABLE PARTY DELEGATES.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The greatest centre of interest at the moment, of course, is the question of the representation of the various interests concerned at the Round-Table Conference. There is no doubt that the Government at the outset, as stated in the SUNDAY TIMES last week, definitely favoured a purely Government representation. In this they were consistent, for the Viceroy in his statement on October 31 last, said:—

His Majesty's Government would meet representatives both of British India and of the States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament.

It is certain, however, that the Government have now decided to depart from the idea of a purely Government representation. The demand of the Opposition leaders, referred to last Sunday, has prevailed, and the Government will announce that the British delegation will represent all three parties.

Speculation as to *personnel* is current in political circles. It is doubtless safe to assume that the Prime Minister and Mr. Wedgwood Benn will lead the Government representation. The position of Earl Russell, Under Secretary for India, is less certain, having regard to his indiscreet speech on Dominion Status soon after his appointment.

For the Conservatives, it is considered probable that Viscount Peel, twice Secretary of State for India, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, also a former Secretary of State for India, would be likely representatives, and for the Liberals the Marquess of Reading, former Viceroy, and Sir Herbert Samuel.

This, of course, is only the purely political side of the British Delegation, and does not necessarily cover the full limits of that. Other interests are likely to have their representatives. There is, for instance, the question of the defence of India, to the importance of which, it will be recalled, a very striking and suggestive section of the SIMON Report was devoted. There is, further, the financial aspect. These are matters which deserve, and may well receive, separate representation.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION.

A question that is being asked is: Will Sir John Simon, chairman of the Statutory Commission, be a member of the Conference, either as a member of the British delegation or in any other capacity? There is no information available on the point, but there are many reasons why it would be a good thing to see Sir John included.

In India, for example, there is a strong hope that Pandit Motilal Nehru (now in prison) will attend. To him and to Gandhi a delegation of Indian Moderate opinion are now making representations in their prison retreat asking that the Civil Disobedience campaign should be called off. Nehru, too, is the author of the famous Nehru Constitution, rejected by the National Congress because of its moderation.

Other likely Indian representatives are Sir Sankaran Nair, chairman, and Sir Hari Singh Gour, a prominent member of the Indian Central Committee, who was in consultation with the Viceroy as recently as Friday.

The Report of the Indian Central Committee will be before the Round-Table Conference, and if its sponsors are there in person, it is easy to see the desirability of Sir John Simon having a seat at the Conference Table too.

GOLD REEF TEN MILES LONG.

REPORTED DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

A gold-bearing reef ten miles long is said to have been discovered in Central Australia. A company, named the Central Australian Gold Exploration Company, has been formed, and has organised an expedition to prospect. Captain Blakiston Houston, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, one of the leaders of the expedition, left Melbourne to-day for Central Australia, accompanied by the man who claims to have discovered the reef.

Captain Houston and Mr. John Bailey, president of the Central Branch of the Australian Workers' Union, are the two principals of the new company, and Mr. Bailey is chairman of the board of directors.—*Exchange.*

POLITICAL NOTES

THE COAL BILL.

A DOUBTFUL COMPROMISE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The fate of the Coal Bill is still in the balance. Ministers have been urged by the mining members to drop the measure and throw the responsibility of its loss on the Lords, but they are very reluctant to sacrifice the *pièce de résistance* of the session, and they are very doubtful, moreover, if a campaign against the Upper House would not recoil against themselves. Mr. Graham's fertile brain has therefore been in search of compromise, and when the Bill comes again before the House of Commons to-morrow evening he will propose to accept the principle of the "spread-over" by district agreement, subject to ratification by the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. He will suggest, I understand, that the Federation will be slow to turn down any district agreement for fear of provoking a split. But is he able to answer for Mr. Cook, who has repeatedly declared that under no consideration will he accept the "spread-over"? Until we have some assurance from the mining members that the Federation will play fair, one is bound to look askance at the new compromise.

Mr. Beckett's Folly.

Mr. Beckett's offence last week was rank, and, even among the extremists on the Government Benches, excited disgust. It was not, it appears, a sudden impulse, but a calculated piece of theatrical self-advertisement which was unprovoked and without any sort of value as a constitutional protest. A five days' suspension is, of course, an entirely inadequate penalty for such hooligan conduct, and the Whips of the Unionist Party are pressing the Prime Minister to extend the suspension till the end of the session. The Speaker, however, I understand, wishes to leave matters as they are, and not bring Mr. Beckett into further prominence, especially as the Member for Peckham may have the party whip withdrawn from him unless he undertakes to make full apology on his return to the House.

The Colonial Conference.

Mr. J. H. Thomas insists that there will be a perfectly free field in the discussion of political and economic subjects at the coming Imperial Conference. In view of the decisions of 1926 various problems of Dominion status are likely to be raised; and in high political circles the implications of these decisions have occasioned considerable anxiety. It is generally understood that South Africa, and certainly the Irish Free State, will press status to the fullest possible extent; and it may be difficult to reconcile such requirements with the position of United Kingdom Ministers and the central responsibility which must at all times belong to them.

On the economic side Imperial tariffs, with their attendant preferences, will be fully discussed. The Government is already committed, however, to a generally Free Trade policy; at all events they do not envisage such tariff structure in Great Britain, particularly in relation to foodstuffs, as would give the Dominions a substantial preference in their food and raw materials, and pave the way for the reciprocal arrangements applied to our manufactured goods which Unionist leaders have in mind. At the same time there are members of the Government, including, I believe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, who consider that bulk purchase arrangements, roughly analogous to the recent proposed agreement with the Argentine, might be valuable, and I hear that they are included in what is already a comprehensive economic agenda.

United States of Europe.

The Government are not likely to give enthusiastic support to M. Briand's proposals leading to a form of European co-operation. They are still altogether too vague; but most British critics have concluded that they are influenced to a material extent by French doctrines of security and to some degree by the desire, however mistaken, to build up a European bloc in presence of the post-war strength and advantage of the United States of America. The Government are, of course, sympathetic to all plans for international agreement; and having regard to unemployment, Europe is a very important factor.

But there is also the fear that these plans would not be readily reconciled with the structure of the League of Nations and its work. Accordingly, it is almost certain that the Government will express a general sympathy, provided always that these plans are considered within the machinery of the League and that any form of co-operation which might result would be of a regional character related to the rest of the League's activity.

Unemployment Insurance.

Friday's debate on the Unemployment Insurance Fund did not reveal the full gravity of the situation. The Government now recognise that nothing can prevent a total of probably more than two millions unemployed. Various authorities have suggested that bottom must almost be reached in world commodity prices; unfortunately, there are signs that an even further fall may aggravate industrial distress. Mr. Snowden has already been committed to millions of additional expenditure in the present financial year by an unexpectedly heavy demand in the transitional provisions; i.e., those relating to large numbers of applicants who have made little or no contribution to the fund, and virtually get benefit in a form of public assistance. Apparently there are at least 300,000 persons in that position. Should they continue to drain what is still called an insurance fund; or should they be remitted to the care of the local authorities in the new scheme of Public Assistance?

Labour members would strongly resent such a proposal; but if that attitude is maintained they are immediately confronted with the duty of putting the Unemployment Insurance Fund on a proper basis, which would involve bringing in agricultural workers, railway workers, and other sections of "good lives" now outside. Agriculture is now contributing its quota to unemployment, which tends to aggravate the plight of the industrial areas; but both farmers and agricultural workers maintain that they could only come into the Fund on a much lower scale of contribution.

Further, it is clear that a considerable part of industry is now using the Unemployment Insurance Fund as a temporary stand-off of workers. The Fund was, of course, never intended for such a purpose; but will there be sufficient courage to deal drastically with these abuses, and, in any event, could the requisite support of the trade unions and employers' associations be obtained?

A Retiring M.P.

Everyone is sorry that Captain Sidney Herbert may have to retire from the Scarborough and Whitby Division of Yorkshire on account of the injury to his leg, for he is amongst the most popular members of the House. The son of the late Sir Michael Herbert, who was for some years our Ambassador at Washington, he served in the Royal Horse Guards during the war, and was captain and adjutant of the regiment in France. He was first elected in 1922, and re-elected in 1923, 1924, and 1929, his majority last year being 3,166.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 2.

WAR ON "CHESS FRONT."

THE SOVIET'S LATEST FANTASY.

PAWNS IN POLITICS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

The Chief Prosecutor of Soviet Russia, M. Krilenko, advocated a class war on the chess front at a plenary meeting of the chess and draughts section of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture, whose president he is.

"Down with neutrality in chess," he told his motley audience, drawn from all over the Soviet Union. "Down with the slogan 'Chess for chess's sake.' Shock troops must drive chess players and draught players into the general line of social-political agitation. A five-year plan for chess and draughts must immediately be tabled."

Comrade Yeremevief thereupon produced the required plan and gave optimistic figures showing the number of chess players there will be in 1931 and 1932, with the percentage of increases carefully worked out.

It is interesting to recall that Krilenko, prior to 1917, found the chess-boards of Zürich an excellent preparation for his strenuous life as Red Prosecutor during the more hectic years of the Revolution. His sole relaxations still are chess and hunting wild animals.

IRISH GRAND PRIX

WON BY GERMAN.

Herr Caracciola, the 26-year-old German champion, driving a Mercedes, won the senior race of the Irish International Motor Grand Prix at Phœnix Park, Dublin, yesterday, at an average speed of 85.88 miles an hour.

G. Campari (Italy), on an Alfa-Romeo, was second, and Earl Howe, driving a Mercedes, third. In the final stages Capt. H. R. S. Birkin (Bentley) had a thrilling struggle with Caracciola for the lead. He lead at 170 miles, but had to go to the pits with oil trouble, and finished fourth.

The race is described on page 21.

LORD DERBY AND FREE TRADE.

SAFEGUARDING ESSENTIAL.

"Safeguarding is essential if we are to keep our home markets." This was a passage from a letter from the Earl of Derby which was read yesterday at a meeting of provincial divisions of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations held at Ambleside.

"There could be no complete Free Trade," Lord Derby wrote, "between us and the Dominions. They would, of course, give us a preference, but they would require a substantial quid pro quo, which would have to include a tax on foreign food stuffs.

"What is asked," he says, "is that permission shall be given to those in charge of the Imperial conference not to rule out any such taxes, but to consider them in relation to concessions to be given in order that a complete balance sheet may be put before the nation."

The full text of Lord Derby's letter, together with reports of last night's political speeches appears on page 19.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

PEACE TREATIES TO BE SIGNED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

It is authoritatively announced here this evening that M. Venizelos, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, M. Michalacopoulos, has decided to go in October to Angora, where will be signed the Greco-Turkish treaty of amity and arbitration as well as the treaty for parity in naval armaments.

ENGLAND'S NEW BOWLERS.

THREE CHANGES FOR FOURTH TEST.

LARWOOD AND GEARY OMITTED.

ROBINS, PEEBLES AND NICHOLS CHOSEN.

It is officially announced that the following team will represent England in the fourth Test match against Australia at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Friday next:—

A. P. F. CHAPMAN (Kent), Capt.
K. S. DULEEPSINHJI (Sussex).
R. W. V. ROBINS (Middlesex).
I. A. R. PEEBLES (Oxford University and Middlesex).
J. B. HOBBS (Surrey).
H. SUTCLIFFE (Yorkshire).
W. R. HAMMOND (Gloucestershire).
M. W. TATE (Sussex).
M. LEYLAND (Yorkshire).
G. DUCKWORTH (Lancashire).
M. NICHOLS (Essex).
Twelfth man: E. HENDREN (Middlesex).

I. A. R. Peebles and Nichols are the only members of this team who have not played in the present series of Tests.

CAUSE OF DRASTIC CHANGES.

LESSONS OF LEEDS MATCH.

By C. STEWART CAINE.
(Editor "Wisden's" Almanack.)

In picking the side to represent England against Australia in the fourth of the five Test matches, the Selection Committee have made three changes from the eleven which finished with all the worst of the game at Leeds. Richard Tyldesley, Geary and Larwood give way to I. A. R. Peebles, R. W. V. Robins and Nichols, the Essex professional. The alterations are much what most people who witnessed the struggle on the Headingley enclosure must have expected. Practically certain it was that Geary and Tyldesley—brought into the side mainly with the idea that their command of length would help to keep the Australians quiet—having failed their colleagues badly in this respect, would be passed over. Furthermore, the dropping of Larwood, apparently not in the best of health, and certainly unable to maintain any great pace, was always probable. In short, the pronounced limitations of the attack called for distinctly drastic action.

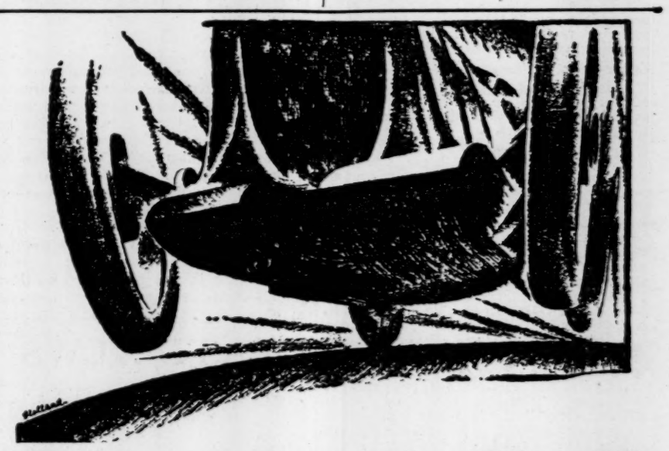
All through the opening day there was little beyond an occasional ball from Tate to trouble Bradman, and that wonderful young batsman, finding himself so happily situated, proceeded not only to make runs at a rate of more than 50 an hour, but to put together the highest individual score ever recorded in a Test match. Expected to prove of distinctly higher quality than that at Lord's a fortnight earlier, England's bowling sadly disappointed.

WELCOME BOWLING CHANGES.

In these circumstances the big question before the Selection Committee was to try and find bowlers who would test more severely the skill of the crack Australian batsmen in general and of Bradman in particular. Whether Mr. Leveson-Gower and his colleagues have succeeded in their endeavours the cricket on the Manchester ground at the end of the week will show. but, personally, I think they have gone to work on quite the right lines. One could have wished for a fast bowler of higher reputation than Nichols, but that player has many fine performances to his credit, and this season, immediately prior to the rain-spoiled game with Northamptonshire, he had, in four consecutive Essex engagements, averaged eight wickets a match at a cost of less than 13 runs apiece.

An even more interesting feature of England's team than the choice of Nichols is the introduction of Peebles. Here we have a leg-break bowler who can not only turn the ball a lot, but keep a surprisingly good length, and get in an occasional "googly."

Continued on column 1 page 14.



Triumph of Shell

The

IRISH GRAND PRIX

and TEAM PRIZE

WON by

MERCÉDÈS-BENZ

Herr R. Caracciola won the Irish International Grand Prix at a speed of 85.88 m.p.h. The two other members of the winning Mercédès team were Earl Howe and Capt. Malcolm Campbell.

on special

SHELL PETROL and SHELL OIL

(Subject to official confirmation)

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WARM GOODBYE TO SHAMROCK.

CHALLENGER SAILS AND TURNS BACK.

HELD UP BY BAD WEATHER.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CONFIDENCE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock V., left Portsmouth Harbour yesterday on her voyage to the United States, where she will make Sir Thomas's fifth attempt to recapture for England the Americas Cup.

Owing to rough weather, however, she was compelled to put into Ryde, and moored in the roads. Later in the evening she was towed towards Cowes by Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin.

To his great disappointment, Sir Thomas Lipton was unable to travel to Portsmouth to see his yacht sail. He is still confined by illness to his London home, but he is supremely confident in the yacht's qualities, and more hopeful than ever before of success.

"I am determined to get 'that old mug'"—his usual description of the Americas Cup—he said in an interview yesterday; "and I think—in fact, I am sure—that Shamrock V. can manage to do the trick. She is a wonderful craft—a real flyer—and does extremely well going to windward.

"I have never been more confident about the race than I am about this one. Not only the Shamrock, but her whole crew are first-rate."

YOUTHFUL CREW.

Heavy clouds were racing across the sky and the wind in the harbour was very gusty when the yacht slipped her moorings about half-past eleven and, amid a storm of cheers from a large crowd and the blowing of syrens from all the shipping in the harbour, was towed out by a tug to join the steam yacht Erin off Spithead. Shamrock was flying the swallowtail of the Vice-Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at the main and the club's Blue Ensign at the mizzen. For her deep-sea voyage she has been ketch rigged.

Her crew, including Captain Heard, numbers twenty-two, and is believed to be the youngest crew that has ever participated in this struggle. There are a few old sailors among them, but their average age is only about twenty-eight. They are as full of confidence as is Sir Thomas Lipton himself.

The boat is laden with sufficient fresh provisions to last as far as the Azores, where fresh supplies will be taken on board from the Erin. She also carries emergency rations in case of bad weather. It is hoped to reach the Azores in seven days, but the whole crossing will take nearly a month.

Captain Heard was an A.B. on Shamrock III., mate on Shamrock IV., and now has charge of the boat which he is convinced will rob America of the trophy they have held since 1851. "I like Shamrock V. better than the other two Shamrocks I have sailed in," he said just before starting, "and I feel certain we shall at least give the Americans a jolly good race. I am hopeful that this time we shall bring it off."

Colonel Duncan Niell will represent Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin, and two other members of the Royal Ulster Club, Captain Ross and Mr. Barbour, and Dr. W. C. Whiteside, of British Columbia, are also going out on the Erin.

ENGLAND'S NEXT TEST TEAM.

Continued from column 7 page 13.

Whether he is the man for such a big occasion remains to be seen, but it was certainly no fault of his that Oxford lost to Cambridge. Indeed, his fine work in that encounter, even if accomplished against batsmen inferior to those he will have to face next Friday, is full of hopeful augury.

Robins, a distinct success at Trent Bridge, if a failure at Lord's, was not picked for the Leeds match, but regains his place. In this course, also, I think the authorities have acted wisely. Robins may not at times command a length, and in that event must inevitably become very expensive, but, on the other hand, he can now and then send down a ball which might bowl any batsman in the world. The selection of Peebles and Robins is, of course, something of a gamble, but the experience of the three Test matches already contested has shown that the bowling necessary to dispose of the leading Australian batsmen must possess qualities out of the ordinary. These are certainly to be found in the work of Peebles and Robins, so, whatever the risk, the selection of those two men is to be heartily welcomed. Being amateurs they will be able to take matters easily until next Friday, and I hope Sussex and Essex have seen their way to rest Tate and Nichols.

NO BATTING EXPERIMENTS.

While subjecting England's attack to such considerable alteration, the authorities have not meddled with the batting. Seeing that England were compelled to follow on at Leeds, it might have been imagined from that happening that the home side had failed in batting. On the contrary, as England, on the Saturday, on a pitch which was clearly wearing none too well, disposed of seven Australians for 108, and themselves scored 212 for the loss of five batsmen, the home players might well have obtained a full share of the honours. This would certainly have belonged to England had they, under somewhat trying conditions, replied to a total of 566 with the 417 necessary to avoid a follow on. The opportunity was thrown away, but the home team came so near to accomplishing a heavy task that the batting reputation of the eleven suffered no damage. Accordingly, the changes are restricted to the matter of bowling, and these, as it happens, should improve rather than lessen the batting strength. A further point of some satisfaction consists in the fact that the team now includes three left-handed batsmen in Chapman, Leyland, and Nichols. The fielding, too, especially with Robins back, should reach and be maintained at a distinctly higher standard than characterised the efforts of the Englishmen at Leeds. Indeed, the outlook generally for the Old Country may be regarded as decidedly hopeful.

THE MANCHESTER RECORD.

England's record against Australia at Manchester is, happily, no such sorry tale as that furnished by the games at Leeds. Dating back to 1884—the same year which first saw Lord's the scene of a Test match—the contests at Old Trafford number thirteen, but of these the fixture arranged in 1890 was abandoned without a ball being bowled. Of the other twelve, three have ended in favour of England and two in wins for Australia, the remaining seven being drawn. The latest instance of one of these encounters being brought to a definite issue occurred a quarter of a century ago, when Stanley Jackson led his side to victory in a single innings. England also won with an innings to spare in 1888, when some deadly bowling by Peel proved the chief factor in the dismissal of the Tourists for 81 and 70, but in 1886, although set no more than 106 to win, England had some desperately anxious moments before they pulled through by four wickets. By three wickets Australia gained the victory in 1896, despite a great innings by Ranjitsinhji, and some grand bowling by Tom Richardson, and they were also successful in 1902, but only by three runs, and on this occasion England had the match in hand when a night of drenching rain, followed by brilliant sunshine, led to the concluding stage of the struggle being fought out on a most treacherous pitch.

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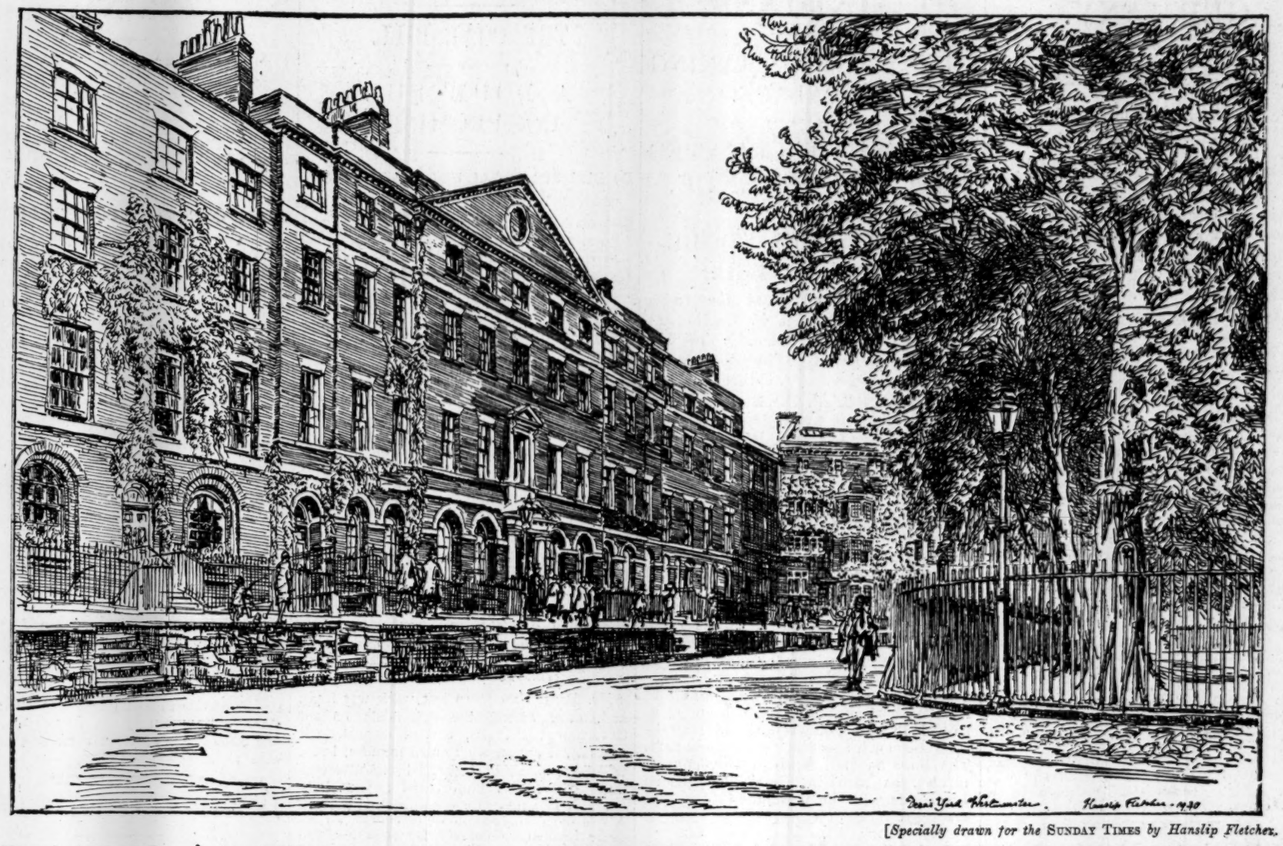
CHANGING LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, is to be reconstructed and in consequence this attractive piece of Georgian London will disappear.

"BRINGING UP FATHER."

MAN TERRORISED BY HIS DAUGHTER.

PROTECTION SOUGHT IN COURT.

The following dialogue took place yesterday at Willesden Police Court:—

Applicant: "I have a rebellious daughter of 21, sir. She is leading me a terrible life, and always addresses me as 'Dirty Dog.' She is in all day and out all night, and the house is in a perpetual uproar.

"A few weeks ago, I bought my son out of the Navy, at a cost of £48, so as to deal with her; but the strife has been worse than ever since he took her in hand.

"Only this morning," he continued, "she pulled up a paling from the garden fence and hit me with it. Here it is, and I can also show you my bruises. I have offered her 10s. a week to leave home, but she won't go. Something must be done about her, for it is simply killing me."

Magistrate: I can only grant you a summons; but for a father to prosecute his own daughter is a terrible thing.

Applicant: I agree; but she has made my life a perfect burden.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN JAPAN.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

TOKIO, Saturday.

Nagasaki and district have suffered severely from a terrific typhoon, which swept Southern Japan yesterday. The wind at one time attained a velocity of 112 miles per hour. Thousands of persons have been made homeless, as it is reported that over 1,600 houses have been completely destroyed and 12,000 partially.

It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life at sea. According to one report, over 100 persons have been drowned. Eight small coastal steamers and eighty-three motor-boats are known to have been wrecked. Piers in the seaside towns and railways in other parts have also been seriously damaged. The total damage is placed in the neighbourhood of twenty million yen (£2,000,000).

The number of casualties on shore is also heavy, and probably runs into the hundreds. But no figures are yet available. The typhoon is now passing off south-east Corea.—*Reuter.*

LATE NEWS

46 HEAT WAVE DEATHS.

An Exchange message from New York this morning stated that the heat wave that is being experienced in the Middle West and a wide area of the Eastern States, has already accounted for forty-six deaths this week-end; twenty-one from heat prostration and the remainder through bathing fatalities. A temperature of 110 degrees has been registered in one part of Arizona, while 100 degrees are common in many parts of Kansas and Iowa.

PARIS-NEW YORK FLIGHT: £5,000 PRIZE OFFER.

According to the Paris *Matin*, quoted by the Central News, Col. W. E. Easterwood, who recently arrived in Paris, has offered a prize of 25,000 dollars (£5,000) to the crew of the first aeroplane to make a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.

FRESH HITCH IN EGYPT.

BRITISH CABINET'S BLUNDER.

TAKING SIDES.

By OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Maladroitness in handling the new crisis in Egypt has put the British Cabinet into a pretty dilemma, which may yet have serious complications.

Mr. MacDonald explained in Parliament on Wednesday that before last week's grave rioting in Alexandria Sidky Pasha, the new Egyptian Prime Minister, was warned that the British Government did not intend to be used as an instrument for an attack on the Egyptian Constitution.

That was bad enough.

Then, Mr. MacDonald went on, Nahas Pasha, the former Prime Minister and Sidky Pasha's rival, was warned that the British Government would "hold him equally responsible with the [Egyptian] Government if foreign lives and interests are endangered."

That was even worse.

In addressing Nahas Pasha, the British Government was in effect addressing someone possessing no *locus standi*. Little wonder that Sidky Pasha, in his reply to the British Government, bitingly refers to the British appeal as tending "to question the exclusive authority and the integral authority of the Government in power to assume responsibility for the situation." Little wonder, too, that Nahas Pasha has been quick to seize on the British Government's action as a reinforcement of his own case in the present constitutional struggle in Egypt.

NAHAS PASHA'S REPLY.

CONSTITUTION TO BE DEFENDED.

CAIRO, Saturday.

The reply of Nahas Pasha, the ex-Premier of Egypt and leader of the Wafd, to Sir Percy Loraine's letter warning him that Egyptian difficulties must be solved without endangering foreign lives and interests, and that he would be held equally responsible with the Government if foreign lives and interests were endangered, is as follows:—

"Replying to Your Excellency's letter, by which was communicated to me the decision of the British Government in the House of Commons on July 16, I request you to advise Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, as follows:—

"The Egyptian nation is happy that the British Government, observing an attitude of strict neutrality, as announced at the beginning of the present constitutional crisis, has declared that it has no intention of being employed as an instrument for attacking the Egyptian Constitution; nor consequently can it contribute to the modification of the electoral law. It is incontestable that that is the best method of safeguarding the good atmosphere in which the negotiations terminated—the good atmosphere which we have jealously tried to maintain, and for the upkeep of which we have deployed, and shall not cease to deploy, our greatest efforts.

"The Egyptian nation which, by its very nature, is inclined to tranquillity and peace, and which has always warmly welcomed foreign guests, occupies itself unceasingly with their security, surrounds them with care, and lavishes solicitude upon them. It profoundly deplores the sad events which have happened in the country against its wishes. These events have been caused by the conduct of the Ministry in the present constitutional crisis, and the nation is only defending the constitution against a Ministry which is encroaching upon its authority.

"Since the best way of shielding the country from the regrettable incidents which accompany the accession to power of a Government inimicable to the people is that the constitution should be inviolate and its dispositions should be safeguarded, we shall jealously seek to defend the constitution within the limits of our rights, and we hope that democracy will triumph over absolute Government. By this means the causes which lead to such odious events will disappear."—*Reuter.*

THE SICK LIST.

Sir Aston Webb, the former president of the Royal Academy, who was taken seriously ill last Monday, is better, and left St. George's Hospital yesterday.

Last night's reports on the condition of other invalids were:—

The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (appendicitis): Satisfactory progress.

Mr. WALTER BAKER, M.P.: Slight improvement.

The Hon. GEORGE BERESFORD (appendicitis): Making satisfactory progress.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. CUTHBERT JAMES, M.P.: "As well as can be expected." Still seriously ill.

Mr. HARRY GOSLING, M.P. (seriously ill at Veytnor): Condition about the same.

WILD SEAS ROUND THE COASTS.

BATHERS AND YACHTS IN PERIL.

BEACHY HEAD RESCUE

Rough seas were recorded from many places on the British seaboard yesterday, while sudden floods occurred in Lancashire. Yachtsmen were in difficulties at points as distant as Beachy Head and the Bristol Channel, and several bathing accidents occurred.

A woman and two men were rescued early when their yacht Eiderduck, of Christchurch, got into difficulties during a gale in the Channel about six miles from Beachy Head.

Anxiety is felt concerning the safety of three Bridgwater yachtsmen who set out from Bridgwater to sail to Dublin in a 32-foot sailing boat. Since Friday, when the boat was refloated from a sandbank, where the men were marooned, it has not been seen except for a call made at Barry.

Four Glasgow people, including two women, were rescued from the sea in the early hours of yesterday, when a motor-boat in which they were cruising in the Firth of Clyde, caught fire about a mile from the shore at Helensburg. The vessel sank.

Although bright weather prevailed at Brighton, heavy seas caused the postponement of the annual regatta.

Owing to the roughness of the water, all competitors wore bathing costumes at the regatta for boatment and fishermen at Eastbourne. About a dozen boats were swamped on being rowed to the beach after taking part in events.

Two Eastbourne bathers, Miss Matthews and Mr. John Evans, narrowly escaped drowning near Beachy Head last night. Miss Matthews was carried out to sea and clung to a rock, whence she was rescued by people who fought their way through the surf.

Artificial respiration was given by coastguards to both bathers, who were removed to hospital.

EPSOM MURDER SEARCH.

THREE NEW WITNESSES INTERVIEWED.

Police inquiries into the murder of Agnes Kesson, whose half-clad body was found near Epsom on the morning after the Derby, took a new turn yesterday.

Mr. Charles Edward Gorringe, the man who has come forward to say that he saw Miss Kesson with a man on Epsom Downs on Derby Day, arrived early in the morning. He was interviewed by Superintendent Brown, who had motored from London, and with Det.-Inspector Worth, they motored to the Downs to a stile which lies in a dip close to a footpath leading from the Downs to Burgh Heath.

The police officers and Gorringe, who is 70 years of age, crossed the deserted Downs and walked up to the stile. Here Gorringe explained how he saw a girl whom he believed to be Agnes Kesson with a man dressed as a stable-lad. It is this man that the police are now trying to trace.

Later, Superintendent Brown returned to London. Gorringe remained in the company of Inspector Worth, and together they visited a number of racing stables in the vicinity of the Downs, where parades of employees were held with a view to ascertaining whether Gorringe could identify the man he saw with Miss Kesson on the Downs.

Before he left for London Superintendent Brown had a long conversation with the coroner, Mr. G. Wills Taylor.

During the afternoon a young man arrived at Epsom from London, and is understood to have made a statement which will materially assist the police. A little girl was also questioned by the police yesterday.

The Press Association understands that the results of the Scotland Yard examination of the stair step, taken from the cellar of the house of Mr. F. W. Deats, proved negative. The step has been returned to Mr. Deats.

Mr. Deats is the proprietor of the garage and tearooms where Agnes Kesson worked until a few days before her death. Yesterday he discussed the visit of Mr. Gorringe.

HONOUR FOR MISS BONDFIELD.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, was yesterday presented with the freedom of Chard, her home town in Somerset, where she was formerly an assistant in a draper's shop.

"I am prouder than of anything else that has happened in my life that my home town has seen fit to confer upon me this freedom," remarked Miss Bondfield at the ceremony.

Miss Bondfield afterwards opened the Chard Labour Day fête.

WEEK-END ROAD TOLL.

Six persons were killed and twelve others injured in road accidents in various parts of the country yesterday.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

N.U.R. EXECUTIVE SAILS FOR DUBLIN.

FEARS OF GENERAL STOPPAGE.

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, following telegraphic communications with Dublin headquarters regarding the position on the Great Southern Railway, decided to transfer its activities from London to Dublin. The entire executive left for Ireland last night.

It is understood that the executive had practically decided to call a general strike on the Great Southern system if circumstances did not change within twenty-four hours.

At the close of the Executive meeting yesterday, Mr. C. T. Cramp, the secretary, made the following statement:—"The men are demanding that the executive committee shall call a strike in southern Ireland. The executive are proceeding immediately to Dublin, together with myself, and unless the Great Southern Railway Company relaxes its present attitude a general strike on that system appears to me to be inevitable."

Last night the situation was reported to be critical. All the workmen, except the locomotive men, at the Broadstone Station, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, ceased work at 8 p.m., which will probably bring the Broadstone train services to a standstill.

At Waterford, however, the men show a strong disinclination to come out, whatever instructions may be received from the N.U.R. Executive.

LOST BRITISH AIRMAN.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF MR. HOOK'S SAFETY.

RANGOON, Saturday.

According to the latest authoritative report, Mr. Eric Hook, the British airman who has been lost in the Burmese jungle for over a week, has not yet been found. Parties are still searching on the Bali Chaung and in the neighbourhood, but the swollen streams are impeding their work.

Unconfirmed rumours that Mr. Hook has been found and is being looked after in a certain village, are being inquired into by the Government, who say it is inadvisable to attach any importance to such rumours. Up to the present the Government has received no news of the missing airman.

Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hook's companion in the attempted flight to Australia, who was obliged to leave Mr. Hook while he went to seek assistance, is still at Prome, and is progressing favourably after his ordeal.—*Reuter.*

SPORTING KNIGHT ROBBED.

SIR JULIEN CAHN'S LOSS.

The manor of Stanford-on-Soar, the residence of Sir Julien Cahn, the sportsman and cricket enthusiast, who give £10,000 for new stands at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, for the Test cricket match, was broken into by thieves early yesterday. Most of the rooms were visited, but only one or two articles, including a gilt clock, were stolen. A window was found to have been broken.

Sir Julien's cricket team had only just left for Ireland when the robbery was discovered.

Sir Julien Cahn won £62,000 last year as the holder of a half-share of one of the winning tickets in the Stock Exchange Derby Sweepstake. He is M.F.H. of the Burton Hunt, and is a member of the committee of Notts County Cricket Club. He captained a cricket team which visited Jamaica last year.

M.P. DIVORCED.

In the Scottish Courts yesterday a decree of divorce was granted on the undefended petition of Mrs. Grizel Cochrane Reine Younger or Dudgeon, of Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, against Cecil Randolph Dudgeon, of Cargen Holm, Dumfries, whose address when the petition was presented was the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London.

The respondent is a retired Army Major, and is at present Liberal Member of Parliament for Galloway.

WINCHESTER SCHOLAR AT 12.

At the age of 12, Charles Phillips, of Gunnersbury School, Chiswick, has won a classical scholarship for Winchester College. He is the youngest boy that has ever gained such a distinction.

Phillips was fifth in the examination and first in mathematics.

Mr. F. V. Smith, the headmaster, said that Phillips had won the scholarship by ordinary school work.

"DO RIGHT OR CHUCK IT."

PARTING OF THE WAYS IN INDIA.

C.-IN-C.'s OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

General Sir Philip Chetwode, speaking at the Wiltshire County rally of the British Legion at Devizes yesterday, referred to the situation in India, to which he is going as Commander-in-Chief, and said that if we kept a firm hand in India and did what we should do, there was no danger whatever.

There were only two dangers in India. One was that we might have a big frontier campaign, which we very nearly had the other day, but the danger of which he thought had now passed. The other was that that great army of Indian soldiers, which had served us so well in so many campaigns, should go wrong; but he did not think it would go wrong.

He had every reason to believe that the Indian Army would remain loyal. We had reached the parting of the ways in India. We had either to show that we intended to do what was right, or "chuck it." Otherwise we should not keep the Army and the police loyal, because they had been very tried indeed during the last few years.

They had had false propaganda put amongst them and no Government answer to it, because it was not easy to issue propaganda in 222 languages. He was certain in his own mind that the Army in India was loyal to the core.

"I have come home after two years in India," added Sir Philip, "and I cannot say I am very happy at what I find. I find here the spirit that we are very much 'up against it'"—a spirit of depression, almost of defeatism, a spirit that we are done for, that we are beaten, that we are going down to a second-class Power, and all that sort of thing.

"We have come through the greatest war that the world has ever seen by reason of two British characteristics; one, that of not knowing when we were beaten, and the other that of pulling more for the boat than for oneself. But now we are up against it almost as badly in some ways as in the war. We hear that trade is going to pieces, that the unemployment figures are appalling, that taxation is terribly heavy. Since I have come home from India I have found in all ranks of society what I can only characterise as an un-British spirit.

"We also hear we shall lose India. We shan't. I am perfectly certain that if we put our backs to the wall as we did in the war we shall come out on top again. I appeal to the British Legion to use their great influence to check all this pessimism and spread optimism."

BRITAIN TO PURCHASE GREENLAND?

U.S. REPORT OF AIR-BASE PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

It is reported in the Press here that the British Government is considering the possibility of buying Greenland from Denmark, or of extending its treaty rights there with a view to establishing a base for a northern air route to Canada.

It is pointed out that the United States relinquished the claims to Northern Greenland, which it had put forward in view of the late Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary's explorations in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when this country purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917.—*Reuter.*

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY.

SENATE TO VOTE TO-MORROW.

BIG MAJORITY EXPECTED.

GLOOMY "DIEHARDS."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The United States Senate agreed to-day not to take a vote on the London Treaty before Monday. But the stubborn, weary minority of "Diehard" Senators virtually admitted, near midnight last night, the defeat of their plans to postpone till December a vote on the Treaty, and although they resumed their "last ditch" fight to-day, the ratification should be an accomplished fact early next week.

If eventually the anticipated overwhelming majority for the Treaty requires an excuse for applying the closure, it can point to the "filibuster" tactics of the "Diehards," who, for two weeks, have sought by means of a useless debate and impossible resolutions to postpone the division until the end of the year in the hope that in the interim they could create a reversion of public sentiment and strengthen the vote for rejection of the Treaty.

Senators Johnson, Blaine, Moses, and McKellar shouldered the burden of the minority fight last night, each droning out his rambling speech to almost empty Benches but crowded galleries.

Senator Johnson denounced the Treaty as a "pure sham" in regard to either saving money or accomplishing a reduction of ships.

"LAIRD OF STANMORE."

Senator Moses charged President Hoover with "seriously affronting the representatives of the American people in refusing to make public secret documents," and waxed sarcastic at the expense of the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, whom he described as the "Laird of Stanmore" (a reference to Mr. Stimson's home in London during the Treaty negotiations).

Mr. Stimson, he said, with a supercilliousness much more befitting Stanmore than Woodley (his American home), told the Senate to look upon the Treaty as presented by Mr. Hoover and to "take it or leave it." He and his colleagues, added Senator Moses, objected to "forcible feeding in the dark."

Mr. Moses and his fellow "Diehards" left the Chamber last night disconsolately, and declared that nothing they could do now would change the result.

AIR RACE FOR CHARITY

PILOT'S ESCAPE IN CRASH AT HANWORTH.

An air race was one of the principal attractions in an aerial rally in aid of the National Birthday Trust fund and Mrs. Baldwin's appeal for anæsthetics at Hanworth Air Park yesterday. The race, which was via Reading and Farnborough, was won by Captain Percival with his Handy-302 machine. Mr. C. S. Napier was second. Captain F. E. Guest, who also competed in a Hawker-Tomtit, was disqualified.

A mishap occurred during the meeting when Mr. P. E. G. Sayers, piloting a Desoutter monoplane, crashed near the aerodrome. Both he and his passenger escaped uninjured.

Woman takes the wheel

AN IMPRESSION BY ALBERT BAILEY

The longer her experience at the wheel, the more resolute her determination to have High Test, which she has never known to miss or to stall the engine in traffic . . . . . which so consistently generates the engine's utmost power all the year round, and costs less by the mile than any other petrol.

Pratts HIGH TEST SEALED

McC 357

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.
Prince Tokugawa (President of the House of Peers, Japan) was received by The King this morning.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Lady Cynthia Colville and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the Hampstead Garden Suburb and opened the Crewe Hall of the Institute this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales will visit the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show on Wednesday at Carnarvon, and will be received by Mr. Lloyd George.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived yesterday at Newquay (Cornwall) for the week-end.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, Lady Grand President of the League of Mercy, will receive the workers of the league at a garden party at St. James's Palace on Tuesday.

Princess Ottoboni left 101, Eaton Square yesterday for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough will leave 93, Eaton Square this week for Stansted Park, Emsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford will leave 5, St. James's Square this week for Wrotham Park, Barnet.

Lady Maryon-Wilson will leave London on July 29 for St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse. Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson has left for Harrogate, and will go this week to Scotland, where he will remain until October.

Lord Eustace Percy, the former Minister for Education, left Liverpool yesterday in the Cunard liner Franconia for New York. He is to give a course of lectures on the freedom of the seas at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown.

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie will give an at home on Tuesday, July 29, at Australia House, from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Dora Lady Grayson has taken up residence at Sutton Park House, Sutton Park, Guildford, which is now her permanent address.

Sir Abe Bailey will return to 38, Bryanston Square early this week from Harrogate.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher will return to London on Tuesday from New York.

A son has been born to Mrs. David O'Brien, elder daughter of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., and Lady Steel-Maitland.

Mr. J. P. Morgan sailed for England last night with four friends in his new 243-foot yacht Corsair. The party will stay at Mr. Morgan's place in Hertfordshire until August, when they will go to Scotland for the grouse shooting.

WEDDINGS.

MR. B. J. F. MALCOLMSON AND MISS V. L. IBBS.

The wedding of Mr. B. J. F. Malcolmson, son of the late Mr. Ivor Forbes Malcolmson, of The Vineyards, Welwyn, Herts, and of Mrs. Malcolmson, and Miss Virginia Leigh Ibbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Leigh Ibbs, of Rio de Janeiro, took place quietly at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, yesterday morning. The Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron (vicar of the church) officiated, with the Rev. R. H. Pope, of Berkhamsted, Herts, and the best man was Mr. K. Spurling.

Mr. P. Richardson gave away the bride, who wore a simple gown of white satin, with a long lace veil falling to the hem of her gown from an orange blossom wreath, with sprays of blossom at each side. Her bouquet was of red roses. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Biddy Richardson and Miss Elizabeth Knight. Their frocks of floral chiffon, in shades of blue, were cut with long handkerchief-pointed skirts, fitting bodices with scarf collars tying in the front, and long sleeves with flounced cuffs. Natural-coloured straw hats, trimmed with blue ribbons, completed their attire.

MR. I. H. R. WILSON AND MISS P. G. LE GROS.

The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, yesterday, of Mr. I. H. R. Wilson, Royal Engineers, son of Major and Mrs. J. A. M. Wilson, of 2, Portland House Teignmouth, and Miss Phillippa Galfreda Le Gros, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Le Gros, of Chalice Close, Glastonbury, Somerset. The Rev. Arthur E. Burdekin officiated, with the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard, and Captain L. Firbank, Sam Brown's Cavalry, acted as best man.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a simple gown of ivory satin beauté, cut with a full skirt, reaching to the ground, and a long-sleeved bodice with a deep "V" neck. The gown was slightly swathed at the waist and decorated at the back with two clusters of orange blossom, while the long train, composed of two panels of old lace, mounted on tulle, fell from the shoulders. Old lace also formed the long veil, which was worn as a cap and secured by a wreath of crystal leaves, while a sheaf of arum lilies was carried. The veil was lent by Mrs. Neave Hill, and the train by Mrs. Guy Gotto.

Miss Lorna Le Gros (sister of the bride), Miss Jenty Haig, Miss Barbara Pippin, Miss Grace Scott, and Miss Joan Burdekin were the bridesmaids. Their frocks were of palest shell pink tulle, fashioned on picture lines, with long full skirts and tight-fitting bodices with pointed scarf collars. Hats of beige lace straw, bound with pink ribbons, completed their toilettes.

After the ceremony the guests were entertained at a reception held at 53, Draycott Place, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gotto, uncle and aunt of the bride.

MR. W. H. W. URQUHART AND MISS AGATHA SCOTT.

Mr. William Herbert Walton Urquhart, of Calcutta, second son of Mrs. L. W. Urquhart, of Hyde Park Mansions, N.W.1, was married yesterday afternoon at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, to Miss Agatha Scott, of Bullingham Mansions, W., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Scott, late of Dumfriesshire. The marriage took place quietly, and the Rev. Pat McCormick officiated. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. R. Urquhart, R.E., as his best man.

The bride was escorted to the chancel steps by her uncle, Mr. T. H. Walker, and given away by her mother. She wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin beauté, cut with a long full skirt and a fitting bodice. Her train was of antique Brussels lace, belonging to her late grandmother, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, and her net veil was held in place by an orange blossom halo. Miss Elizabeth Lagergren carried the train, wearing a period frock of parchment satin with a wreath of golden leaves. The two other bridesmaids were Miss Daphne Pollock and Miss Patricia Garrett. Their frocks of peach-coloured chiffon were worn with wide-brimmed picture hats to match.

There was no reception. Shortly after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for Scotland.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

THE QUEEN IN A GARDEN SUBURB.

OPENING OF CREWE HALL AT HAMPSTEAD.

SEQUEL TO A LUNCH 25 YEARS AGO.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

"When the history of education is written it will be recognised with astonished admiration that the Queen of England—our Queen—cared so much for its cause that Her Majesty went three times to one London suburb to lay the foundation-stone and open two successive sections of its centre of learning."

The peculiar interest which Her Majesty has taken in the educational institute of the Hampstead Garden Suburb was noted in these words of gratitude yesterday, when the Queen was present to open Crewe Hall, the institute's third wing.

The speaker was Dame Henrietta Barnett, the 80-year-old founder of the suburb and vice-president of its council, who has, as Lord Crewe, her fellow-worker, remarked of her yesterday, simply compelled the money for her ideals to come in.

"Twenty-five years ago," she told the Queen, "Lord Crewe lunched with me at the house on the heath which Sir Hall Caine now inhabits, and we walked across the fields here and sat on a heap of stones. The top of the hill, we decided, should be the place where the Church, the Free Church, and the Worship House of Learning should stand. Here they are." And Lord Crewe confirmed this interesting piece of history.

CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE.

The Queen gave permission for the second block, built in 1924, and opened by her, to be called the Queen Mary Hall. A still earlier block is now twenty-one years old and possesses a stage on which Her Majesty witnessed yesterday a performance of "Hiawatha" by the children of the Henrietta Barnett Junior School. She took great delight in the performance of a tiny Hiawatha demanding quills of the hedgehogs, and laughed at the Dakota chief, Hiawatha's father-in-law (a small boy three feet in height), intoning "Farewell, my children, rule by love."

Her Majesty spent the afternoon in the Institute, arriving at the Garden Suburb at 3.15 to be welcomed by ex-service men and girl guides, and proceeding with Lord Crewe, President of the Council of the Institute, Dame Henrietta Barnett, and Mr. Harold Lacey, the Institute's principal, to a marquee erected in the courtyard opposite the new building. She received a bouquet of flowers grown in the Garden Suburb from a red-cheeked little girl, and listened to the speeches of Dame Henrietta, Lord Crewe, and Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust.

A service was held under the direction of the Rev. E. D. Arundell, Vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, and the Rev. W. Major Scott, minister of the Free Church adjoining the Institute. The Bishop of Willesden dedicated the new building which the Queen then opened and inspected, visiting an art exhibition assembled from the work of Institute students. Large crowds besieged the new Hall and the surrounding streets.

POOR MOTHERS' MITE.

Among those present on the platform were Lady Emmott, Lady Crawford (honorary secretary of the Building and Education Endowment Committee), Sir John Davies (vice-chairman of this Committee), Alderman G. Marlow Reed (chairman of Middlesex County Council), Mr. Harold Lacey (principal of the Institute), Miss Hutchings (headmistress of the Henrietta Barnett School) and Miss Ironside (mistress of the Preparatory School). They were presented to Her Majesty by Lord Crewe, and Her Majesty left at 5.30.

The Institute carries out the education of children from 5 to 18 at the Henrietta Barnett day school, and holds classes for young people in the evenings, as well as adult classes through self-governed societies. Its funds show that it has many wealthy benefactors, and Middlesex County Council has given it £25,000.

A group of poor women in a Mothers' Guild in Islington wrote a letter which was read to the Queen yesterday. It stated: "The mothers ask Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E. (80 years old) to accept 80 pennies as their mite towards the fund being raised by her for the institute as a token of their gratitude and appreciation of her work for mothers and children."

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

TO-DAY'S RECITAL BY MISS NORA JOHNSTON.

A special recital will be given in Hyde Park to-day by Miss Nora Johnston, on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial carillon, which was placed in the Park through the initiative of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*. Next week-end two specially selected programmes will be played by Professor Victor Van Geyseghem, of the Belgian National School of Carillon, Malines.

The time and complete programme of to-day's recital by Miss Nora Johnston are as follows:—

7.0 to 7.45 p.m.—"Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky); "Rock of Ages"; "Andante Cantabile" (Jef Denyn); "Abide With Me"; "The Church's One Foundation"; "Drink to me Only" (Johnson); "O God our Help in Ages Past"; "Volga Boat Song"; "Jesu, Lover of My Soul"; "Londonderry Air"; "Home Sweet Home."

"SAINT JOAN" AT SCHOOL.

The Argonauts, of Harrow School, a club formed to assist its members to spend more adventurous and enterprising holidays, are to perform "Saint Joan" (G. Bernard Shaw) in Speech Room on July 28, before a tour of Germany.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught inspected 1,600 members of the Surrey branches of the British Legion at Reigate yesterday.

After the Duke had taken the salute, a procession was formed to the local war memorial, where a wreath was placed by Lord Ashcombe, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and president of the Surrey British Legion.

BRIDESMAIDS IN GREEN.

Eleven bridesmaids in long green dresses, with blue floral wreaths in their hair, and two pages in green and white, were at the wedding yesterday, at All Saints' Church, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, of Miss Sylvia Hollins, daughter of Mrs. William Hollins, of Norton Lodge, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Mr. Gilbert Jocelyn Ponsonby, younger son of the Rev. Chancellor S. G. Ponsonby, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow.

The bridegroom is a member of the staff of the London School of Economics.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The Chelmsford Committee, which was appointed by the Government to consider how the usefulness of the British Industries Fair may be extended and developed, has now completed the taking of evidence. The final witnesses were Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, and Mr. Claude Taylor, secretary of the British Industries Fair. The committee's report is not likely to be ready before the autumn.

The organisation of the Fair of 1931, which will be held in London and Birmingham from February 16 to 27, is proceeding rapidly. A large proportion of the space, both at Olympia and Castle Bromwich, has already been booked.

THE KING'S NURSE

PERMANENT SITUATION AT THE PALACE.

QUARTERS IN SOUTH WING.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that Nurse Katherine Black, who was one of the nurses to attend the King during his illness last year, has now been permanently appointed to the Palace staff as "Resident Nurse."

This appointment bears no special significance in relation to the health of the King. Nurse Black's services will be at the disposal of any members of the Royal Family at the Palace who may become ill. Her appointment has been confirmed and she is already installed at the Palace in quarters which have been provided for her in the south wing.

Nurse Black was the first of the nurses to be called in for the King's illness. She remained till the end and was with His Majesty during a portion of his convalescence at Bognor Regis, and also when he underwent the second operation.

IN THE HONOURS LIST.

The King has decorated her for her devoted services with the Royal Red Cross (First Class) last year, and previously, alike with the other nurses attending His Majesty, with the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours list.

Soon after leaving the King last year Nurse Black herself fell ill, following the strain of her duties at the Palace. Their Majesties did not forget her devotion to the royal patient and paid her several visits at the London Hospital. She was formerly a member of the London Hospital private nursing staff and has also served as nurse and sister in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing service.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

NEXT FRIDAY'S RACE.

Five young Thames watermen, who have completed their apprenticeship during the past year and were admitted to the Freedom of the Watermen's Company at a Court of the Fishmongers' Company held last week, will compete for the Doggett's coat and badge on Friday next.

The event, which has been rowed annually for the past 215 years, was founded by one Thomas Doggett to commemorate the Protestant succession.

Doggett was born in Dublin in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and became an actor of considerable repute in London at Drury Lane Theatre. He conceived a glorious admiration for the House of Hanover, and on August 1, 1715, the first anniversary of the accession of George I., he gave a waterman's coat and badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day.

At his death in 1722, he bequeathed a sum of money in trust to the Fishmongers' Company "for the promotion of a race between young Thames watermen who shall, within twelve months of the event, have completed their apprenticeship and taken up the Freedom of the River."

One of the conditions of the race is that "it shall be rowed against the tide at a time when the tide runs the strongest." The course is from London Bridge to Chelsea Bridge, and the winner of this four and a-half-miles' pull well merits the respect in which he is held by rowing men in general and watermen in particular.

The winner receives an orange-coloured coat and breeches, a pair of silk stockings, a cap with the badge of Liberty, and a large silver badge to be worn on the left arm bearing the rampant White Horse of Hanover. He also receives a cash prize of £20. Provided they row the entire course, the other competitors receive sums varying from £12 to £2.

The Court of the Fishmongers' Company will, according to custom, follow the boats in a launch, and the presentation of the coat and badge will take place at the annual banquet of the company held at their hall.

BRONZE AGE BRIDGE.

TARR STEPS, EXMOOR, TO BE PRESERVED.

Action by Somerset County Council has ensured the preservation of Tarr Steps, the ancient stone structure spanning the river Barle, near Winsford Hill and the remote Exmoor village of Hawkridge, which has been damaged by last winter's heavy floods.

Archæologists speak of Tarr Steps as one of the finest known examples of the bridge-building efforts of prehistoric man. The bridge is on the line of an ancient British trackway, and is considered by several authorities, among them Professor Boyd Dawkins, to have been built in the Bronze Age.

The bridge, 180 feet long, consists of stone slabs about seven feet long, and nearly four feet wide, built on piers of piled up boulders. No cement or mortar is used; the stones, some of which have been displaced by the floods, are like the large rocks in the bed of the river.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL TO WED

Lieut. H. C. Browne, R.N. (H.M.S. Hornet and Submarine H.31, Portsmouth), the Navy and Irish International Rugby football player, is to be married shortly to Nesta Elizabeth, who is rehearsing with Dennis Neilson-Terry and Mary Glynne for the Lyceum production of "Traffic." Miss Elizabeth is a cousin of Lord Headly.

NEW "POP" ANNUAL.

The new "Pop" Annual will be on sale everywhere to-morrow.

Throughout the 400 cartoons depicting the adventures of "Pop"—the famous character who regularly delights *Daily Sketch* readers—there is maintained a freshness of humour and wit that will appeal to everyone. It is a wonderful shillingsworth, with a laugh on every page.

ST. JAMES'S, PENTONVILLE.

The Rev. A. E. McCaig, rector of St. Philleigh in Roseland, Cornwall, and vicar-designate of St. James's, Pentonville, North London, has received £4,000 from the Rev. E. P. Warrington, of Monkton Comb, near Bath, for the restoration of St. James's Church, which suffered from bombing during the war.

The congregation are raising £1,000 for the restoration and repairs of the big organ. Among the schemes adopted by them is "a mile of pennies," on the road to the church.

The Rev. A. E. McCaig is leaving Cornwall for London early in August.

HARROW'S SIX OPEN SPACES.

After selling seventy-two acres of Lyon Farm at Preston (Middlesex), which John Lyon, the founder, left to endow Harrow School, the Governors of the school have now informed Harrow Council that they wish to sell the Grove Fields, which form one of the slopes of the Hill and adjoin the Grove Schoolhouse.

When they reserved this land as an open space in their town-planning scheme the Council agreed to buy it on receiving notice of the Governors' wish to sell. The agreed price is £6,087. Harrow will now have six public recreation grounds.

Some land had also been reserved for municipal buildings, and the Council have now decided to acquire this for £2,163.

FOURTH GOSPEL AUTHORSHIP.

DOUBTS RAISED BY FIND OF MANUSCRIPT.

JOHN THE YOUNGER

PLEA FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

A discovery relating to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel, which may have far reaching results, has been made by Dr. A. Mingana, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts at the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

Hitherto it has been generally accepted that the Fourth Gospel was written by John the Apostle, although there has always been some doubt on the matter. According to the evidence which Dr. Mingana sets out in the current issue of the Library Bulletin, the author of the Fourth Gospel was not John the Apostle, but one of his disciples, known as John the Younger.

Dr. Mingana states that the Syriac manuscript, which contains these important statements, is relatively modern, as it is dated Saturday, September 23, of the year 2060 of the Greeks (A.D. 1749), but it is a faithful copy of a much older original which may be ascribed to about A.D. 750. He arrives at this conclusion from the nature and character of the Massoretic signs that the copyist is reproducing in his transcription.

EPHESUS OR PATMOS.

This manuscript also challenges the tradition that the Fourth Gospel was written at Ephesus, or perhaps Patmos, the island of the Apostle's banishment, on the eve of his return to Ephesus. In view of its statements, the possibility that it was written at Bithynia has to be considered. At the commencement, the following words occur:

"The holy Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ according to the preaching of John *the younger*,"

and at the end of the Gospel itself appears the colophon:

"Here ends the writing of the holy Gospel according to the preaching of John who spoke in Greek in Bithynia."

Dr. Mingana adds that, to his knowledge, the above statements are not found in any other Syriac manuscript of the Gospels preserved in the British Museum, in Cambridge, in the Vatican, in Paris, and among those of his own collection which have so far been catalogued. He feels confident that they will repay further investigation, as they appear to represent a relic of an ancient tradition.

DEBATABLE QUESTION.

The attribution of the Fourth Gospel has been a matter of dispute for some three hundred years, and it is an accepted, though by no means undisputed, view that the Evangelist John was a Presbyter or Bishop of the second century, and not the Apostle.

The appendices discovered by Dr. Mingana in his manuscript are, however, as he himself states, quite unknown elsewhere. Mr. Jacob Leveen, the Hebrew and Syriac scholar and Assistant Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts in the British Museum, informed the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that he had known for some time of Dr. Mingana's theory, though he had not yet had an opportunity of seeing the manuscript or studying Dr. Mingana's personal account of it.

"From the photographs which I have seen of the pages in question," he said, "it is clear that the manuscript is in an eighteenth century hand, and I am not quite sure to what Dr. Mingana is referring in ascribing it to an original of the early eighth century. In the reproduction which I have seen, the colophon quoted by Dr. Mingana appears in fainter type than the rest, and this may possibly have some significance. Certainly it will require very strong evidence to convince scholars of the Gospel texts that an eighteenth century manuscript contains valuable new readings which had escaped the scribes of so many preceding centuries."

LONDON CORONERS RETIRING.

MR. H. R. OSWALD AND SIR W. SCHRODER.

Two well-known London coroners, Mr. H. R. Oswald, who officiates in the Western District, and Sir Walter Schroder, whose district is Central London, are retiring in October.

Mr. Oswald was appointed coroner for the South-Eastern District in December, 1902, and took over the Western District in August, 1919. A past-president of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales, he is a barrister, and prior to his appointment as coroner practised at the Central Criminal Court. He is also a Doctor of Medicine and a Master of Surgery. As coroner he has conducted between twenty and thirty thousand cases. Probably the most notable was the inquest on the victim of Ronald True.

Sir Walter Schroder became coroner for the Central London District in November, 1910, having been a deputy coroner since 1894. Like Mr Oswald, he has been a president of the Coroners' Society, and is now the hon. secretary.

Sir Walter is 75 years of age, and a bachelor. He began his career as a coroner's clerk, and it is estimated that he has taken part in about 50,000 inquests. One of the inquiries he conducted was that regarding the death of Miss Lofty, of Highgate, one of the victims of George Joseph Smith, "The Brides in the Bath" murderer. Probably it was a chance remark by Sir Walter that led to Smith's conviction and subsequent execution. Sir Walter also held the inquest on Belle Elmore, the music hall artist, whose husband, Dr. Crippen, was executed for her murder. During the inquiry Sir Walter received several letters threatening his life if, by his questions, he involved Dr. Crippen.

Mr. Oswald will receive a pension of £900 a year, and Sir Walter £731 a year.

NEW UNIVERSITY LECTURER.

Mr. John A. Anderson, M.A., has been appointed by the University Court of Glasgow to the new University Lectureship in Spanish at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College.

Under the Stevenson Endowment his teaching is to have special reference to the commercial and vocational uses of the Spanish language.

After graduating at Edinburgh, Mr. Anderson was awarded the Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Modern Languages. He has held a Carnegie Research Scholarship since 1928, the tenure enabling him to carry out research work in Spanish history in London, Edinburgh and Madrid.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Life Guards in Hyde Park from 8 to 10.

The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park from 3 to 5 this afternoon, and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play from 3 to 5 in Green Park.

In Greenwich Park the London Fire Brigade and in Regent's Park the Comrades of the Great War will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.45 to 8.45.

THE ROMANCE OF KELLY'S.

FUSION OF TWO CENTURY-OLD FIRMS.

FIRST DIRECTORY FOR LONDON.

An interesting romance of the publishing world lies behind the announcement to-day of an alliance between two century-old firms—Kelly's Directories, Ltd., and the Associated Iliffe Press.

Founded over 100 years ago by the late Mr. F. Kelly, the original Kelly's Directory was a tiny handbook which the City man stuffed into his pocket. Kelly's Post Office London Directory, its bulky successor to-day, has been happily styled the "Bradshaw" of commercial progress. For a hundred years the name of Kelly's has steadily grown until to-day it enjoys international esteem.

Some of the facts in the life history of this monumental work were given to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday by Mr. Arthur Kelly, grandson of Mr. F. Kelly, the founder of the business. London has changed almost out of recognition since Kelly's made its first appearance. Few of the old buildings remain, and few indeed are the streets which have not undergone more or less complete transformation.

BOOK OF THE POST OFFICE.

In the days when the first Kelly's Directory made its appearance a letter could not be sent for a distance of fifteen miles for less than 3d., while if the distance was 150 miles the charge was no less than 8d. It is scarcely to be wondered at that in those times each person in the United Kingdom wrote, on an average, only three letters a year.

Whence did Kelly's Directory derive its name as the Post Office London Directory? some people may ask. Amongst the offices of the Post Office, long since abolished, was one to which the right attached of publishing the Post Office London Directory. It was then, both in name and fact, the book of the Post Office, for though profits realised by its sale formed no part of the revenue of the Post Office, the compilation of the book was entrusted exclusively to the old letter carriers. The late Mr. F. Kelly was appointed to the office in 1836, and for some years he continued the old system. This was attacked in the House of Commons, however, by the Hon. Thomas Duncombe, the then well-known Radical member for Finsbury, and as a result it was abandoned in favour of a new system of employing a number of trained agents for the collection of the necessary information. This led to the establishment of the business now known as Kelly's Directories, Ltd.

The firm was originally known as Kelly and Co. and the first Kelly's Post Office London Directory was published in 1837.

Kelly's Post Office London Directory has given birth to more than a hundred other directories, the total circulation of which exceeds 24,000,000 copies.

SPECIALISED JOURNALS.

The news that Kelly's is entering into a union with the Associated Iliffe Press, another century-old concern, will rank as an important event in the annals of the publishing world. Established in Coventry about a hundred years ago, the Iliffe business came into prominence half a century later with the development of the bicycle. The *Autocar* and *Motor Cycle* are types of the specialised journals of which Iliffe's were pioneers. When the first number of the *Autocar* came out no motor car was allowed on a British road unless it was preceded by a man carrying a red flag. The various publications grew with the trade they helped to create. Amateur photography, motor cycling, and wireless were in turn catered for, and the latest comer to the list is the *Yachting World*. The business has been one of persistent steady growth, and its interests have been broadened with that growth. Never was it so widespread or so successful as it is to-day.

ETON O.T.C.

CHANCE OF AIR TRIPS AT SUMMER CAMP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The annual inspection of the Eton College contingent of the Officers' Training Corps took place to-day in Windsor Great Park. In previous years the inspection has been held on the school field at Eton.

To-day's proceedings took the form mostly of field operations, which ranged over a considerable area, including the review ground and the park in the vicinity of Bears Rails and Snow Hill.

The inspecting officer was Lieut.-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance, and the corps was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Hills. After the inspection the corps returned to Eton. The corps will go into camp at Aldershot on Tuesday, July 29, and will remain until Wednesday, August 6.

During the camp flights will be given by the Royal Air Force, and those wishing to take part in them have to obtain a letter from their parent or guardian, countersigned by their tutor, giving them permission to fly.

CARLISLE LIQUOR LICENCES.

The Cumberland County Bench will not in future hear applications for occasional licences by the State Control of Liquor authorities in Carlisle.

This decision was given by Mr. Andrew Gibson, chairman of the Bench, yesterday. He said they were informed they had no jurisdiction in the matter of licences. If the Control Board considered the magistrates were wrong, they had a right of appeal to the higher Court.

TREASURE TROVE INQUEST.

An inquest will be held on treasure trove found by workmen engaged in the construction of a new road between Ynys-Las and Taliesin, near Aberystwyth. The treasure consists of about thirty coins about the size of half a crown. The coins are of solid gold, and experts pronounce them to be nobles of the time of Edward III., which were minted to commemorate the brilliant victory of the English against the French at Flanders, in the battle of Sluys, which took place during the hundred years' war between the two nations.

A MUSICAL ADVENTURE.

This autumn there will take place, in Bradford, six chamber concerts in two days; a concert before lunch, a second in the afternoon, and a third in the evening. This great musical adventure, which will take place every three years, owes its inception to Mr. Keith Douglas, of Bradford, who not only conducts, but has permanently endowed the Bradford Philharmonic Orchestra.

The festival will take place in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 30 and October 1.

A FAMOUS ROSE DISH.

At the sale of old silver which took place at Christie's during the past week, the famous Delamere rose water dish was procured, after spirited bidding, by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company at £5,800. This Elizabethan piece is in silver gilt and has an enamel shield in the centre bearing the arms of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley (1513-1596), whose wife Mary (1563-1626), the famous litigant, was called by James I., the bold lady of Cheshire.

The dish will be on view for a very few days at 112, Regent Street, W.1.

£175,000 ESTATE OF FORMER M.P.

FOX COVERT LEFT TO HIS NEPHEW.

£1,000 EACH FOR VALET AND STUD GROOM.

Property of the gross value of £175,488, with net personalty £155,685, was left by Mr. George Bahr Haddock, of Scaldwell, Northants, who was formerly engaged in the shipping industry in Liverpool, and was Conservative M.P. for the North Lonsdale Division of Lancashire, from 1906 to 1918. He left:—

His Fox covert known as Buckby Folly to his nephew, Lorentz Mark Benson Rathbone, "which is to be kept by him, but in the event of his not wishing to keep up this covert, then it is to be given to the trustees of the Pytchley Hunt."

£1,000 each to his stud groom, J. Wells, and his valet, William Percival.

£500 each to his housekeeper, Mrs. Watch, and his chauffeur, Ernest Hawkins.

An annuity of £30 to his former housekeeper, Mary Wright.

An annuity of £100 to Mrs. B. W. Leyland, widow of his former partner.

Numerous bequests to friends, coupled with expressions of gratitude, are contained in the will of Mr. William Thompson, of Sunnyside, Port Erin, Rushan, Isle of Man. Leaving estate valued at £5,191 gross, with net personalty £5,140, Mr. Thompson bequeathed:—

£100 to James Brotherhood, of Newport, Salop, "my oldest friend," and £50 each to his daughter, Mrs. J. Lewis Thomas, and her husband, "as a recognition of our long and unbroken friendship."

£100 to Annie Fogan, of St. Andrews, Fife, "with my highest esteem and regard."

£50 to St. Dunstan's Hostel "in aid of their noble and wonderful work."

£100 to Mrs. Alicia Bonnez, "in grateful recognition of her unfailing care for my interest and comfort during the trying war period I lived in her house at St. Andrews, and her kindness and help to my son (Alan) when he returned from the war."

£50 to Miss M. L. Stanley Craik, "a tribute of friendship and regard."

£250 to Barbara M. M. Mitchell, part of which is for service rendered to him during the time she acted as housekeeper for him, stating "she has my sincere personal esteem and regard, and I hope for her a bright future."

War Loan Stock £926 and "the chair I recently bought for my own comfort and convenience. No words of mine would tell you how helpful she has been during the years I have lived in her house. . . . No words of mine at this time would adequately express my sense of gratitude" to Miss K. Jackson.

He left:—

£1,000, "my cashbox with contents" and the residue to his son, Alan Frederic Warr Thompson, now of 62, Havelock Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, saying . . .:—

"I am proud to think he is happily married, enjoying good health after his arduous service in the war. Glad to know he is filling a good position in his business with prospects."

IRISH LABOURER'S CHARITIES.

Mr. Hugh Russell, a farm labourer, of Lisnafillan, Gracehill, Co. Antrim, left estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £541. He bequeathed £50 each to the First Presbyterian Church and the Second Presbyterian Church at Ahoghill for the benefit of the poor.

FINANCIER'S SMALL ESTATE.

Mr. Thomas Martin Chalmers Steuart, of Foxley Lane, Purley, a well-known foreign and colonial merchant and banker, who died in tragic circumstances in January last, left £5,586 gross, with net personalty nil. He left the whole of his property to his son, Thomas Stanley, stating that he made no other bequests for reason of which his daughter was aware.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH NOTT, of Cook's Folly, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and of Efford Down House, Bude (estate in her own disposition) (net personalty £67,650)	£80,184
Mrs. JEANNE CONCEPTION MICHAELA VINCENZA ALOYSIA DOLORES MALLOCH, of the Hyde Park Hotel, S.W., widow of John Malloch (estate valued for the purposes of the English grant) (net personalty £63,757)	66,859
GEORGE LEIGH, of Norley, Warren Drive, New Brighton, Cheshire (net personalty £40,104)	42,341
WALTER CHARLES NORTON, of Reydon Mount, Normanton Road, Croydon, Surrey (net personalty £27,730)	38,468
CHARLES FREDERICK YORKE, of Hall Land, Slinfold, Sussex (net personalty £33,002)	34,784
Mrs. AMELIA FLORENCE BROAD, of Earlsgate, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Mayor of Watford, a member of the first Town Council of Watford (net personalty £21,068)	21,814
Major Sir JOHN REID SMILEY, 2nd Bart., of Great Oaks, Goring Heath, Oxon., and of Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W. (In addition to settled property of considerable value) (unsettled) (net personalty nil)	12,043
Mrs. HELEN SOPHIA GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, of Cornwall Gardens, Kensington, S.W., mother of Sir Arthur Trevor Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen (net personalty £2,473)	2,645

WHITEHALL GARDENS.

SUGGESTED OPENING TO PUBLIC.

The future use of the 60,000 square feet of gardens at the rear of Whitehall gardens will form the subject of a motion to be moved at Tuesday's meeting of the L.C.C. by Mr. W. C. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson will recommend that the Parks and Open Spaces Committee should be asked to consider whether the Council should again approach the First Commissioner of Works with a request that the gardens should be opened, permanently or temporarily, for public use. He will also ask the Committee to consider whether the gardens would not be a valuable addition to the Victoria Embankment Gardens.

If it is decided that the admission of the public is undesirable, the Office of Works, Mr. Johnson will suggest, might be recommended to replace the existing high wall around the gardens by open railings.

THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) has celebrated the 250th anniversary of its formation.

Of all regiments in the British Army, the King's Own alone enjoys the privilege of wearing the Lion of England as a badge. This distinction was conferred by William III., probably in recognition of the devotion of the regiment to his person and cause. It was the first to join his Standard after his landing at Torbay.

2d. ALL THE WAY.

Sunday 2d. all-the-way tram fares as an experiment during August, September, and October next are proposed by the Highways Committee of the L.C.C. The Council will decide, at their meeting on Tuesday, whether the experiment shall be put into operation.

The Committee say that the idea of the experiment is "to endeavour to recover part, at any rate, of the revenue lost owing to increased omnibus competition." Four-penny tickets for children available for unlimited travel between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. when schools are in session are also proposed as an experiment.

RUGBY SCHOOL O.T.C.

Rugby School O.T.C. House Drill Competitions were held last week, and resulted as follows: Equal 1, Mr. J. H. B. Lockhart's and Mr. F. W. Odgers' (30 pts.); equal 3, Rev. B. C. Molony's, Mr. C. P. Evers' and Mr. M. Megson's (20 pts.); 6, School House (10 pts.); 7, Town House (5 pts.).

The House Music Competitions, judged by Mr. Julius Harrison, conductor of Leeds Permanent Orchestra, resulted as follows: 1, Mr. J. H. B. Lockhart's; 2, School House; 3, Rev. B. C. Molony's. Second House teams: 1, School House (A); 2, Mr. C. P. Evers'; 3, Mr. J. H. B. Lockhart's (A). J. F. P. Merriem won the Basil Johnson Cup, and R. B. Ferry the A. H. Peppin Cup.

WARMER IN THE SOUTH.

WEEK-END OF BRIGHT PERIODS.

VARIABLE WINDS.

ENGLAND.—Wind westerly, moderate; cloudy and bright periods; perhaps local showers: a little warmer.

SCOTLAND. — Wind northerly, fresh or moderate; cloudy; bright intervals; perhaps showers; rather cool.

IRELAND.—Wind variable, probably becoming easterly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; perhaps rain later; rather cool.

WALES. — Wind moderate, westerly or variable; cloudy; bright intervals; perhaps showers; rather cool.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate westerly wind; cloudy and bright periods; perhaps local showers; sea moderate.

AIR ROUTES. — Westerly winds 15 to 20 m.p.h. inland, 25 m.p.h. on coasts at surface, 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000 ft. Mainly cloudy with occasional showers. Visibility 10 to 15 miles, but 4,000 yards in showers.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Britain yesterday emerged gradually from the influence of a cyclone which had made unusually slow north-eastward progress across the country since its arrival off our western seaboard early last Tuesday. This system took four days to accomplish a journey that other storm centres have often been known to perform in twelve hours or less. During Friday night it at length withdrew over the North Sea, and its welcome departure was followed by a pronounced rise

Gorringes Sale

ONLY FIVE MORE DAYS

Determined to clear all this season's Fashions and shop-soiled oddments further enormous reductions have been made in every department. To secure these wonderful bargains you are advised to come early

Final Reductions in all Departments

SUPER QUALITY FRENCH SUEDE NOVELTY GLOVES
All made by our best manufacturers. Broken ranges of sizes and colours.
Usually 9/11 to 12/9.
FINAL SALE PRICE, per pair **3/11**

EVENING FROCKS
Made in Taffeta, Georgette, also Afternoon Frocks in Delaine and Wool de Chine. No two alike.
Many were 4½ Gns.
FINAL SALE PRICE **21/-**

CORSETS AND BELTS
100 pairs in various shapes and all sizes.
Usually 15/9 to 45/9
FINAL SALE PRICE **5/11**

BOYS' & YOUTHS' SPORTS KNICKER SUITS
In Serges and Tweeds. To fit boys aged 10 to 15 years.
Usual Price 50/- to 70/-
FINAL SALE PRICE **19/6**

MODEL GOWNS
TO BE CLEARED IN GROUPS AT £2 and £5

GROUP A comprises Evening Gowns and Afternoon Gowns and Coat Frocks. In Colours and Black.
Usually 5½ Gns. to 12 Gns.
FINAL SALE PRICE **£2**

GROUP B consists of Black and Coloured Ensembles, Coat Frocks and Gowns for Afternoon and Evening Wear.
Usually 8½ Gns. to 20 Gns.
FINAL SALE PRICE **£5**

MACCLESFIELD SILK AND CREPE-DE-CHINE SCARVES
Heavy qualities in smart stripes and spot effects.
Usually 5/11 and 3/11
ALL ONE PRICE **1/11½**

LEATHER COATS
A few odd Chrome Leather Coats. In Green, Black or Brown.
Usually 89/6
FINAL SALE PRICE **59/6**

HOLIDAY COATS
In Flecked Woollen materials. Colours: Green, Light Saxe and Red.
Usually 73/6
FINAL SALE PRICE **42/-**

ODDMENTS IN LADIES' SMALL SIZE SHOES
These are available in sizes 3 and 4 only.
FINAL SALE PRICE **5/-**

TYPICAL FABRIC REDUCTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE LAST 5 DAYS

BROKEN RANGES of Cottons and Artificial Silk Fabrics. Printed Ninons, Crepes, Spun Broches, Rayon Crepe-de-Chines and Cotton Voiles. Usually 2/11, 3/11 and 4/11.
FINAL SALE PRICE, per yard **1/11½**

TRELYA' CREPE. 44 ins. wide. Usually 12/9.
FINAL SALE PRICE, per yard **6/11**

STOCKINETTES, 40 to 54 in. wide. Usually 8/11 to 15/9. FINAL SALE PRICE, per yd. **3/11**

Off-the-below Half-Price. PRINTED RING VELVETS on coloured or black grounds. Double width. Usually 25/9. FINAL SALE PRICE, per yd. **11/6**

PRINTED SILK MOUSSELINES & GEORGETTES in exclusive designs and colourings. 38 in. wide. Usually 10/9. FINAL SALE PRICE, per yd. **5/11**

Remnants Marked at Final Clearance Prices

FREDERICK GORRINGE, LTD., Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1
Two Minutes from Victoria Station.

MOTHER, if your child will not eat.

No need for anxiety if you do this.

Many a child loses appetite, is delicate and ill-nourished through the bowels not acting regularly. If your little one's tongue is coated, it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When your child turns from food, is peevish, listless, pale, does not sleep or act naturally, if breath is bad, stomach sour, suffers from a cold, throat sore, or if feverish, give a dose of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, constipated waste and sour bile will gently move out of the bowels. Do this regularly and your child will soon be eating heartily and making splendid progress.

Sick children need no coaxing to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow.

"California Syrup of Figs" has full directions for children of all ages, and for grown-ups, printed plainly on each bottle.

Ask your chemist for "California Syrup of Figs," 1/3 and 2/6 a bottle. Emphasise "California," and no mistake will be made.

THERE ARE FORTY MILES OF BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACHES on the BELGIAN COAST

REDUCED FARE FACILITIES

Pamphlet giving full information from Continental Traffic Manager, L·N·E·R Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.2, or Hull; 71 Regent Street and 59 Piccadilly, London, W.1; L·N·E·R Stations, Offices, and Tourist Agents.

NEW NIGHTLY SERVICE
HARWICH - ZEEBRUGGE

UNTIL 29th SEPT.

L·N·E·R

Court and Society

The presence of the King and Queen no doubt accounted for the crowded state of the lawns and stands on Friday, when the Eclipse Stakes was run at Sandown. Their Majesties occupied the charming little pavilion which is almost rustic in its architecture, and were there well sheltered from the occasional showers of rain which punctuated the afternoon. The Queen was wearing a toque of swathed blue tissue, and kept on a long white cloth coat; Princess Mary Countess of Harewood was in beige, with a large hat to match; and the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Harewood were among the occupants of the Royal box who were to be seen there the entire time. The Aga Khan was present, and other well-known racing people to be seen were Marchioness Curzon, in a cornflower blue coat and a dress of printed chiffon in shades of red and blue; Lady Buchanan-Jardine, in a blue-patterned white chiffon frock; Lady Wodehouse, in beige, with a small black hat; the Marchioness of Linlithgow, in dark blue; Earl and Countess Beatty, the latter in raspberry red, and Viscount Churchill with his wife, in red and white.

One of the last parties which the King of Spain honoured by his presence was that given by Mrs. James Corrigan on Thursday at 16, Grosvenor Street. King Alfonso arrived in time for the dance and cabaret which followed a large dinner-party, and was as energetic and keen a dancer as hassador, and the Swedish and Swiss Ministers were others I chanced to meet.

On the same evening there was a *soirée magique* at the Dutch Legation in Portman Square where the Netherlands Minister and his charming American wife treated their guests to the wonder-working of Mr. Douglas Dexter This weaver of magic spells induced Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain to assist him in carrying out his entrancing illusions, and the Ducness of Abercorn also took part in the proceedings, as indeed did numerous other members of the audience, such as the Spanish Ambassador, the German Ambassador, and the host himself. Mme. Van Swinderen looked elegant in a frock of blue chiffon, and her daughter wore pale pink. The Duchess of Abercorn wore her fine square-cut sapphires with a gown of embossed chiffon to match, and Lady Chamberlain was in white. Sir Cecil Lowther was present with his wife, who wore a many-flounced frock of lemon coloured tulle; the Hon. Lady Bingham was in glittering pale green bugles; Annie Viscountess Cowdray, in silver with a long string of sapphire beads; Lady Dynevor, wearing black and gold, sat on a sofa near Mrs. Wilfred Ashley, whose black *paillettes* frock boasted a coatee to match: Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor Stanley was accompanied by Lady Stanley; Lady Ponsonby wore a dress of pink and black printed chiffon; and among the young girls who evidently enjoyed themselves particularly were Mlle. de Fleuriau, in pale pink; Lady Jane Egerton, in black chiffon; and Miss Diane Chamberlain, who was dressed in pink.

Viscount Harcourt's coming-of-age celebrations have just taken place at the family seat, Nuneham, near Oxford, although his actual twenty-first birthday was in October last—an inclement month, which caused the postponement till summer time of outdoor festivities. A merry-go-round was set up,

for . . .

Goodwood

FROCKS of chiffon, organdie, and lace are worn for Goodwood, as well as more simple types in crêpe-de-Chine.

The sketch to the right shows a grey green georgette or chiffon frock with a silk muslin collar and cuffs in ivory. Finely pleated flounces take diagonal lines on the corsage and the skirt, which is nearly ankle length.

Charmingly simple and pretty is the dress in the sketch to the left of patterned crêpe or crêpe-de-Chine. The bolero has a slanting upward line in the front and crêpe of the pinky tone of the frock makes the front, with revers turning back on the coatee, and half cuffs. A clinging skirt has two crossbands, and there is a straight flounce with three deeply inverted pleats.

any of the guests. These included his kinsman, the Duke of Alba (the Duchess is away in St. Moritz), and the Marchioness of Londonderry, who was one of the many women wearing white, others so attired being Marchioness Curzon, Lady Cunard, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, who was with her husband, and Mrs. Edward Compton, also with her husband. Other white-clad women who came with their husbands were Lady Plunket and Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, while the hostess herself had on a white frock, too, hers being of chiffon, with a diamanté bodice, sashed with white satin ribbon, which trailed to the ground. The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford were together, and the latter was the lucky winner of a black enamel vanity case in the tombola, which was drawn by the Countess of Dalkeith, who looked well in mauve. The Hon. Frederick Cripps and his wife (the former winning the men's prize, consisting of cuff links), Lady Anne Hunloke, Lady Moira Lyttelton, in black, Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, in black, too, and Viscountess Furness, yet another in sable hue, were among the many to be found in the various rooms, which were charmingly decorated in a floral scheme embodying yellow lilies, pink gladioli, and blue hydrangeas. As at her previous party, Mrs. Corrigan had provided a cabaret, in which acrobatic dancers, saxophone playing, and singers alternated with every success.

The Polish Ambassador had one of his successful parties the other night, when M. Jan Kiepura, the Polish tenor, sang some delightful songs, and M. Le Roy played the flute. The black and gold drawing-rooms at 47, Portland Place were crowded, among the guests being the Marchioness of Bute, wearing a dress of oxydised silver and her famous pear-shaped ruby ear-rings; Earl Beauchamp, who sails for New Zealand early next month; Cora Countess of Strafford, in all black; Mrs. Ernest Cunard, in palest pink, and nice pearls; Lady Ravensdale, in a black frock, who listened to the music from the cosy depths of a sofa; Sir Charles and Lady Madden, the latter in black; Lord Glentanar, with his blonde wife in palest green; while Mrs. Baldwin, in pink brocade, sitting next to Sir Samuel Hoare, whose wife wore a long white frock; the Brazilian Ambassador, with his wife in pale green satin; the Spanish Ambassador; the Turkish Ambassador and a Punch and Judy for the children on the estate; there was supper and dancing on the green by the cricket field for some 200 employees; and a dinner for tenants and their wives was included in the programme, which terminated on Friday night with a ball for a house-full of guests. These included the Hon. Betty Grosvenor, Miss Margaret Mercer-Nairne, Lady Veronica Blackwood, Lady Honor Guinness, Lady Margaret Spencer, Mr. Philip and Lady Anne Hunloke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rice, Lord Herbert, the Hon. Seymour Berry, and several others, who were received by Viscountess Harcourt, with her married daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Baring, the Hon. Mrs John Mulholland, and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, and their respective husbands, to assist her.

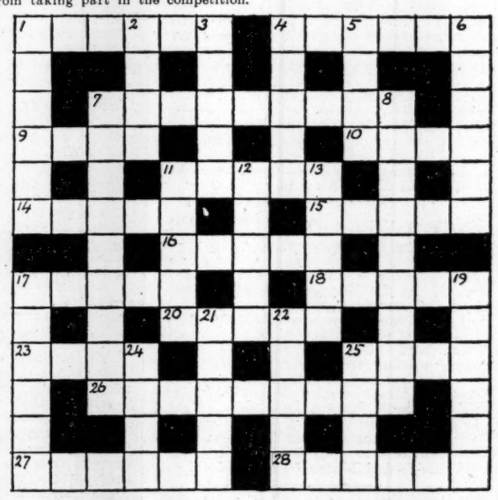
The Duke of Connaught was entertained at dinner on Friday by the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville at her house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and last week-end Mrs. Greville had an interesting party at Polesden Lacey, which included the Duke of Alba, Lord and Lady Glentanar, Lord and Lady Balneil, Sir Eric and Lady Phipps, Lord Berners, Sir Robert Horne, and several others.

The Earl of Dumfries will be best man to Viscount Pollington when he marries Miss Josephine Fletcher on Wednesday next at Westminster Cathedral, and the bride is including three of the groom's sisters among her bridesmaids—namely, the Ladies Agnes, Beatrice, and Sarah Savile, who will be dressed in frocks of pale blue satin with tulle *godets* to the skirts, as will also Miss Violet and Miss Sheila Grahame. Miss Jean Calthorpe, and Lady Hélène Hay (daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweedale); caps of silver lace with pink rosebuds over the ears, to match their bouquets of pink roses, will also be worn. The bridal gown is to be of a much paler shade of light blue—almost the colour of ice!—and it will have a petticoat of tulle over silver lace. A similar shade of cloudy blue will compose the tulle veil, which will have a border of pearls and will fall to the extreme end of the train, which is being made eight yards long. Orange blossoms grown at the bride's home, Margam, near Port Talbot, will be used for the wreath supporting the bridal veil.

MAYFAIR.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 290.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 290," SUNDAY TIMES, 136, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Wine.
4. A mild babel.
7. This cleric sounds as if he is not in straightened circumstances. (Shame!—Ed.)
9. Cereal.
10. Colour of a prominent Liberal.
11. A slice of Africa.
14. Monday's dish perhaps.
15. Town of France.
16. Tool.
17. Unnecessary instruction to a tailor at his work.
18. One deck of a vessel.
20. This will take a voyager along quicker than it will a rider.
23. Bird.
25. What kind of boat would appear to be for the better?
26. Wicked.
27. Litter of India.
28. Disease.

DOWN.

1. This whim may be unpleasant in one's head.
2. English musical composer of the 18th century.
3. A poetic colour.
4. A horse for the man with one idea.
5. This is commonly drawn from a barrel.
6. A popular author of the 17th century.
7. A cousin of the mongoose.
8. Epithet for the present times in India—sounds like what they do, too.
11. English poet.
12. River of Africa.
13. What Jonathan used to signal to David.
17. Many of this make a round, and at the end of the round this steps in.
19. Essential to a tragedy.
21. Bird that is good at lifting.
22. Live.
24. One of the duck family.
25. Accessory that most motorists carry.

CROSS-WORD No. 289 PRIZEWINNERS.

E. M. FARMER, The Rookery, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough; E. H. FLETCHER, Abbotsthorpe, St. James Avenue, Hampton Hill; C. T. GOOCH, Holt Grange, nr. Farnham, Surrey; the Earl of LUCAN, 10, Gloucester Place, W.1; Miss WOLSELEY-LEWIS, North Foreland Lodge, St. Peter's-in-Thanet, Broadstairs.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 2, Haricot; 7, Coke; 8, Reed; 9, Ratafia; 10, Lamb; 12, Puma; 15, Ended; 17, Candid; 18, Rudder; 19, Nutmeg; 21, Fabric; 22, Rivet; 23, Clef; 26, Sort; 28, Rubbish; 29, Polo; 30, Arms; 31, Gingham.

DOWN: 1, Rota; 2, Herb; 3, Rotund; 4, Coffer; 5, Trap; 6, Helm; 10, Laconic; 11, Manatee; 13, Undergo; 14, Apricot; 15, Eider, 16, Ducat; 20, Gibbon; 21, Fetish; 24, Loop; 25, Frog; 26, Sham; 27, Rome.

A Woman's Corner

Visitors' Joys.

Nurses and Nursing.

By PANDORA.

There are many signs that the season is waning, though there be those who tell you that the London season proper no longer exists, thanks to modern conditions and new habits; but there are thousands of visitors and London people to whom this fact matters nothing at all.

Their London is ever interesting, regardless of seasons or functions, parties or no parties, and it leaves them cold to hear that people are beginning to think of Cowes, of Scotland, of cures, and of the sea. You realise this as you see the crowds collecting each morning at the Palace to see the changing of the guard and to wait hopefully for some of the Royal Family to come out; other crowds watch the drill in the square of Wellington Barracks; personally conducted groups speaking foreign languages or our own with an unfamiliar accent, are "doing" the sights or exclaiming over the bargains in the London shops, and there are always visitors who are fascinated by the Houses of Parliament and hope for the sight of the more familiar figures. They go back to their hotels happy if they can add a Cabinet Minister to their "bag."

I wonder if many of them have included among the little sights the earnest children bent over their desks in St. James's Park, and do they know that those modest plants, so well displayed in St. James's Park and in Hyde Park, will later on attract thousands to see the annual free dahlia show? I admit there is a suggestion of autumn about this, but facts are facts, and dahlias are going to be very beautiful dahlias in a few weeks.

Poignant Memories.

A delightful letter from "A Lover of Folkestone" rebukes me gently in that I did not refer to the Road of Remembrance, which runs from the eastern extremity of the Leas down to the harbour.

"At the top," she says, "a simple block of stone has this inscription: '1914-1918. Down this road passed thousands of men to and from the battlefields of Europe.'

At the going down of the sun,
And in the morning we shall remember them.

The monument is built from actual cobbles over which the men passed. Rosemary is planted on both sides of the road. It is indeed a sacred way, and seems to me the most beautiful war memorial I have seen."

As a matter of fact, I did, on a previous occasion, refer to the stone memorial, but I am glad to mention it again with the addition of this simple and eloquent description of the Road.

Nursing Homes and Nurses.

A great deal of interest seems to have been aroused by the paragraphs on nurses in nursing homes, which appeared in this column last Sunday. Letters in support of the criticism made, and equally strong letters on the opposite side, make one realise, as usual, that there are always two sides to a question. Also that there are nursing homes *and* nursing homes, and some of the nurses are more fortunate than others.

One matron, with a nursing home at the sea, tells me that she has had one nurse with her ten years, and another eight, and others have come back to her after going elsewhere, which speaks well for her just rule. Her nurses have three hours off duty daily, and a day and a-half a month, while the night staff is on duty for eleven hours, not twelve, so they are among the fortunate ones.

A nursing sister, who gives me the address of her hospital, says that in her experience all homes, good or bad, give their nurses free time daily, and points out that the demand is greater than the supply—as no nurse need stay who is not well treated. Moreover, that a nurse usually prefers a run of night duty of perhaps three months, rather than to be constantly changing.

She goes on to speak from the standpoint of one who puts her patients first, and says: "Who, after all, is the more important, the patient or the nurse? Will the patient get any peace if she has a succession of nurses, and a fresh one comes in when a bell is rung? A patient likes a nurse who knows her tender points and the exact spot for a pillow. I feel so keenly that a nurse's hours cannot be measured like a shop assistant's. It is only on odd days here and there that a good nurse has to give herself for all she is worth for the recovery of a patient, but at such times, rules and free times are of no account."

Most of us, I imagine, will hope to be nursed, should occasion arise, by a woman with such fine views of her duty to her patient.

More Responsibility.

Another nurse, who has been more than twenty years in charge of a home, also suggests that the demand is greater than the supply and that nurses can usually obtain better posts if they are dissatisfied with those where they are employed, but she challenges the point made previously that a nurse in charge of a private patient has more responsibility than the nurse in hospital, and therefore requires more time off. She agrees that this may be true.

"But you must remember that instead of being a probationer, or a nurse in training, she is fully qualified and therefore better able to bear the responsibility placed on her shoulders. In this connection, I may point out that the nurse in charge of a patient has hours, as a rule, when she sits by the patient or in the next room, reading or writing, as she wishes."

My correspondent, speaking from her long experience, thinks that nurses are less and less willing to put up with even trifling inconveniences.

Women Wasted.

On the other side there are letters pointing out that many sensitive and sympathetic women who would make admirable and conscientious nurses are weeded out by the wearing down process of hard work and responsibility. Many others who have great physical powers and are good organisers lack the subtle understanding of the unbalanced mind and body. One correspondent, who writes with feeling on this subject, thinks modern psychology will help to make it clear that so much more than physical strength goes to the building up of a healer. The woman who is cultured and competent needs more leisure and change, for she cannot give her best from a starved nature. A successful nurse loses much of her own vital force, and unless she can renew this her patient suffers. In conclusion my correspondent says "Nurses are very inarticulate. They suffer in silence when airing their experiences would bring about a better state of affairs not only for themselves but for the public who endure the ill results of a bad system."

Clean Food.

A reader of this column endorses enthusiastically the plea for cleanliness in displaying and in serving food in shops and tea rooms. She calls attention to a very disgusting habit which many of us have noticed when a parcel is being packed, and that is the wetting of the finger to detach the wrapping paper more easily. In one case when my reader refused to take the cakes wrapped in paper which had been thus touched the assistant was quite at a loss to understand her grievance, and called the manager to deal with so fussy a customer. In many shops, however, the wrapping paper is on large rolls and easily detached when wanted.

But until public opinion is fully aroused on the subject of clean food and clean methods of displaying, packing, and serving food one can hardly wonder if some of the shops, which are kept very busy, are a little slack in these matters. When the public is united about strict cleanliness the reforms will come about.

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VICTORIAN AGE RECALLED.

CLOSING MEET OF THE COACHING CLUB.

DRIVE FROM HYDE PARK.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

For the last time this summer the Victorian coaches, with which the Coaching Club annually recalls a vanished age, have rolled upon their polished wheels down the long avenues of Hyde Park. The green trees receive them into their deep shadows, before they reach the street, and we who have loitered by the Serpentine, watching the so dignified bustle of assembly, are impelled to sigh as they go, one by one, out of sight.

Why do those old men, standing here by the chestnut-trees, and these elderly women who have lived to see the former dresses of their girlhood come back as a new fashion, still stare after the departed teams so silently for a moment? Why, at length, do they suddenly turn to one another with a timid smile, an apologetic laugh, and, as if they had felt it cold, walk quickly away? Perhaps they regret that the past, now vividly recalled, wears so strange an air today. Perhaps they regret that this past—it is a sudden thought—existed so long ago.

HAVE WE GAINED?

It does indeed seem something very remote from the temper of this age, the revival every summer of the days of coaching, and, for that, the more endearing—like a keepsake at which, as I have said, the elderly must smile and sigh, and the young wonder if our mounting speedometers are a gain upon the tranquil pace.

Look now, the coaches are assembling, long before the hour of starting. (In those days they had time to spend; in that we are poorer than they.) If these were motor-cars you would say of them that they glided up to this place; they would not have the flourish that you see here, the ceremony, the triumph of these tall painted grandstands that swing up behind the scrum of high-stepping horses. Once seated there on top of such superbness, it would be only a mean spirit that would not wear the tallest of top-hats, grey and black, the largest of cravats, or, if, as is so unlikely, she were a woman, would not wear the widest dipping brim, with somewhere a wild ribbon. It is the supreme effect of these coaches that they fill you with a desire to cheer. What motor-car moves you like that?

This half-hour passes to the tune of greetings, the looking over of horses, the lazy glancing at the sky. The people, the horses are content at the journey to Ranelagh before them, but they suffer no thrill, and are not anxious with excitement. Time will pass; the horses will trot; they will eventually arrive: but that is not important. All life is by the way; and these high seats are the seats of colloquy.

A STATELY START.

The coaches on which they wait are brought by the following: Mr. C. J. Phillips, vice-president (bay browns); Sir E. D. Stern (roans); the Hon. G. Savile (bays); Sir Leonard Powell (bays); General G. White (bays); Mr. Theobald (chestnuts); the Royal Army Service Corps, Capt. Kerr (chestnuts), and Mr. Collins (browns).

At length they start; the lackeys are jumping up behind, as the coaches move off. A past age slowly fades from the scene, and over against us, on the other shore of the Serpentine, we suddenly observe where, for the bathers, Mr. Lansbury has pitched the yellow tents of innovation.

LOVER CONFESSES MURDER.

TO SPARE A GIRL PAIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Angelo Hascher, an Italian, confesses to the murder of a compatriot called Marlotti, who was killed during a quarrel in a bar. At his trial before the Seine and Oise Assize Court many witnesses came forward to prove that not he, but M. Pizzagalli, son of the keeper of the bar, had committed the murder. Hascher, who was in love with the bar-keeper's daughter, had taken the guilt upon himself in order to shield her from the pain of seeing her brother tried for murder.

Before his death the victim, who was struck down by blows from an iron bar, named Pizzagalli as the assassin, but Hascher so strenuously protested his guilt that he was arrested, while the murderer went free.

The evidence was so complete that the President of the Court, in agreement with the Public Prosecutor, dismissed the case against the young man, commenting on the gallantry which had led him to sacrifice himself to justice to spare the feelings of the girl he loved.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

A HOUSE THAT ROYALTY OCCUPIED.

Chiefly remembered as the residence of Royalty, Claremont, Esher, is to be offered by auction shortly by Knight, Frank, and Rutley. Claremont was acquired in 1816 by the Regent as a country seat for his daughter, Princess Charlotte, who had married Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. It remained in Royal hands until the Duchess of Albany sold the residence in 1922, and it was then occupied by Sir William Cory until his death in 1926.

The estate, which extends to some 210 acres, is ripe for immediate development, and has 4,000 feet frontage to the Portsmouth Road. The sale will include the residence, with its famous pleasure grounds and gardens, and the steward's house, lodges, and cottages.

On Tuesday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank, and Rutley will offer by auction, Ormonde Hall, Bolney, Sussex, a fifteenth-century house, with twenty-five acres, and the Old Farm, Beech, near Alton, a farmhouse with three acres. Elton Manor, an estate of 414 acres in Nottinghamshire, will come under the firm's hammer at Nottingham on Wednesday.

At Hanover Square, on Thursday, they will offer Fingest House, with twenty-three acres, between High Wycombe and Henley; the Manor House, Beechingstoke, a Queen Anne house, with seven acres, near Marlborough; Swiftsden, with forty-four acres, at Hurst Green, on the Kent and Sussex borders; and in conjunction with H. B. Baverstock, Tuesley Court, near Godalming, with thirty-six acres. The following day, at Hanover Square, they will submit freehold building sites, with a total frontage of 127 feet to St. Mary's Road, Ealing, for the local authority.

The estate of Knowlton Court, of 1,934 acres, between Sandwich and Canterbury, will be offered by Knight, Frank, and Rutley at Canterbury, on Saturday, when the early English period mansion, nine farms, the Griffin Head, Chillenden, and some thirty-four cottages will come under the hammer.

The auction of Nos. 200 to 208, Tottenham Court Road, will be held by Knight, Frank, and Rutley at Hanover Square, on July 28. The property comprises a modern corner shop and business premises, with a floor area of about 49,330 square feet.

Three attractive properties will be submitted at their St. James's Square rooms by Hampton and Sons, on Tuesday. They are the compact freehold country residence known as Ifield Park, near Crawley, with nearly 3½ acres of well-wooded pleasure grounds; Arborfield, Meopham, with 2½ acres of timbered gardens and paddock; and 38, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, a freehold and non-basement residence set well back from the road. Hampton and Sons have sold privately, in advance of the auction, Garratts Hall, situated at Banstead, with about thirty acres.

CITY OF THREE CATHEDRALS.

A MEMORIAL TO U.S. BISHOP.

ABERDEEN'S LINK.

STRANGE HISTORY OF A CONSECRATION.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

What has been not unjustly described as the "ugliest cathedral in the kingdom," namely, St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral, Aberdeen, is to be replaced by a brand-new cathedral, to be erected largely with the aid and affectionate sympathy of the Episcopal Church in the United States. By one of the most curious episodes in ecclesiastical history, the Episcopal Church traces its apostolic succession to the Granite City.

It is a strange fact that Aberdeen has no fewer than three cathedrals. The oldest and most stately is St. Machar's, dating from the sixteenth century, though it is now used as a Presbyterian parish church. St. Mary's Cathedral is that of the Roman Catholics, a fine building in granite, though of recent years the spire has assumed an ugly dark colour. The Episcopal Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an inadequate makeshift affair.

THE LINK WITH AMERICA.

It is proposed to replace it with one in a different part of the town. It is to be erected on part of the great open space to be cleared away in front of the beautiful Marischal College, the medical side of the University.

The intense interest of America in the project for the new cathedral, which has led the Bishop of Aberdeen on two fruitful pilgrimages to the States, is due to the fact that the first of the line of American bishops was consecrated in Aberdeen on November 14, 1784, under curious circumstances. He was a Connecticut man, Samuel Seabury, whose father had originally been a Congregationalist. Seabury was educated at Yale, and then went to Edinburgh in 1752-3 to study medicine. Instead, however, of becoming a doctor of medicine, Seabury took Episcopal orders, but his advancement to a mitre proved to be a difficult business.

At the close of the American Revolution in 1783 the American Episcopal Church was in so disintegrated a condition that a group of clergymen in Connecticut met to take immediate steps to revive the ministry in the independent States. The fortunes of the American Church were at low ebb. Clergy were gone, congregations scattered, churches closed, and there was no bishop to guide. America's break with England had been complete. The entire continent had been under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, who had never visited America. With the Revolution it seemed that the historic episcopate was gone.

SUPPLICATION REFUSED.

The Connecticut clergymen gathered in general convention and elected Seabury, then rector of St. Paul's, Eastchester, church, to seek consecration at the hands of the Bishops of the Church of England. Seabury made the long voyage to England, but found, as had been expected, that the Hanoverian Government could make no one a bishop who did not receive his appointment from the State and did not swear allegiance to the King.

For sixteen months Seabury knocked in vain as a suppliant at the door of England. His funds by then were almost gone. He was dangerously near to failure. As a last resort he went to Aberdeen, where he was consecrated in the humble upper room of the dwelling-house—the poorest of episcopal palaces—of Bishop Skinner, the son of the author of the famous song "Tullochgorum."

AMERICAN CANONS.

The corner-stone of the new cathedral was to have been laid on August 15 by the Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and Bishop of Rhode Island. He was to have been assisted by Bishop Acheson of Seabury's old diocese of Connecticut. But the ceremony has now been indefinitely postponed. However, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Hooper, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hartford, Con., will be installed canon of the new cathedral. Another canon of the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. John Forbes Mitchell, an Aberdeenshire man, officiates at St. Paul's Chapel, New York.

The plans for the new cathedral, calculated to cost £250,000, have been made by Mr. J. N. Comper, the well-known ecclesiastical London architect, who was born in Aberdeen.

In the cathedral will be memorials to Abraham Lincoln, Washington, and Lee. Above its altar will hang the flag of America side by side with the flag of Great Britain; upon its walls will be emblazoned the arms of the dioceses of the American Church, while the flags of all the States of the Union will hang from the nave.

DEAD A FORTNIGHT.

HOUSE-SEEKER'S GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

Nottingham police have been engaged to-day in investigating the death of a well-known local commercial traveller, whose dead body had been lying for, it is believed, a fortnight in the kitchen of a house in Harlaxton Drive.

The victim was Charles Frederick Wardle (29), of 100, Richmond Street, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, for whose apprehension a warrant was out.

The discovery was due to the fact that the property, being for sale, a couple had obtained the key to inspect it with a view to purchase.

They were horrified to find Wardle's body, his head being in a gas oven. A fortnight ago he was taken into custody for being drunk in charge of a motor-car, and he was released on bail. His failure to attend the court resulted in a warrant being issued for his arrest.

OLD SHOE NOT LUCKY.

MOTORING BRIDEGROOM FINED AFTER WEDDING.

An accident which is said to have happened while a motorist was driving with his bride to the coast was described at Bromley (Kent) yesterday.

Frederick Joseph Skatulla (30), a native of Germany, and a motor engineer, of Trinity Square, S.E., was ordered to pay fines and costs amounting to £15 5s. for dangerous driving and failing to stop after an accident on the Sidcup by-pass road.

The accident occurred on June 1, three hours after Skatulla's marriage to an English bride at Trinity Church, Southwark.

Evidence was given that the car collided with a motor-cycle combination, which was overturned, that the driver failed to stop, and was traced by an old brown shoe trailing behind and the label, "Keep off. Just married."

For the defence it was submitted that other newly-wed couples were on the road on the same day, as Sunday was a popular day for weddings.

Skatulla said he noticed no collision, and would certainly have stopped if one had occurred. When he was stopped by a motor-cyclist and told of the accident, he thought the cyclist was joking about the old shoe, and he got out and threw the shoe and label away.

ARISTOCRATS OF POULTRY.

FAMOUS BREEDS FOR WORLD'S CONGRESS.

RESERVE PRICE ON THE KING'S FOWLS.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

All the aristocrats of poultry circles will be clucking and quacking to greet visitors at the fourth World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition which opens at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday.

This is the first time such an event has taken place in England. Sixty countries are represented, and, in all, 7,000 birds will be on show. The congress was held first at The Hague in 1921, then at Barcelona in 1924. It was during Mr. Baldwin's visit to Ottawa in 1927 that the third Poultry Congress was in progress, and he then invited its members to come to England for the next triennial gathering.

THE KING'S POULTRY.

This will be an opportunity for poultry keepers to see the pick of the world's poultry pens. The King is sending three separate exhibits from Windsor. They are a trio each of Buff Rocks, Light Sussex, and White Leghorns. At the close of the Congress these will be offered for sale, like the other exhibits, and it is interesting to note that the King places a reserve of £15 per trio, a much lower price than many others placed on similar breeds.

The Countess of Lonsdale's pair of turkeys are reserved at £50, and Sir Gomer Berry exhibits a trio of Sussex White fowls, reserved at £30.

Among the many exhibitors of white leghorns is Lord St. John of Bletso. Yugoslavia is represented solely by the Countess Marija Heberstein, who has sent fourteen entries, among them fowls called Styrian partridges.

CROWING IN SPANISH.

A little grey Andulasian cockerel, reserved at £7, will crow at the Crystal Palace in Spanish; he belongs to the Spanish National Committee. Many interesting breeds of ducks will be there, including Hungarians, reserved at 30s. only. In fact, all the Hungarian exhibits are assessed at comparatively low figures.

On the other hand, the Rajah of Mursan's lowest reserve on any of his exhibits is £40 for an Indian jungle fowl. Incidentally, he is the sole exhibitor from India. With his exhibits in the show, alongside the King's fowls, visitors will have an opportunity of seeing at once the oldest and newest breeds.

"The congress is held to stimulate interest in poultry-keeping and demonstrate to English people what a paying concern it is," said an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to me yesterday. "When this Ministry published its returns last year it was found that the two branches of agriculture making money were sugar-beet growing and poultry-keeping. The latter industry was the only one not assisted by the Government. They were making a profit on home production of about £30,000,000 a year.

QUICK RETURNS.

"There is no reason," he continued, "why England should any longer import the £22,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry she does now. Roughly, 3,000 millions of eggs and 35,000 tons of poultry come into this country per year. Poultry-keeping is easily learned, and makes quick returns on capital outlay."

A series of functions will take place during the session. To-morrow the various delegates will be entertained by the Government at a reception at Lancaster House, and on Tuesday the Duke of York opens the exhibition.

Interpreters have been engaged to translate the discussions at the Crystal Palace each morning. The Congress ends on Wednesday, July 30, with a garden party at Windsor Castle, and subsequently a tour round England, Scotland, and Wales has been arranged for the delegates.

MISSING VICE-CONSUL.

A BODY SEEN FLOATING IN SEA.

MARSEILLES, Saturday.

A body was seen several times to-day floating some fifty yards from the shore at Escalette, but all efforts to recover it failed. The police believe that it will prove to be the body of the missing Vice-Consul, Mr. R. Lee.

A number of fishermen and other boat-owners, besides the police, are standing by waiting for the heavy swell to subside, but up to this evening it has been impossible to put out. The crowds of people gathered on the beach at various times during the day have been attracted, like the boatmen by the offer of Mr. Lee's relatives of 5,000 francs (£40) reward to whoever shall first find the missing man's body.

The interest stimulated by the reward must be taken into consideration in connection with the somewhat sensational statements that have been made regarding the affair. A deposition was made by a man to the Marseilles police to-day, who declared that on Thursday evening he saw a man dressed in pink pyjamas sitting on the rocks near Escalette. He was burning some papers, and, when he had finished, pulled out a book and began to read.

Mr. Lee's charwoman to-day repeated her statement in which she identified the clothes found in the suit case as those of the Vice-Consul. On the other hand, Mrs. Lee and Dr. Lee, mother and brother of the missing man, are firmly convinced to the contrary. The garments were all too cheap to be his, they say.—*Reuter.*

According to a Central News message, Det.-Inspector Beauchon, who has paid a visit to the village of St. Veran, where a woman friend of the missing Consul lives, ascertained that the couple last met on May 25. The inspector has come to the conclusion that a disappointment in love may have something to do with the Consul's disappearance.

WORLD M.P.'s AT WINDSOR.

TOUR OF THE CASTLE.

The Duke of Sutherland, as President of the Conference, acted as "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the 500 members and their lady friends of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, who yesterday accepted the invitation of the King to visit Windsor Castle.

The journey there and back, by charabanc, was, owing to the beautiful weather and charming countryside, thoroughly appreciated, as was also the tour of the State apartments, with their pictures, statuary, tapestry, and furniture. Tea was provided for the visitors.

Sir Clive Morrison Bell, Major Pole, and Mr. Rennie Smith, hon. secretary of the British Group, were among those present.

Committees of the Inter-Parliamentary Union met in the committee room of Westminster Hall in the morning to arrange the programme of work on which they will be engaged during the coming year. During the morning those accompanying the delegates visited the National Gallery. To-morrow the heads of the different delegations will visit Sutton Place, near Guildford, at the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland.

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SPECIALISATION PERIL.

"WASTING MONEY AND TIME."

A scheme for the establishment of a general medical service for the nation was discussed yesterday at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association which opened at Tavistock Square.

According to a report submitted the scheme aims at providing a service available for every class of the population, and covering the whole field of preventive and curative medicine. Among the principles laid down by the Association are:—

(1) That a satisfactory system of medical service must be directed to the prevention of disease no less than to the relief of individual sufferers;

(2) That the medical service of the community must be based on the provision for every individual of a general practitioner or family doctor;

(3) That a consultant service and all necessary specialist and auxiliary forms of diagnosis and treatment should be available for the individual patient, normally through the agency of the family doctor; and

(4) That the medical benefits of the present National Health Insurance Acts should be extended so as to include the dependants of all persons insured thereunder.

"The plan," the report added, "has the advantage which a great many schemes presented to the public from time to time conspicuously lack—namely, that it is in accordance with the beliefs and traditions of the medical profession and would have its whole-hearted support."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Referring to the second fundamental principle of the scheme, the report stated that the public must recognise, as the medical profession did, that the family doctor was the foundation of any complete and efficient medical service. The growth of specialism was increasing in every sphere, and the community was bound to encourage and use it wherever economical, but the specialist in medicine was the complement of the family doctor and not a substitute for him.

"The tendency of the public to short-circuit the family doctor, more marked in some other countries than in this, is foolish, uneconomic, bad for the patient, and bad for the medical profession," the report stated.

"It is foolish because the average member of the public is not competent to choose the specialist he ought to consult, and just as he asks the solicitor for guidance in the selection of a barrister, so should he consult his family medical adviser on the choice of a medical consultant.

"Selection without such guidance is uneconomic because the patient is wasting his money and the time of himself and the specialist in going to him unprovided with the valuable information the family doctor could have given.

"It is bad for the patient because, in depriving himself of the advice of a family doctor, he is losing the immense psychological value of the relation between the patient and a known and trusted regular adviser. It is bad for the medical profession in that the disposition on the part of the public to fly to the specialists on the least provocation encourages medical men and women to crowd into the various specialities without that long training in general or hospital practice which is the means of making the only real specialist."

OUR DOCTOR IN HOSPITAL.

The scheme also provides for comprehensive dental, pathological, pharmaceutical, and ambulance services, the establishments of "Home Hospitals" where patients could be treated by their own doctor while in hospital and a maternity service scheme.

"It is by no means intended that the service shall be wholly a State or subsidised service," the report declared. "To a considerable extent it must be subsidised if every section of the community is to have access to it, but it is hoped to demonstrate that such a service ought to be, and can be, largely self-supporting."

Among the reasons given for basing the service on a contributory insurance system were that it would be better to extend the scope of the existing system rather than base it on an entirely new system of finance and administration, and that a contributory system would tend to preserve independence and promote thrift. The estimated cost of the scheme is £13,000,000 a year.

The meeting adjourned until Monday.

BRIDE OF FIVE DAYS.

DIVORCE FOLLOWS A SECRET WEDDING.

A bride who sailed for Canada five days after marriage, leaving her husband behind in England, was respondent in a divorce action at Birmingham Assizes yesterday.

The husband, Edwin Arthur Everiss, a carpet factory foreman at Kidderminster, said that in June, 1921, he and respondent were secretly married. Four or five days later his wife left for Canada, the arrangement being that if she liked the country he would follow. Otherwise she would rejoin him here.

She did not come back, and from an affidavit lately received from Vancouver it appeared that his wife and a man named Rice had been living together there for eight years.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt granted the husband a decree nisi.

MR. JOHN FIELD.

ORDER IN BANKRUPTCY RESCINDED.

At the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday Mr. Registrar Warmington granted an annulment of the bankruptcy of Mr. John Field, the London financier who returned to this country after he had left for America on hearing that a warrant had been taken out by a firm of stockbrokers in London. The bankruptcy order was rescinded.

Mr. Clayton, K.C., and Mr. Stable appeared for Mr. Field, and Mr. Tindal Davies for Messrs. Pynchon and Co., a firm of American stockbrokers.

Messrs. Pynchon did not oppose the annulment of the bankruptcy, and said they were satisfied that they had made a mistake.

Mr. Field, who is in a nursing home, was carried into court on a stretcher.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S VISIT.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, who has come to Australia to confer with the Commonwealth Government and the Board of the Commonwealth Bank on the financial situation in Australia, arrived here to-day.

He will probably be present at a conference on Monday to be attended by members of the Federal Loan Council, the Commonwealth and Trading Banks, and Mr. Scullin, which will discuss the means of establishing the economic position.—*Reuter.*

GOOD STOCKS ON THE MOORS.

POOR LETTINGS BUT STRONG BIRDS.

TAXATION EFFECTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

Although the prospects for the shooting season in Scotland are the best they have been for a number of years the letting of moors and forests is, so far, the poorest since the war

The winter and the spring have been favourable and good stocks are reported from most of the grouse moors, and by the Twelfth the birds will be strong on the wing. Partridges and wild pheasants are better than usual, while the stalking prospects are satisfactory, stags being early and in good numbers.

One reason advanced for the lesser demand for letting is the scarcity of money following on the increase in super-tax, and another is that the financial position in the United States has compelled American sportsmen to hold off.

BALMORAL SHOOTINGS.

It is expected that when the King is at Balmoral he may shoot over his estates, where excellent sport is promised. So far, altogether, approximately 350 moors will be shot over in Scotland, either by proprietors or by tenants. In the Isle of Skye General Sir Charles Dobell will shoot over Armadale Castle; Sir George Barnes, Raasay; Sir Henry Bell, Scalpay. In Mid-Inverness a syndicate of Americans have taken Crubenmore, and in the same area will be Lord Bearsted, Phones; Lord Lilford, Ralia; and Sir John T. Cargill, Bart., Quoich.

In Northern Inverness, Viscount Furness will be at Affraic and Mr. G. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., will be at Farr. There will be many tenants in Aberdeenshire, where Gairn Sheil is let to Lord Stalbridge, Glen Clunie to Sir B. Henderson, Longhaven and Skelmuir to Sir James G. McDonald, South Africa, and Slains and Ardlethen to Dowager Countess Howe.

In the same county among the proprietors who will be on their own moors are the Earl of Caithness, Auchmacey; Viscountess Cowdray, Dunech and Forest of Birse; Sir Thomas Royden, Bart., Deskrieshiel; Sir Thomas Burnett, Crathes Castle; Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bart., Glenmuick and Braichlie; Lord Glentanar, Glen Tanar; Sir Thomas Birkett, Beldorney; and Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, Maryculter.

UNLET DEER FORESTS.

The Maharajah of Jaipur is to be at Glencarr, Cowal, Argyll, and the Duke of Leinster at Adenistle, Islay. Lord Glanusk has Benmore and Knock in Mull, Sir Thomas Ainsworth, Bart., Ardenaisaig, Lochaweside. Lord Inchcape will shoot over his own moor Glenapp, Ayrshire, in which county the Marquis of Bute has Dalblair and Wellwood. In Perthshire Earl Beatty will be at Glanditully Castle, and the Marquis of Linlithgow at Suie Lodge, Luib. Ross-shire is fortunate that nearly all the former lessees will be back there again. Among them is Mr. J. C. Williams, Cornwall, who is considered to be the oldest tenant of the same shooting in the Highlands. For over thirty years he has stalked Strathvaich, and every season has brought down over sixty stags.

Not for many years have so few deer forests in the Central Highlands been unlet. In the Newtonmore district where there are fifteen well-known forests, only five are at present let.

EPPING FOREST ANNEXE.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD BATTLE.

As Ranger of the Forest, the Duke of Connaught will, to-morrow, declare open to public use the extension to Epping Forest which is known as Knighton Wood. Knighton, for many years, was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward North Buxton, and fifty acres of the estate, including woodlands and two lakes, have been acquired to be administered as part of the forest, although this annexe is separated from the main woods by two roads and dwellings.

It is fitting that the Duke of Connaught should be associated with the extension of the forest demesne, for his Royal Highness was present when Queen Victoria performed, fifty years ago, the dedication ceremony of London's largest open space. For fifty-one years the Duke has served as Ranger of the forest, and this autumn marks the fiftieth anniversary of the planting by the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught of two trees to commemorate the visit they made to Epping on October 16, 1880.

PIONEER PRESERVERS.

For half a century now the forest has been under the careful charge of London Corporation, safe from the encroachments of property owners, whose enclosures once threatened to remove the last remaining vestiges of the great Forest of Essex. An entire generation of Londoners has enjoyed the amenities of the Epping glades, and made their picnics where Boadicea faced Suetonius. So accustomed have they grown to the use and benefit of the forest that, forgetful Londoners, they neglect to pay the tribute of occasional remembrance to the men who fought the modern battle of Epping and saved the forest from the despoilers.

This week's ceremony would not have been possible but for the efforts of the pioneer preservers of rural England, who ensured that there should be a forest to which addition could be made. These were men like John T. Bedford, common councilman, Frederick Young, the chairman, and W. G. S. Smith, secretary of the Forest Fund. Then there was Tom Willingdale, a village Hampden, who organised bands to pull down enclosing fences, and George Burney, a commoner of the forest, who took down from London three omnibus loads of navvies. In the course of a morning's work his navvy army made a grand offensive on the encroaching fences.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

Nor must the services of the City Corporation be forgotten. Their authority to intervene in the struggle to save the forest from total enclosure was brought about by an act of Providence. The Commissioners of Sewers had purchased for purposes of a cemetery the demesne lands of the ancient manor of Aldersbrook, lands which carried the right to pasture beasts throughout the length and breadth of the forest wastes.

In virtue of this right the Corporation founded a Chancery suit against the lords of manors, and gained a glorious victory. They had the satisfaction of securing a judgment which pronounced all the enclosures within the last twenty years to have been illegal. The services of the Corporation were recognised in the statute, passed in 1878, making the forest free to the public for ever and appointing as conservators the Corporation of London, to whose labours tribute was paid in the preamble of the Bill.

DURHAM PIT CLOSED.

Fourteen days' notice to cease work, served a fortnight ago by the owners of Wingate Grange Colliery, County Durham, on the whole of the men and boys of the colliery, expired yesterday, and the pit was closed.

The number of hands affected is 1,100. The cause of the stoppage is depression in the coal trade.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 25.

B.P. Again Triumphs

First and Second places in the Irish International Grand Prix Race at Dublin on Friday were secured by the following drivers who chose to have their Fuel prepared by B.P.

1st and SOARSTAT CUP— Mr. Victor Gillow—Riley

2nd Mr. George Eyston— Alfa Romeo

"BP"

Special Motor Spirit

was also used by Miss Winifred Brown, who won

The King's Cup

in the Round Britain Air Race.

Follow the example of the winners. Come to B.P. for your Motor Spirit.

Have you entered yet for the B.P. £2,000 Prize Competition? Ask your petrol dealer for free entry coupon.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO., LTD.

British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2

Distributing Organization.

TO-MORROW and until 31st inst.

HAMPTONS JULY SALE

secures to every customer values in Home Furnishings which are never equalled elsewhere. *For example:*

INDIAN CARPETS

The entire stocks in the various qualities are all being sold at greatly reduced prices. There is a wide range of colourings and designs. A number of the most popular sizes available are as follow:

ft.	in.	ft.	in.	REDUCED FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	REDUCED FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
8	0×	5	3	3	17	0	**3**	**1**	**6**	11	10×	8	11	9	1	6	**7**	**5**	**6**
8	10×	8	9	7	10	6	**6**	**0**	**6**	11	5×	9	4	8	18	0	**7**	**2**	**6**
9	3×	9	4	8	8	0	**6**	**14**	**6**	12	0×	9	2	9	9	6	**7**	**11**	**6**
9	10×	8	11	7	6	6	**5**	**17**	**6**	12	8×10		7	11	3	6	**8**	**19**	**0**
10	3×	7	2	7	3	6	**5**	**15**	**0**	12	0×10		1	10	8	6	**8**	**6**	**6**
10	7×	9	0	7	19	0	**6**	**7**	**0**	13	1×11		0	13	19	6	**11**	**3**	**6**
10	3×	8	10	7	6	0	**5**	**17**	**0**	14	1×11		0	15	9	6	**12**	**7**	**6**
11	1×	8	6	9	3	6	**7**	**7**	**0**	14	9×12		2	17	9	0	**13**	**19**	**6**
										15	0×12		1	17	12	6	**14**	**2**	**0**

GIGANTIC SALE OF CRETONNES and printed LINENS at Clearance Reductions

10,000 yds. of good quality CRETONNES, Reduced from, per yd., 2/3 to Reduced from, per yd., 2/11 to 31 in. wide. Reduced from, per yd., 3/11 to **2/3**

3,000 yds. HAND BLOCK CRETONNES, 50 in. wide. Reduced from per yd., 13/9 to **7/6**

7,000 yds. PRINTED LINENS & TISSUES, 50 in. wide. Reduced from, per yd., 6/3 to **3/11½** Reduced from, per yd. 7/6 to **4/6**

FULL SIZE DOUBLE-BED BLANKETS

White with blue headings. Reduced from, per pair, 39/6 to **29/6**

HEM-STITCHED COTTON SHEETS

Made from good grade yarn. Linen finish. Single bed size, 72 ins. x 3 yds. Reduced from, per pair, 23/6 to **17/6**

Double bed size, 90 ins. x 3 yds. Reduced from, per pair, 29/6 to **22/6**

HEM-STITCHED LINEN SHEETS

Made from special yarns. Recommended for hard wear. Large single bed size, 80 ins. x 3¼ yds. Reduced from, per pair, 55/- to **27/6**

See **HAMPTONS' SALE CATALOGUE SENT FREE. PALL MALL EAST, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W.1.**

Hamptons pay carriage on Sale Goods to any Railway Station in Great Britain

The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL News Service *OF THE*

Daily Dispatch

Covering both London and Local Markets

IS MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PENNY JOURNAL

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

VOCALION GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD.

STRONGLY ESTABLISHED POSITION.

The annual general meeting of the Vocalion Gramophone Co., Ltd., was held on Friday last at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole.

The Secretary (Mr. Chas. Y. Baldwin), having read the notice convening the meeting, MR. CHARLES K. SUGDEN (the Chairman), who presided, said:—

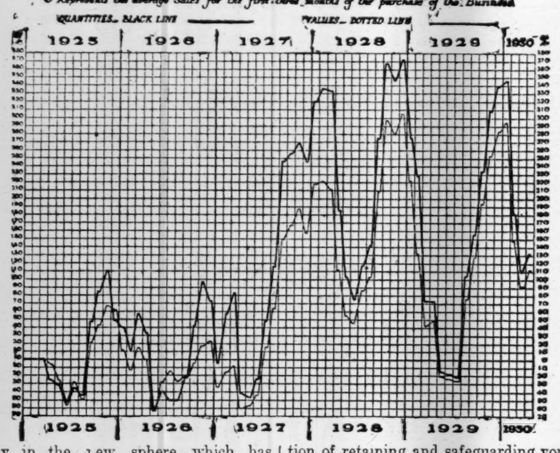
Ladies and Gentlemen,—The report you have before you endeavours to convey a picture not only of your company's present position and prospects but of its history; firstly, it shows its successful entry into what at that time appeared an almost impenetrable market, and, secondly, its success during the past year in meeting the weight of competition that its success had engendered.

Dealing with the year under review, a profit of £71,079 has been earned, which, after fully providing for amortisation of copyrights, depreciation of buildings, plant, etc., leaves the sum of £44,576. From this amount has to be provided £17,266 for income-tax, leaving to credit of the profit and loss account £65,963, which is carried forward to 1930-31.

Your board has no hesitation in recommending that no distribution shall be made having regard to the present competitive nature of the industry, and the aims of your company in the new sphere which has opened up to it in the form of talking-film records.

Chart showing Percentage Increase or Decrease of the Vocalion Co's sales (Quantities & Value) Month by Month from the inception of the Company.

Represents the average Sales for the first three months of the purchase of the Business.



On the last occasion which I had to announce that no dividend would be forthcoming—the period 1926-7, in which the meagre sum of £1,715 was earned—I expressed the view that certain changes in the company's policy would redress that position. The following year showed a net trading profit of £66,954. I quote this merely to indicate that your board has not in the past proved unresourceful in meeting the varying phases of competition as they arise.

The company's strongly established position and its current sales should give every encouragement to the idea that a similar recovery to that I mention may be seen.

The considerable fall in sales, which occurred in the earlier part of the trading year, although apparently due even more to the general conditions than to competition, seriously exercised the minds of your board, and energetic steps were taken to arrest this decline; so successful did these prove that sales in the latter part of the year equalled, and in certain months exceeded, those of the previous year.

One satisfactory tendency of the business is to show a higher ratio of gross profit. This may be gauged by the fact that although, as a result of the severe slump experienced during the summer, to which I have already referred, the quantity of records sold was reduced by some 20 per cent., values showed a decrease of only 13 per cent. This is attributable to the success of the 10 inch "BROADCAST TWELVE" RECORD, which retails at 2s., and which yields a more satisfactory margin of profit than the ordinary 8 inch "Broadcast" Record selling at 1s. 3d. It is gratifying to note that sales of the "BROADCAST TWELVE" RECORD increased during 1929-30 by approximately 50 per cent. over those of the previous year, and that the demand is rapidly growing. Another branch of your company's business which is already proving profitable, and may be expected materially to contribute to the present year's earnings is that which has been instituted to record and produce 16 inch discs for the talking films.

The development of this department has shown rapid growth, the demand for this type of product exceeding the company's facilities for production; considerable extensions, however, are well in hand, and there is little doubt that these will quickly justify the capital expenditure involved.

Your Company's investments in subsidiary and other companies stand at £130,701, representing an increase of £41,401 during the past year. The nature of these investments has been dictated primarily by the consideration of retaining and safeguarding your Company's position, either as regards its channels of distribution or its manufacturing costs. As you will have noticed from the balance-sheet, certain of these investments have depreciated in value by approximately £23,000, but it is too early to express an opinion as to their ultimate value, either in the form of yielding profits, or achieving the objects for which they were made..

Despite the set-back experienced this year, your Company has firmly established itself. The demand for its products is widely spread. It is estimated that no less than 30,000 retailers are selling the "Broadcast" Record to-day.

In reply to questions the Chairman read a detailed report of the company's investments, and amplified his previous statement that they were made for the purpose of protecting the company's interests, either in regard to the supply of raw materials or channels for the distribution of the company's products. The Chairman further stated that a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on the £95,000 invested was received from the Vincent Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Ashley, a shareholder, seconded the motion for the approval and adoption of the report and accounts for the year. The motion was carried.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ACTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

PROGRESS IN MANY DIRECTIONS

The annual general meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., was held on Monday at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.

The Right Hon. Lord Inverforth, P.C. (chairman of the company), said that, as Cables and Wireless, Ltd., had closed their first accounts on December 31, 1929, the directors of the Marconi Company had decided to issue accounts covering a period of two years to December 31, 1929, instead of presenting accounts for the year 1928. An interim dividend was paid in respect of the year to December 31, 1928, of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 17 per cent. on the Preference shares, and they had also paid a dividend of 7 per cent. in respect of the Preference shares for the year ended December 31, 1929.

Continuing, the chairman said: When I addressed you on May 29 last year I referred at some length to the merger of the Cable and Wireless interests which has now been completed. In the speech I then made I said I thought it would prove to be in the ultimate interests of shareholders that they should exchange their shares in this company for shares of Cables and Wireless, Ltd. Shareholders whose combined holdings represent 92 per cent. of the issued capital of the company accepted the offer of Cables and Wireless, Ltd., and that company is now our principal shareholder.

Your directors recommended the shareholders to make the exchange, and they are still of opinion that that advice was right in the circumstances. Looking back on the conditions under which we had to take our decision, we are satisfied that no other advice was possible. I have seen the statement made in more than one quarter that the advice we gave shareholders was wrong, since, if we had declined to merge with the cable companies, we had such a powerful weapon in wireless that by developing our services to their fullest possible extent we could have put the cable companies out of business. The argument put forward is that we were at the very beginning of the possibilities of wireless, whilst the cables had arrived at a point when they were proving so expensive that it was doubtful whether they could be continued at a profit.

In these circumstances, our critics say, all we had to do was to continue as a separate entity and in time to step into the whole of the business of the cable companies. Unfortunately, this was not the case. Had it been, we should never have advised our shareholders to enter into the merger. What is forgotten is that when we went before the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference we were told that the Marconi Co. would not be allowed to destroy the business of the cable companies—in other words, that if we did not come to an agreement an arrangement would be made between the Government and the cable companies. We should then have found ourselves faced with the competition of the Government and the cable companies acting together, and the cable companies with their huge reserves, amounting to many millions, could have embarked on a rate war which would have had disastrous consequences to the revenues of our companies in India, South Africa, Canada, and Australia, as well as on the revenues of our own services from this country.

Your company holds 4,411,766 shares in Imperial and International Communications, Ltd. On those shares we are receiving for the twenty-one months ending December 31 last a dividend of 5¾ per cent., which is at the rate of £3 5s. 8d. per cent. for the last completed year. The report of the Communications company, which you have no doubt seen, indicates that the dividend for the current year, 1930, will be substantially lower. This is due to the fact that the revenues of Communications companies are more quickly and more seriously affected by bad trade than are the revenues of any other industrial organisation. Whilst, therefore, we are in a position to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. for last year, the dividend for 1930 will, to a great extent, be determined by the amount of the dividend the Communications company is able to pay on our holding in that company for the current year.

We shall continue to maintain our identity as a manufacturing and trading company with a research organisation which, in spite of the fact that we are not in a position to spend upon it anything like the vast sums spent by similar organisations in the United States, is able to "deliver the goods" in a way which is the despair of our competitors. We have every right to be proud of the research men that Marchese Marconi has gathered about him.

The activities of our Research and Development Departments have necessitated an appreciable increase in staff and accommodation. In the year under review they have broken new ground in various directions which should offer a commercial return at some later date, and in addition, by much intensive effort, have greatly strengthened the leading position which this company holds in the industry.

Many refinements and improvements in beam telegraphy have been made, and while any one item may not appear of material importance, the aggregate has increased the efficiency of operation considerably. But in radio telephony our research staff has made rapid strides, and we see before us a market of considerable potentialities and ripe for immediate development.

The Chairman proceeded to refer to the phenomenal success of the telephony experiments conducted by Marchese Marconi on his yacht Elettra and to the large field to be developed in providing telephone connections between points where the volume of traffic could not justify the capital cost of a cable or, because of tropical growths and other difficulties, the maintenance cost of land lines connection was prohibitive.

Continuing, he said: Our development of facsimile apparatus continues, and the progress made during the year has been substantial and encouraging. Complete sets are now in course of installation in South Africa and Canada, and practical tests will be made with England during the next few weeks.

The introduction of night flying has made the development of an accurate directional aid to aircraft during darkness a matter of urgent necessity, and I am pleased to state that a special receiving aerial system for use at ground stations, and known as the Marconi-Adcock system, has been devised and successfully demonstrated to representatives of the Admiralty, Air Ministry, and Post Office, which eliminates the so-called night effects that give rise to unreliability of bearing during darkness. The importance of this result can be understood, as it hastens the time when regular night flights on commercial routes can be carried out.

The value and efficiency of the Marconi organisation and Marconi aircraft apparatus have never been better exemplified than in the case of Major Kingsford Smith's successful flight across the Atlantic from Ireland to Newfoundland and the United States.

Everything he has written and said in regard to the flight has emphasised this point, and one of the first things he did on arriving at New York was to send the following telegram to the Marconi Company:—"Was altogether delighted at perfection of your wireless instrument and the tremendous service it rendered me. It was put in at the shortest notice, yet it performed excellently and was vital to the success of our flight. Most enthusiastic and delighted with it. Best regards. Kingsford Smith."

The report was unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY'S POLICY—RATIONALISE, ORGANISE AND ADVERTISE.

FIFTY YEARS' RATIONALISATION

The fifty-third annual meeting of the Distillers Company, Ltd., was held at Edinburgh on Thursday, when Mr. William H. Ross, chairman of the company, presided.

The Chairman said:

If I were to describe the leading feature of the directors' policy during the past year it would be summed up in the one word "rationalisation." This term has come into very common use in these days, and yet it is a very old word, and the principle which it embodies has been adopted by this company ever since its inception over fifty years ago. The literal meaning of a rationalist is "one who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason." In other words, rationalisation as applied to industry means to use common sense in one's business methods. That may be variously applied either by amalgamation, centralisation, co-operation, or in any other direction where costs can be reduced either in manufacture or distribution, or where other economies can be effected. There are three guide-posts which stand out prominently in the company's history and which show clearly the advantages of rationalisation. Our company was founded on this principle when six of the largest distillers in Scotland joined together over fifty years ago for their own self-preservation. That success attended their momentous decision is proved by the fact that in only one year (when the dividend fell to 8 per cent.) has the dividend paid been less than 10 per cent.

We next come to the crisis in the malt distilling industry in the years immediately preceding the war. One of the largest lowland distilleries had to suspend operations and was taken over by a syndicate controlled by this company. Other distilleries in the same class were bordering on the same position, and it was therefore agreed that five of the largest of these distilleries should form themselves into one company under the title of the Scottish Malt Distillers, Ltd. This was in 1914, and it is common knowledge that that company has been a great success. It is now entirely owned by this company, and embraces within its control no fewer than forty-two distilleries at the present day, although only about half that number are in active operation.

IMPORTANT VERTICAL COMBINATION.

The third event which I would refer to took place in 1925, when the three largest distributing houses in our trade, viz., Buchanans, Dewars, and Walkers, were amalgamated with this company. Our company had for the most part confined itself to the manufacturing side of the business and left the distributing end to its customers, who bought and blended the whiskies supplied by the manufacturers. Fortuitous circumstances, however, caused by war conditions, rendered this division of interests no longer possible, and hence the blending houses became possessed of their own distilleries and this company became interested in other blending businesses. So long as stocks which were depleted during the war continued scarce and the consumption of whisky was allowed to recover its normal growth all was well, but immediately these two conditions changed, viz., when a full measure of stock was assured and the consumption had been unmercifully reduced by reason of high duties imposed, then one of two things had to happen. Either a combination of interests had to be arranged, or the competition for the diminishing trade which was bound to ensue would lead to a disastrous trade war, from which no one would benefit. Fortunately the first of these courses was adopted, and hence was brought about the most important vertical combination in our industry.

GROUPING THE COMPONENT PARTS.

Within these three groups many other absorptions have taken place, and now, during the past year, your directors have been engaged in separating out into their component parts the interests which have become intertwined in their wrong setting. Hammersmith and Bankhall Distilleries have been deprived of their separate identities and brought in as units of the parent company. Similarly, most of the malt distilleries, which were owned by the various blending houses taken over from time to time, have been separated from their original owners and brought under the wing of the Scottish Malt Distillers, Ltd. The bottle manufacturing works, of which there are four within the group, have been brought into one holding company. The collection of carbonic acid gas, which is an important adjunct of the production of spirits, has for the purposes of sale been conjoined with the interests of another concern and formed into a separate company, in which we have the major interest, and already this has led to good results. Economies could no doubt be effected by a closer combination of our various blending companies. This, however, might entrench on the valuable goodwill which has been built up for the various brands, and at the moment it does not seem practicable to go further in this direction beyond endeavouring to direct the general policy by a committee formed of representatives from within the group. Such committees exist not only at home, but in Australia and South Africa as well.

I trust this short description of our ramifications has not wearied you, but it may help to render more intelligible some of the items in the balance-sheet which I now propose to deal with.

LARGE DEPRECIATION ALLOCATIONS.

You will observe in the first place that the accounts this year are slightly modified to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, and, according to that Act, it is compulsory to state on what basis the various assets in the balance-sheet have been valued. The two items land and buildings and plant and utensils are shown "at cost less amounts written off," which does not appear to carry us very much further, and requires amplification. Comparing the joint valuations of these two items, they really show a net increase on the previous year of £8,000, but it is to be observed that the accounts this year contain the addition of Hammersmith and Prestons' distilleries, together with various extensions at other distilleries amounting to £294,746, while the sums written off for depreciation represent in all £286,746. It may not be out of place to state that during the past five years there has been written off as depreciation of buildings and plant no less a sum than £790,000, which is far in excess of the recognised rates of depreciation, but has been considered necessary by your directors in view of certain works having been permanently put out of action, obsolescence of plant, and other exceptional causes. This depreciation has reference to the accounts of the parent company alone, and does not cover the liberal amounts written off by our subsidiary companies.

CONSERVATIVE VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS.

The next item appearing on the balance-sheet represents the value at which our investments stand in the books. In order to compare this asset with the similar item last year, you must eliminate "Current and loan accounts" and add together the separate sums appearing under the headings "Sundry Investments" and "Investments in Subsidiary Companies." These together amount to £14,590,807, or an increase over the previous year of £323,317. This increase is principally accounted for by additions to the capital of the Hull Distillery Co., Ltd., and British Industrial Solvents, Ltd., less the value of Hammersmith and Bankhall Distilleries now brought into the parent company's accounts. You will observe that the value of the investments is given as "at or under cost." Here again further explanation is advisable. As most of our investments comprise shares in companies owned or controlled by this company, no market value is available as a check on the worth of these as an investment. Another method of assessing their value had, therefore, to be found. I personally had a complete analysis made of the position of the various subsidiary companies concerned, and, after eliminating entirely all items for goodwill, patents, and trademarks—for which large sums were originally paid—and also after reducing the already very conservative values of properties owned by these various companies, I arrived at the actual asset value of these companies and deducted therefrom all liabilities known or contemplated. Even on this drastic basis not only have we net solid assets for the value placed on the investments in our books, but we have a margin for safety of over £600,000.

STOCK VALUATION.

I now come to the only further asset in the balance-sheet which requires explanation. Last year the valuation of stocks stood at £170,000. This year this same item appears at £928,000. Had these items been published without comment our shareholders and others might easily have formed the impression that our stocks on hand had been considerably increased, which on a declining market would no doubt have been regarded, and rightly so, as of doubtful strength to the company. What actually has happened is explained in the body of the report. Acting on the strict business lines of not regarding as such the profit on sales invoiced to our own subsidiary companies until the goods themselves have again passed out of their hands, we have each year laid aside the estimated profit on such sales. Previously this sum so set aside was deducted from our stock valuations, but the auditors have pointed out, with which we are in perfect agreement, that such reserve should appear on the liability side amongst credit balances rather than as a deduction from the assets. I wish to say that full provision for any taxation due on the sum involved has already been made, and the reserve in consequence is considerably enhanced.

Any material differences in the debit side of the balance-sheet have already been explained either in the report itself or in my previous remarks, so I need not repeat, but will at once pass on to the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit for the year of roughly £30,000 more than the previous year. It is to be borne in mind that these profits contain the full dividend on the larger holding of John Walker and Sons' ordinary shares acquired during the year, which on a strict comparison with last year's figures reduces the surplus profits by £18,800, leaving only an actual difference of a little over £11,000. With the increased balance brought in from the year 1928-9 and the change in the rate of income-tax, it enables the directors to recommend the same dividend, to place about £20,000 more to reserve accounts, and to carry forward over £40,000 more to the current year's accounts.

With these explanations I shall leave the accounts meantime and deal with matters of more general interest.

IMPORTED MALTING BARLEY.

Taking first our basic industry of the manufacture of spirits, this on the whole has stood up fairly well in contributing to our normal profits. Any diminution in quantity has been more than made up by an increased margin of profit due to cheaper raw materials. In this connection, while our Malt Distilling Company has supported the home barley market to the fullest extent possible and has paid higher prices than the average ruling for the season, I was surprised some little time ago to read that at a farmers' meeting held in the North we were charged with not having supported the market for home barley, which after what I have said you will realise is entirely at variance with the facts. I have no wish to enter into the wider field of politics or to approve or disapprove of Mr. Baldwin's proposals for assisting the farmers. This important section of the community deserves our fullest sympathy and support in their present trying conditions, and any scheme which can be evolved in reason to mitigate their hardships ought to be encouraged. It is for this reason that I draw attention to Mr. Baldwin's promise to do his best to impose a duty on imported malting barley. The distillers will be the last to object to a tax on any foreign grain where such an impost will benefit the farmers, but it surely stands to reason that this must be fairly applied all round, and not imposed in such a way as to be placed only upon the brewing and distilling industries and leave all other users of barley untouched. If it is thought that this tax on barley should be confined to malting barley, then reasonable compensation should be given to the industries affected by a reduction of the duty on the finished product. Such a reduction is already long past due in any case, and it would only aggravate our grievance if this further duty were imposed.

INDUSTRIAL SPIRITS AND YEAST.

The expansion in the use of industrial spirits has been a satisfactory feature in the past year, although the advantages thereof have been more than neutralised by unsatisfactory sale prices. Fortunately a change has been brought about in the ownership of one of our chief competitors and an improved position is likely to materialise in this market.

The yeast trade has also suffered from intensive competition during the past twelve months, chiefly through cheap quotations from Germany, where the exporters receive what is virtually an indirect bounty on their manufacture. Events point to an improvement in this position at an early date, but if not remedied soon it is clearly a matter for our Board of Trade or other Government department to investigate.

The interests we have acquired in the new Solvent business are not yet fully developed. The products so far produced have proved most satisfactory in quality, but they have arrived on a market which is unduly depressed, for which various causes are assigned. Whenever an improvement takes place the British Industrial Solvents, Ltd., are in a position to supply the market with the very best of products.

Whatever the future of Industrial Spirits may hold in store for us, the most important part of our revenue still comes from the sale and distribution of whisky and gin. True, this section of our trade shows signs of shrinkage, as is borne out by the Government figures, and so long as the present high duties remain and the acute depression in trade continues we may even see a further shrinkage. It is satisfactory, therefore, to feel that our assets are so well written down and that our financial position is in such a strong and healthy condition as will enable us to take full advantage of any improvement in trade when it comes along. Meantime our policy must continue to be guided by the slogan "Rationalise, Organise, Advertise."

OVERSEAS TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

My review would be incomplete without some reference to our overseas trade and investments. Beginning with Australia, you are no doubt familiar with the stringent financial condition of the Commonwealth at the present time which is partly responsible for retarding the development of our Queensland Distillery. The sales of motor-fuel are reported, however, to show a steady but slow progress, although I fear we may have to wait some time longer before we can reap any financial advantage therefrom. Our general export trade in whisky and gin to Australia is also likely to be seriously affected by the recent heavy increase in the import duty, coupled with the limitation of imports to 50 per cent. of the quantity imported during the previous twelve months.

FURTHER AUSTRALIAN ACQUISITION.

When your directors decided to take a controlling interest in the new Corio Distillery which was built at Geelong, Victoria, this step was taken in order in part to meet the situation created by the high preference accorded to locally produced spirits, which at that time was nine shillings per gallon. The distillery has now been at work for nearly eighteen months, and the quality of gin produced has already made a name for itself. Before whisky can be cleared for consumption in Australia it must have attained a minimum age of two years, and, of course,

Continued at foot of next column.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY.

"A YEAR OF PLACID PROSPERITY."

The fifty-first ordinary general meeting of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Ltd., was held on Friday in London.

Sir George Sutton, Bt., M.I.E.E. (the chairman), said that they had made a trading profit during the year of £374,000 after having made reserves for necessary contingencies and expending and charging against revenue £35,000 for the efficient maintenance of plant and machinery. From the trading profit they allocated £49,000 for depreciation, and, with £50,000 put to general reserve and the maintenance of the dividend and bonus at the same rate as last year, they carried forward to the future £27,000 more than they had brought in.

The year under review had been a placid year of prosperity. The turnover of the business had neither gone up nor gone down in total, some departments which showed decreases being set against others which showed increases. Large contracts had been fewer and general trade had been greater. Markets for raw material had not plunged about wildly, and taxation had been steadily high. Foreign trade had decreased, but against that Dominion trade had increased.

Provision had been made in the accounts for every probable contingency in the near future. Machinery and plant had been maintained in efficiency out of revenue, and the whole charge for research work had been made against revenue. The capital account did not yet show any expenditure on account of an Overseas factory which they were establishing in collaboration with other cable makers. He confessed that he did not like manufacturing abroad; it might bring some profit, but it was at the expense of employment for manufacturing at home. In this particular case a high tariff against them would prevent them from exporting, and so they must lose the home manufacture; therefore, they might as well do in a Dominion what, if they did not do it, somebody else would.

HENLEY TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY.

As regarded the Henley Tyre and Rubber Co., that company had been fully employed throughout the year. They had maintained the money turnover although lower selling prices had ruled. The sales of tennis and golf balls had greatly increased. The Henley Tennis Ball and the Henley and Henco Golf Balls were selling well everywhere they were introduced; the limit of sale had been their capacity to manufacture. That company had not paid a dividend to the parent company because they thought it wise to increase their cash resources in the Tyre Co. It was a small company, using a large amount of rubber, and now they had made provision so that any abnormal fall in rubber at the date of closing the accounts should not prevent them from showing a profit because of the need of writing down stocks.

It had always been the custom of the directors at the annual meetings to report fully on the progress of the undertaking so far as such reports could be made public without having a harmful effect on the business. He had on former occasions given information in regard to their co-operation with other cable makers, and at the annual meeting last year he had informed them that in many respects that co-operation was producing satisfactory results, but that after two years' working they were not in smooth water and that endeavours to modify the agreements might have to be made. They had now worked under the arrangements for three complete years. There had been considerable help to the allied companies in meeting severe competition, but their expectations had not been fully realised. There was reason to hope, however, that they were in a fair way to make the co-operation of those companies as useful to the industry and to the individual companies as they had hoped.

The report was unanimously adopted.

HENRY HOPE AND SONS, LIMITED.

The thirty-second annual meeting was held on Wednesday at Smethwick.

The Chairman (Mr. H. Donald Hope), after dealing with the accounts, said:—

I am satisfied that the money we have invested in subsidiary and associated companies, including Hope's Heating and Lighting, Ltd., which has made most satisfactory progress, particularly with oil-fired heating and hot water supply apparatus, has been prudently laid out, and is a source of considerable strength to the company.

The cost to the company of Imperial and local taxation and National Health Insurance for last year is equivalent to 11.6 per cent. on the issued ordinary capital. While we in Great Britain are maintaining the highest wage rate in Europe, this load of taxation makes it extremely difficult to earn a reasonable dividend on the capital employed in a manufacturing business, and at the same time to make proper provision for contingencies, such as the replacement of machinery as new and better methods of manufacture are developed.

Our manufacturing plant has been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and could not be replaced for the sum at which it appears in our balance-sheet. Amongst important contracts additional to those previously announced are the following:—The whole of the steel windows for the Ford Factory at Dagenham; Thames House, Millbank; extensions to the Bank of England; Martin's Bank, Lombard Street, and head office in Liverpool; Gloucester Building, Hong Kong; new cotton mills, Ahmedabad, India; and the British Petroleum Company's new offices, Amsterdam.

The group life assurance and pension scheme, as previously announced, is now working, and the appreciation of the staff is indicated by the fact that over 97 per cent. of those eligible have enrolled.

Continued from preceding column.

a very much longer period must elapse before a really first-class matured article can be offered. This was the situation when the present Federal Labour Government came into power last year, when one of their first acts was to increase the Australian preference on spirits to 17s. per gallon. Obviously this must still further prejudice the sale of imported Scotch whisky in quarters where price alone is the consideration. We have only one competitor for Australian-made whisky at present, and the advantage held by them is that they have stocks of matured whisky already in their possession. Our representative on the spot a few months ago obtained an option for purchase of a very large interest in this company on favourable terms, and not to detain you with unnecessary details, I have a cable from Melbourne, received only this morning, advising that the deal has been concluded, subject only to our representative being satisfied that the contracts and other obligations to be taken over are not out of the usual. This gives our company an interest in the whole of the present manufacture of Australian spirits.

In the case of Canada the position is quite satisfactory. Last year I reported that our company there was approaching the dividend stage, and as a matter of fact regular dividends are now being paid each quarter by the two operating companies, and will in due course filter through to the parent company.

And now I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report which provides for the payment of the usual Preference dividend, also for the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax—making the total dividend for the year 20 per cent. less tax, and for carrying forward to the current year the substantial sum of £930,635 10s. 3d.

Sir Alexander Walker, K.B.E., seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PHŒNIX OIL AND TRANSPORT.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

SIR EDWARD MANVILLE'S ENCOURAGING REVIEW.

The tenth annual meeting of the Phœnix Oil and Transport Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday at River Plate House, Sir Edward Manville (the chairman) presiding.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said he was glad to point out that the profits for the year under review increased from £239,099 to £275,577, which was substantial. The increase, however, was less than might have been obtained but for the fact that last year unfortunately there was again a diminution in the prices obtained for the various products they manufactured. This, however, of course, was entirely beyond their control, and its effect had been largely offset by the augmented production of crude oil and the increased efficiency of their refineries. The cash position at the end of the year was £218,172, as compared with £159,543 at the end of 1928, and the reserve against investments, which had again been increased by £50,000, now stood at £450,000, and this he thought represented a sound position.

DIVIDEND HOPES FULFILLED.

In January last the board felt justified in declaring an interim dividend of 6d. per £1 share and the corresponding distribution on the 1s. shares, at the same time expressing the hope, in view of the conditions of the business, that they would be in a position to recommend a final dividend at the same rate, which they now had pleasure in doing.

They considered the results achieved satisfactory in view of the continuing fall in the values of petroleum products, and the fact that they had not, until the latter part of last year, obtained the full benefits from the pipe stills and fractionating towers. The new plants were, however, now completely realising the estimates originally made when they embarked on this new system. As he had already said, the improvement in the position over that of the previous year was largely attributable to the substantial increase in the production of crude oil, which it was satisfactory to note, in the company's case, represented at least 21 per cent. over that of 1928, as compared with the total increase in the production of Roumania of 13 per cent.

OUTPUT RESTRICTION.

When they met last year he referred to the efforts which were being made in the U.S.A. to restrict out[illegible]. Since then similar efforts had been extended, more or less successfully, to other oil-producing countries, and the increased production in Roumania now brought that country face to face with the need of considering a reasonable curtailment of its output of crude oil. The directors were fully prepared to consider any propositions to this end that might be put forward, especially as these would doubtless ensure better market prices for the restricted output. To-day the overproduction in Roumania was such that crude oil could hardly be produced except at a loss on its direct sale, and refining was essential to the earning of profit. Their company was in a fortunate position in this respect since they now possessed not only new refining plants, enabling them to obtain the greatest efficiency in the manufacture of products, but they still retained the old refining plants, which were being brought into use again, thus still further enlarging their refining capacity to meet additional increases in their production. Therefore, if restricted measures were not agreed upon, they would be able to deal with largely augmented outputs.

INCREASED OUTPUT.

A very satisfactory feature of the work carried out in the fields during 1929, and which was still more accentuated to-day, was the increase in the production of oil from the company's wells. From the report it would be observed that in the year 1929 the production had risen to 483,103 tons, as compared with 391,108 tons in the previous year, an increase approximating to 100,000 tons, and that during the first six months of the current year the rate of production had further increased to nearly 600,000 tons per annum, whilst at the moment it was substantially higher.

This was due both to the discovery of new areas and to the prolific nature of the lower oil sands of the older fields, into which they had of late been drilling, and was a very satisfactory indication of what might be expected from the company's lands in the future. It was this fact that enabled him to reiterate what he had said on previous occasions—that each successive year, despite continual extraction, found them in a better position to plan the well sites of their annual programme, and since production must always be the foundation on which the prosperity of the company was based, this was eminently satisfactory.

LONGEVITY OF OILFIELDS.

He was also much impressed on his recent visit to Roumania with the longevity of existing oilfields, from which they had been obtaining substantial production for years.

It was gratifying that, although the newer wells were being drilled to far greater depths, in many cases exceeding a mile, modern methods of drilling enabled these deep wells to be sunk in hardly more time than was their experience with the shallower ones, and at little greater cost.

Their relations with the authorities in Roumania remained on a very satisfactory footing, and recent political events were likely further to improve the situation. In fact, declarations by the authorities indicated a general desire to attract foreign capital in the development of the resources of the kingdom.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF.

He was sure the shareholders would like him to express their thanks to the staff and employees generally both in London and abroad, especially in Roumania. He could, from his personal observations, assure them that they had a loyal and devoted body of men on whom every reliance could be placed to do that which was best in their interests.

He was glad to be able again to report that they were continuing to make progress in every direction. They had a very experienced and efficient organisation, and unceasing efforts were made to achieve the maximum economies in all departments.

After several years' experience of the distributing organisations they had developed throughout the various countries on the Continent, they were convinced that the policy of so establishing themselves had operated much to their advantage. Their position to-day was that a large proportion of their products was sold direct to the consumer, thus ensuring, to that extent, a constant outlet.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

So far as the industry in Roumania was concerned, it had now been proved that with efficient management a steady and certain production of oil of relatively high quality could be relied upon, and its geographical position in relation to Central Europe was certainly of material advantage. It should, however, not be overlooked that they were still suffering from exceptionally low prices for petroleum products, and a very moderate advance in these would make a substantial difference to the profits earned by the company. The wisdom at all costs of keeping pace with the latest developments in field and refinery science had proved itself beyond doubt, for it was in that way they had been able to meet the continued reduction in commodity prices and to earn profits.

The results so far this year had exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year and justified their confidence in the future. (Cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors, Sir Edward Manville, Sir John Norton-Griffiths, and Mr. Willem Padt, were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CABLES AND WIRELESS.

CAUSES OF DECLINE IN REVENUE

EFFECTS OF WORLD-WIDE TRADE DEPRESSION.

MR. J. C. DENISON-PENDER'S CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

The first ordinary general meeting of Cables and Wireless, Ltd., was held on Tuesday in London.

Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender (governor and managing director) presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the meeting afforded him his first opportunity of addressing the stockholders in an enterprise that embraced the combined forces of practically all the British organisations engaged in the common service of the world's telegraphic communications. Recalling that the company came into being in April, 1929, the Chairman said he wished to point out that the convoking of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference which had resulted in the formation of the merger companies had not been due, as sometimes suggested, to the initiative of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph companies. It had risen from the fact that the Post Office, as a result of its purchase from the Marconi company of the beam stations, was fast destroying the revenue of its own cables, and of the Pacific Cable Board, whose capital was held by the British Government and the Governments of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. It was obvious that the only solution of the problem was the bringing together under one control of all the telegraphic circuits of the Empire, whether cable or wireless.

ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION.

He could understand stockholders who found they were securing a smaller return on their investment in Cables and Wireless than from the old cable company and the Marconi company expressing the opinion that the directors of both groups of companies had been wrong in advising them to make the exchange. Lord Inverforth had dealt with that matter at the Marconi meeting on the previous day, and, while the considerations with the cable companies were somewhat different, he would like to ask shareholders on either side who doubted the wisdom of the advice they had received from their directors—what would have been the position of the two groups of companies if, instead of coming together, they had continued in competition with one another, with the Post Office operating the beam system, and with the depressed economic conditions throughout the world which had been experienced since the merger? Was it not obvious that the position would have been much more serious?

SOURCES OF INCOME.

The source from which Cables and Wireless derived its income and from which it paid its dividends was the dividends it received from the Cable and Marconi companies. Their income was derived from (1) the traffic business of Imperial and International Communications; (2) the interest on the investments of the cable companies; and (3) the profits from the manufacturing and other non-traffic interests of the Marconi Company. As to their Communications business, the results were frankly disappointing, but it was the usual experience that big results could not be looked for in the first year or two of the working of a rationalised business, and as long ago as May of last year, at the general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, he himself had said: "It must not be anticipated that the full dividends on the 'A' Ordinary shares or a dividend on the 'B' Ordinary shares will be paid at the outset, for, while we are confident as regards the future of these new undertakings, it must be some time before complete co-ordination, with its resulting economies, can be effected, and before the other benefits which should flow from the combined undertakings can be achieved." At the same time, they certainly had not looked for so large a gap between the standing revenue and the actual figures for the first year.

The reasons for that big fall in revenue had been set out at length in the Communications company's report. They had had the misfortune to run up against an unprecedented period of trade depression just at the moment when they were reorganising their world-wide telegraph services. It was certain that with a revival in trade there would be a revival in telegraph revenues, and the more rapid the trade revival the more rapid would be the improvement in the merger's position. But until that revival took place he would be misleading them if he held out any hope of real improvement.

SECURITY OF PREFERENCE STOCK.

In the circumstances stockholders would expect him to say something about the Preference stock, since doubt had been expressed as to whether the Preference dividend for 1930 would be secure. The board had already issued a statement giving a definite assurance on that point, and there was no room for anxiety. The Preference stock issue amounted to £22,964,611, and the assets behind it comprised (1) Land, buildings, cables, and ships; (2) Investments in traffic and other companies; (3) British Government and other securities; and (4) Floating assets, which provided a net amount of £41,211,997, of which no less than £14,029,000 was in British Government and other securities, and with regard to income he would confirm the statement already made that the directors were satisfied that the company would be in a position to pay the full dividend on the 5½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock for 1930 on the due dates. It also had to be remembered that the Communications Company was now engaged in a good deal of development work from which it was not yet receiving any revenue.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN COMPANIES.

The Communications Company was taking active steps to maintain its position throughout the world, and in that connection he would mention specially the development of the wireless service with New York, by means of which it had entered into active competition for the valuable traffic between this country and the United States. The service continued to develop satisfactorily, the traffic for 1929 showing an increase of no less than 54.95 per cent. over 1928, and the service was being further extended by the provision of two additional short-wave Beam transmitters. That was their answer to those who asked why it was that while the American Telegraph companies did well in 1929 this company had done badly. The American companies had a different story to tell for the first three months of this year. The president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. of America was reported to have stated that the revenue of his company for the first three months of 1930 was the worst for fifteen years. Cables would continue to play an important part in world communications. Even to-day the great bulk of their revenue was derived from cable traffic, but there were not a few cases where all commercial requirements could be met more economically by wireless, and in all those cases it was proposed to ask the Government concerned to agree to substitution.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

In regard to traffic revenue, the board looked forward with confidence, because they had faith in the future of the British export trade and the prosperity of the British Empire. He refused to believe for a moment that the present conditions of depression were permanent. It was impossible to prophesy how soon the export trade of this country would turn the corner, but he was certain it would be turned. The process might be long, but when the revival came the first business to benefit would be the telegraph business, and now that all the telegraph services had been brought under one control, they possessed as good an instrument as any in the world for meeting the telegraph needs of international trade. He asked them to remember, both in their criticisms to-day and in their thoughts of to-morrow, that those who had been in the business all their lives knew full well it had always been the barometer of the world's trade.

After discussion the report and accounts were carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH INDIA.

WESLEYANS' MOVE TOWARDS UNION.

"TAKING RISKS."

The Wesleyan Conference at Leeds yesterday discussed a scheme which if successfully carried through will mean the merging of the Anglican and Methodist Churches in South India.

The proposals were described by one representative as likely to reshape the history of the Church, and the scheme brought forward in the form of resolutions from a joint committee of the Churches, was debated for several hours.

The Provincial Synod of Methodism in South India considered that modifications of the scheme were necessary, including an explicit statement that Apostolic Succession should not be a doctrine of the united Church. If the scheme could be carried out union might take place in 1935.

The Rev. W. J. Noble, who moved that the committee should be asked to continue their negotiations, said that the Wesleyans must show that their attitude to the proposals was one of sympathy, not hostility.

Dr. C. Ryder Smith, Principal of Richmond College, pleaded for caution and prudence. "I think we should take adequate measures to understand what this scheme involves," he continued. "No one wants a moment of delay over union, but the implications of this scheme concern not only South India—they concern the whole of India, they concern every scheme of union for the next half-century.

THE SACRAMENT.

"There is no direct reference to the question of the Sacrament. We should be astonished if on one Sunday someone stood in this pulpit and preached our doctrine of the Sacrament, while on the following Sunday someone stood and preached the Mass. I do not say this would happen under this scheme. I dare say it would not happen, but I do know that the South Indian Church lives in the midst of a world which reeks of sacerdotalism. This scheme will be a precedent for many proposals throughout the world."

The Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, a missionary, said that the proposal gave real promise of a genuine union of the Christian Churches. Nothing hampered or hindered the missionary more than the disunion of the Churches.

Dr. W. Russell Maltby stated: "We have a passionate enthusiasm for union, and we ought to express it."

The Rev. S. Smith declared: "We must come out of our tent and show the Lambeth Conference of Bishops that we are prepared to take risks for this great project.

Ultimately the Conference passed resolutions indicating enthusiasm at the possibility of organic union, and asking that the negotiations should be continued.

WOMEN ON THE SICK LIST.

STRIKING INSURANCE ACT RISE.

Opening a discussion on national health insurance at the Summer School of the Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which was resumed at Bedford College for Women yesterday, Miss E. Martelli drew attention to the disparity between men and women in the claims for sickness and disablement benefit.

"What is the reason?" she asked. "Can it be that women give up work more easily than men and are more prone to seek a bottle of medicine and a few weeks' rest, or is the National Health Insurance failing in its preventive work more in the case of women than in the case of men?"

Investigation had shown that claims for sickness and disablement benefit rose continuously during the years 1921 to 1927. The claims by men rose by 41 per cent. in the case of sickness and 85 per cent. in the case of disablement. The rises for unmarried women were 60 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively, and for married women 106 per cent. and 159 per cent.

It might be due, said Miss Martelli, to the fact that health insurance was still in an experimental stage, its growth having been delayed by the war, but none of the many reasons could cover the particular features of the rise, namely, the fact that the rise in the claims of unmarried women had been 50 per cent. greater than the corresponding rise for men, and that the rise for married women was more than twice as much.

"THE HUMAN GRAMOPHONE."

The machinery of Parliament was also discussed, and the time devoted to private members' Bills was criticised.

Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., who presided, said she did not see the smallest chance of any measure being brought in to reduce the time spent on private members' Bills. "Every member thinks that his or her Bill is the most important Bill that has ever been put before the House," she said. "There is a certain gentleman in the Conservative Party who is referred to by us as 'the human gramophone,' and when an obstruction is wanted he is 'put on' because it is known that he can go on talking and talking indefinitely."

SHOPLIFTERS—MALE AND FEMALE.

WOMEN FINED £50.

In a shoplifting case at Kingston-on-Thames yesterday, two women—Mrs. Elsie May Fill, 35, of Melbourne Villa, Ashford, Middlesex, and Mrs. Ethel Robinson, 37, a widow, of the same address—were each fined £50 and two guineas costs for stealing goods worth £8 3s. 6d. from Bentalls, Ltd.

Mrs. Robinson at first refused to reveal her identity, as she did not wish to cause pain to her relatives.

A woman detective said that she followed the two women out of the stores, and saw them put something into the back of a car. They separated, and she followed Robinson to Teddington. When she spoke to a police officer Robinson ran away, but was caught. On the way to the police station she tore up some papers and swallowed a visiting-card.

"There seems to be an epidemic of male shoplifters," said Mr. Percy Robinson, prosecuting in two cases of theft from a West-end store—the third in a little over a week, —at Marlborough Police Court yesterday.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

CARONIA (Cunard) London f. New York a. Southampton, 19.
CATHAY (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane a. Adelaide, 19.
HANAU (H.A.L.) Sydney l. Brisbane, 19.
LETITIA (Anchor Donaldson) fr. Montreal a. Liverpool, 19.
MARCHA (B.I.) fr. London a. Antwerp, 19.
MEGANTIC (W. Star) Montreal f. London p. Gravesend, 19.
MIRZAPORE (P. and O.) Kobe f. Bombay l. Shanghai, 19.
MOREA (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Hong Kong, 19.
TUSCANIA (Anchor) New York f. London p. Gravesend, 19.
SAGAING (Henderson) f. Yokohama l. Liverpool, 19.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

ADOLPH WOERMANN f. Las Palmas l. Southampton, 19.
BALTANNIC f. Memel l. London, 19.
MONTE RANA f. Trieste l. Singapore, 19.
PATROCLUS f. Yokohama l. Southampton, 19.
PONZANO fr. Valencia a. Liverpool, 19.
SONOMA f. San Francisco l. Sydney, 19.

ROUND EUROPE AIR RACE.

START FROM BERLIN THIS MORNING.

TWO WOMEN FLIERS FROM BRITAIN.

GRUELLING TEST

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Though 101 machines were entered for the international competitive flight round Europe, only sixty had reached Staaken by noon yesterday Many of the machines fell out for reasons of a mechanical nature, motors or other parts not being ready in to time, but several had to stop on the way to Berlin, and it is a rigorous rule that only machines that arrive punctually may start in the competition.

Two well-known British airwomen are competing in the race, which is probably the most gruelling test of aeroplane endurance in the world, covering as it does a distance of 4,700 miles. The two British women entrants are the Hon. Lady Bailey and Miss Winifred Spooner. They are part of the British representation of seven pilots who will fight for the international laurels against ninety pilots from Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Poland. The other five Britishers in the competition are Captain Hubert Broad, the famous test pilot, who will fly a Gypsy Moth; Mr. Alan Butler, chairman of the Havilland Company (Gypsy Moth); Lord Carbery, who, despite his statement that he is going to give up flying, has not yet withdrawn from the race; Mr. Thorn, on an Avro Avian; and Mr. Andrews, on a Spartan Arrow.

Lady Bailey's machine is entered by herself. Miss Spooner, however, is flying a Gypsy Moth II., entered by Captain the Hon. Freddie Guest.

TWO ENGLISH CONTROLS.

As winners of last year's tour, the German Aero Club has been responsible for the organisation of the race. The course is from Germany, through Belgium and France to England, where there are two controls, one at Heston, Hounslow, and the other at Whitchurch aerodrome, Bristol. After leaving Bristol the machines recross the Channel, fly to Paris, and then on through the South of France to Spain, back through Southern France to Switzerland, across the South of Germany to Vienna, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and then return to Germany.

The whole race takes place over a period of ten days, and competitors are allowed to spend what time they please at each control. Points are awarded for actual flying speed over the course, after deducting the time spent at each of the individual controls—there are twenty-seven of them—throughout the whole course.

The tour is undoubtedly one of the severest tests for touring machines that could possibly be devised. Engines are sealed at the start, and neither cylinders nor crankcases must be changed. Wings, tails, and all control surfaces are marked, and must not be changed, and forced landings will be one of the most dreaded mishaps, as to replace an undercarriage means disqualification from the tour.

ENGLAND ON TUESDAY.

Thirty of the sixty competing machines are of German make, and will be flown by Germany's best pilots. Twelve Polish machines will participate, among their pilots being Babinski, Karpinski, and the military airman Zwirko. Lady Bailey and Miss Spooner will be the only women pilots in the competition as the German flying woman, Fraulein Schulte, and the French flying woman, Mademoiselle Hilsz, will not start.

Sixteen French machines were entered, but only six will start, and among the pilots are the well-known flying men, Finat, Arrachart, and the Belgian, Maus. Of seven Spanish machines entered four did not get beyond France, but three reached Staaken up to time yesterday. Switzerland has two machines in the contest, piloted by Pierroz and Kolp.

Participators in the competition, with many other leaders in the flying world, assembled at the Aeroclub yesterday, where they were welcomed by the German Minister for Traffic. England was represented by Sir Sefton Brancker.

All machines will be flown to the Berlin airport at Tempelhof this afternoon so that they may be ready to start on the European flight to-morrow. The machines leave between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, the first stages being Brunswick, Frankfurt, Reims, Calais, Bristol, and London; and as the best are expected to make about 625 miles each day England should be reached by Tuesday.

NO BOYCOTT FOR AMY JOHNSON.

A GREAT WELCOME IN BOMBAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Amy Johnson received a great welcome when she broke her homeward journey here this morning. Even the strong feeling resulting from the boycott of everything British did not prevent leading Indians from taking part and attending the breakfast given by the Bombay Flying Club and the Bombay Yorkshire Society.

Miss Johnson did some sightseeing before leaving at one o'clock, inspecting the local aerodrome and other places. She proved herself an able post-breakfast speaker, telling her audience that she took up flying simply because it seemed worth while.

YOUTH WHO WAS SLAPPED.

Now, it was her ambition to see the British Empire as powerful in the air as on the sea. She described aviation as the most powerful factor for linking up the Empire, and, from a wider angle helping the nations to gain closer touch through a medium which transcended all racial divisions.

Mr. C. Eastley, on behalf of the Flying Club, said Miss Johnston had not only annihilated the distance between England and Australia, but in the latter country had conquered the opposite sex, recalling the incident of the youth who got slapped, and who afterwards presented her with a souvenir, which proved to be a packet of kisproof lipstick.

The Yorkshire Society president said her Yorkshire doggednesss won through, and added, "When tha' gets hoam tha'll 'ear abaat it."

THE HULL RECEPTION.

Arrangements have been made for a civic reception to be accorded to Miss Johnson when she arrives at Hull on August 11. She will be met at the Municipal Aerodrome by the Lord Mayor and taken in procession to the City Hall, where she will be publicly congratulated upon her flight. A presentation will be made, and she will be entertained by prominent citizens to dinner. On the following day she will receive the congratulations of the school children of the city, and particularly by the Boulevard secondary scholars as a former pupil.

Permission has been granted for a bronze tablet to be placed in the school recording her feat.

SAFEGUARDING ESSENTIAL TO HOLD MARKETS.

LORD DERBY AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE.

TARIFF BALANCE SHEET FOR THE NATION

A remarkable letter on Safeguarding and Imperial Free Trade, from the Earl of Derby, was read yesterday at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Westmorland, at Ambleside. The letter states:—

"Except as your president, I am no longer in any way connected with official political life, and my views must be taken as an expression of a man in the street, but I hope and believe they are the views held by a great many of my political friends in the North and by many who in the past have been politically opposed to me.

"In a speech the other day Mr. Baldwin told an audience in the south that he did not think electors there quite realised the difficulties of the north. I agree, and as all my interests are in the north, I venture to put forward my views on the burning question of to-day—Safeguarding and Imperial Free Trade.

WORLD OVER-PRODUCTION.

"Although there is a close connection between the two, I think best to consider them separately. With regard to Safeguarding, I have not the slightest doubt that unless we adopt it we are going to see even greater industrial distress than at present. Many of our foreign markets are gone; some may be regained. We still keep our home markets, but they are being rapidly encroached on, and unless we take steps to safeguard them we shall lose these as well. "The world is overproducing everywhere at present, and if foreign nations are allowed to dump their surplus goods in this country, which they will do even at a loss, it is inevitable we should find our home, as well as our foreign, markets gone. Therefore, I personally am whole-heartedly in favour of Safeguarding.

"The position of Imperial Free Trade is different. That can only be dealt with after consultation with Dominion authorities at an Imperial Conference. To my mind Imperial Free Trade is a misnomer for the policy. There can be no complete Free Trade between us and the Dominions, as they naturally would not be prepared to sacrifice tariffs which protect their young industries, and which also bring them in a large part of their revenue.

"They would, of course, give us preference, and, indeed, in some cases, while preserving a tariff against other nations, but they would require a substantial *quid pro quo*, and a *quid pro quo* to be of use must include a tax on some of the foreign foodstuffs which compete with the principal export industries of both Canada and Australia.

A COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET.

"What is asked, therefore, is that permission shall be given to those in charge of the Imperial Conference, not to rule out any such taxes, but to consider them in relation to concessions to be given in order that a complete balance-sheet can be put before the nation. Surely it would be ridiculous to ask that on a prospectus should only be stated what we have to pay and not what we should receive. The latter can only be stated after a conference has met.

"The country will then be in a position to see whether concessions they are asked to make are compensated for by advantages they will receive. Nobody can answer that question until all the facts are before them, and it is that the facts may be so exposed to electoral consideration that permission will be asked at the next election for the full exploration of the whole matter, without any reservation."

Mr. Oliver Stanley moved a resolution, which was carried, assuring the leader of the Party of loyal support in his policy "of industrial Safeguarding, agricultural assistance, and Imperial economic development, which is to be pursued by the Conservative Party."

PLEA FOR UNITY.

LORD SALISBURY'S ADVICE TO THE PARTY.

Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday at a Conservative fête at Hatfield Park, said there never was a time in the history of our country when unity of the party was more important, but he doubted whether the Conservative Party had learned the full lesson of co-operation. Nothing would be more disastrous than that, because of slight differences of opinion not on their main objects, the party should be defeated in their intentions. He hoped that when the time came they would go forward to Imperial union and class union, with no schisms in their ranks.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans attacked the Government's foreign policy. He said the recent disturbances in Egypt were due very largely to the fact that extremists there believed that they had only to put pressure upon the Socialist Government to be able to do what they wished. The scene in the Commons on Thursday (when Mr. Beckett ran off with the mace) would encourage extremists in India to still further efforts, as they would be told that there was a large party in this country who were sympathising with them and willing to help them in their extreme causes.

Insisting that members of the Opposition parties should be invited to take part in the coming India Conference, he said the Government had no right to attempt a solution on party lines. No solution of the difficulties in India could be permanent unless there was a national settlement carrying the assent of all the people of this country.

INSURANCE BENEFITS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON A NEEDED REFORM.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking last night at Shrewsbury Park, Shooters Hill, said that when the Conservative Party came into power they undertook to reform the whole unemployment insurance scheme. That scheme, which should have been a great benefit and security to the workers, had become not merely bankrupt but rotten, and it would be the duty of the next Conservative Government to reform it altogether and make benefits proportionate to contributions and to put a stop to a state of things under which it was possible for a man to do nothing and yet be as well off as his neighbour who was doing a full week's work.

Referring to safeguarding, Mr. Chamberlain said that the last Conservative Government made some experiments in safeguarding. They were very cautious, and the result of those experiments was that each of the industries which were safeguarded became an object lesson, and to-day not only the employers but the workers were combining to say that the policy had justified itself, and that it ought to be not only maintained but extended to many other industries. "Our policy is to extend safeguarding. It will be the first thing we shall do when we get back to office."

A FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

"How are we to increase our export trade," he asked, "which is more vital to us than any other great industrial country. There is one direction open to us—one which was pointed out nearly thirty years ago by my father. It is in the British Empire alone that we can find that friendly reception, that invitation to come and trade, which will give us the possibility of getting back our export trade. If when the Imperial Conference takes place next autumn the representatives of the Dominions are to be sent empty away because this Government is obsessed by the old doctrinaire theories, I believe that the country will rise in indignation and demand the resignation of a Government which so shamefully betrayed its trust.

"I feel confident that if we could assure the Dominions that they could sell their primary products in the British market, whether it be by putting taxes on foreign foodstuffs or by any other means that might seem practicable, we could make a bargain which would be of immense advantage to the workers and industries of this country. We would immediately take that bargain to a general election and submit it to the electors to say whether they approved of what we had done."

AN OUT-OF-DATE MACHINE.

Sir Oswald Mosley, speaking at Leicester last night, said that the Tories did not make the way of the Labour Government easy. They had been obstructing every inch of the way, and every resource of the Parliamentary machine had been used to that purpose. "This machine," said Sir Oswald, "was designed in the old easy-going days, when politics were not filled with stark reality, and when they were to a large extent a game between the 'ins' and 'outs.'

But to-day, with problem after problem crowding on the Government, with the great hard reality of the great dynamic age bearing down upon you, you must have a machine by which you can do the job. If the present machine won't do the job, then we will get one that will."

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO M. BRIAND.

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Commenting on Mr. Henderson's answer to M. Briand's Memorandum on European Federation, *Izvestia* says that French diplomacy went on hoping until Britain's attitude was cleared up, "for, despite everything, England is a World Power, and one of the States most interested in maintaining the *status quo* of the Versailles Treaties. Therefore, England's adhesion to M. Briand's proposals would have provided a diplomatic foundation for M. Briand's Pan-Europe.

"But the British Government's preliminary answer destroys French illusions. England's refusal to join this French combination could not have been formulated more precisely. The Labour Government does not wish to allow France to lead any European *bloc* in the struggle against the Soviet Union and the United States."

IRISH FREE STATE'S ANSWER.

PARIS, Saturday.

The reply of the Irish Free State to the Briand Memorandum on European Federation was issued to-day. The Free State Government points to the fact that the millions of Irishmen in America and Australia constitute a tie between Ireland and those parts of the world which is no whit inferior to that existing between Ireland and European countries. It is therefore indicated that Ireland is peculiarly situated in regard to any project for a European Federation.—*Central News.*

The Bulgarian Government, says Reuter, yesterday handed its reply to M. Briand's proposal for a Federal European Union to the French Minister in Sofia.

FRENCH MINISTER FOR DUBLIN.

M. ALPHAND APPOINTED.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Decree constituting a French Legation in Dublin was officially published today. The first French Minister to Ireland will be M. Clarles Alphand.

Born in 1879, M. Alphand entered the diplomatic service in 1902. He was put in charge of the Office for Private Property and Interests in Enemy Countries in 1917. After holding Consular rank, he was promoted to be Minister Plenipotentiary in 1928. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour.—*Reuter.*

A list of credits which will be required for the installation of the new Legation was published in the *Journal Officiel*. The following sums are voted:

£1,500 for salaries;
£1,667 for general expenses;
£400 for travelling expenses;
£512 for lodging allowance.

NEW IRISH PASSPORT OFFICE.

A Reuter message states that an Irish Passport Office has been established in the 68-Storey Chrysler building in New York. The new office will take over the work formerly done by the British Consulate on behalf of the Irish Free State.

FOUR MONTHS MAYOR.

ASHTON'S SECOND LOSS IN A YEAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

ASHTON, Saturday.

The death took place this morning at the district infirmary of Col. John William Pollitt, the mayor of Ashton. It was only in March, following the death of the then mayor, Dr. C. S. Spencer, that Col. Pollitt was selected.

A native of Ashton, Alderman Pollitt was first elected to the town council in 1891. He was father of the council. He served as mayor in 1907. He has been twenty-two years in the Citizen Army, and at one period was the youngest volunteer Colonel of the country. For over thirty years he served as a J.P. for Ashton.

Colonel Pollitt, who resided at Moss Lodge, Manchester Road, Ashton, has for many years been head of a firm engaged in road transport for the railway, and he held considerable interests in the cotton industry.

BODY SNATCHING.

GHOULISH CRIMINALS IN U.S.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

America's latest "racket," as disclosed by Public Prosecutor Fach, of Richmond County, New York, has been made possible by an epidemic of suicides—the aftermath of the Stock Market crash—and involves the snatching of bodies for purposes of insurance frauds.

On the evidence presented by Prosecutor Fach, the grand jury found ten indictments against members of a gang who have defrauded the insurance companies of a million pounds by claiming bodies of suicides, giving them false names and claiming insurance on policies dated a few weeks before death.

The Prosecutor declared that the gang have "snatched" no fewer than fifty bodies from morgues in recent weeks, given them elaborate funerals and collected heavily from insurance companies.

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN RUMANIA.

ARMED PEASANTS LED BY PRIEST.

TROOPS OUT.

PLOT TO DISCREDIT THE GOVERNMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

Anti-Semitic disturbances are steadily growing in Northern Rumania.

Last night the Prefect of Marmarosh received an order from the Minister of the Interior to arrest immediately the priest Berinde, one of the leaders of the agitation. The priest, however, had been privately informed as to the intention of the authorities, and escaped this morning. He visited several villages and harangued the populace, urging them to defend him against the authorities, and preaching a continuation of the retaliation against the alleged usury practised by the Jews.

It is reported to-day from Marmarosh (Sziget) that about 3,000 armed peasants, led by Berinde and other agitators, gathered in the village of Recege, determined to defend their leaders by armed force, and constructed barricades. The Minister of the Interior ordered immediate intervention by the authorities, and a company of soldiers, with hundreds of gendarmes, was sent towards Recege to restore order.

Last night the Prime Minister, M. Maniu, convoked a Cabinet Council to discuss measures against the growing anti-Semitic agitation. It is suspected, however, that the disorders are concocted by enemies of the present régime in order to discredit the Maniu Government as unable to maintain order.

PERSIA INVADED.

TURKS 50 MILES OVER THE BORDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.

Troops belonging to the Army of Salib Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in North-Eastern Kurdistan which is operating against Kurdish rebels, to-day crossed the Persian frontier and penetrated to a depth of fifty miles into Persian territory.

This sudden invasion of Persia caught the Frontier Guards unawares, and when strong forces of Turkish cavalry and infantry passed over the frontier they were powerless to stop them. The Turkish troops stated that they were only pursuing the remnants of the Kurdish forces which had escaped into Persian territory.

The Turkish commanders stated that when their task was accomplished they would retire back across the frontier.

The Kurdish tribesmen who have rebelled against Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish dictator, are remnants of the forces of Sheik Said which escaped in the abortive rebellion a few years ago. At that time their Sheik was captured and hanged at Angora after a court martial.

The rebels are led by a Turkish officer known as Major Mahmoud. Recently the Turkish Government informed the Persian Government of its difficulties in the region of the frontier owing to the incursions of Kurdish and Persian-Kurdish tribesmen.—*Central News.*

TRAINS RACE PIGEONS.

M.P.'s NOVEL WEDDING CELEBRATION.

The "Flying Scotsman" express from King's Cross, won an easy victory, in a race to Newcastle yesterday, against over 700 pigeons.

The express, which was due at Newcastle at 3.36 p.m., arrived on time, but the first pigeon did not reach there until 5.4 p.m. The bird was owned by Mr. Purdy, of the Highfield homing section, Gateshead.

The pigeons had flown over 268 miles.

They were released by Sir James Melville, the Solicitor-General, in the courtyard of the House of Commons, simultaneously with the departure of the trains from King's Cross. They had travelled from Newcastle during the night.

Shortly afterwards, at the same point, Mr. Jack Hayes, M.P., released nearly 100 birds from Edge Hill, his Liverpool division, and then hurried across to Euston to catch the 11.50 a.m. train to race them.

This was Mr. Hayes's way of celebrating the seventeeth anniversary of his wedding. He "clocked in" at Liverpool before any of his feathered competitors.

DEATH OF LORD CLIFDEN.

TRAGEDY OF SON'S END RECALLED.

THE NEW PEER.

Viscount Clifden died yesterday in his town residence at Grosvenor Square, aged 86. He had been ill for only a few days, but his health has been failing for some time, and the tragic death of his youngest son, Captain the Hon. Alexander George Agar-Robartes, who fell from a window on the third floor of the house in Grosvenor Square three months ago, undoubtedly hastened the end.

Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes was the sixth Viscount Clifden, which was an Irish title, and he sat as Baron Mendip. He was born in 1844, and became a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1870. He was Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire from 1906 to 1915, and a former President of the Cambridgeshire Territorial Force Association. He was Liberal M.P. for Cornwall East from 1880-82.

He is succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. Francis Agar-Robartes, who was private secretary to Marquis Curzon, the Foreign Secretary from 1922 to 1924. The new peer is a Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire, and lives at Wimpole Hall, Royston. He is 47 years of age.

Viscount Clifden was one of the oldest peers. His eldest son, the Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, was killed during the Great War. He is survived by three sons and four daughters. Viscountess Ayden died in 1921. Viscount Clifden's seat was at Lanydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall.

AN OLD SAMURAI.

LAST LINK WITH RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A Reuter's message from Tokio announces the death of Field-Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, the last surviving Army Commander who took part in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. He was 84 years of age.

Field-Marshal Oku commanded the Second Japanese Army, based on the Liao-Yang Peninsula. He defeated the Russians at Nanshan, and during a determined effort of the Russians to relieve Port Arthur they were driven back by Oku at the Battle of Telissu.

Field-Marshal Oku, who was a Samurai of the Oita clan, represented his Emperor at the Coronation Durbar in Delhi in 1912. He was attended in India by a brilliant staff, and on the day of the review he sat on horseback near the saluting point, the most conspicuous figure next to the Viceroy himself.

WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL WORKER.

Dr. Hector G. Mackenzie, D.S.O., died suddenly from heart failure yesterday at his flat in West Kensington. He was well known among social workers for his development of a scheme of medical control in boys' clubs which laid stress on medical care as an essential part of their work. He published several books on the subject, and was for many years honorary medical officer of the Hollington Boys' Club and of the Secondary Schools' Camp Association.

NEW ZEALAND G.O.M.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT STOUT.

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

Sir Robert Stout, the Grand Old Man of New Zealand, who was born in the Shetland Islands in 1844, died here to-day. He twice revisited his birthplace, and he claimed descent from the Vikings, whom he resembled physically.—*British United Press.*

[The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout was a member of the New Zealand Legislative Council. He was Chief Justice of New Zealand from 1899 to 1926, and Chancellor of the New Zealand University for twenty years from 1903. He married in 1876, and had four sons and two daughters. He held many Cabinet posts and was an Hon. LL.D., Manchester and Edinburgh, and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford.]

WORLD'S OLDEST MAN.

"TO LIVE AS LONG AS THE WORLD LASTS."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

"I am going to live as long as the world lasts," was the statement made to reporters to-day by Zaro Agha, the Turkish porter, who claims to be 156 years old. The veteran was also loquacious on the subject of his twelve wives and thirty-six children, and his experiences in six wars.

The "Drys" are attempting to make capital out of the statement made by the porter that he has never smoked or been a drinker. —*Reuter.*

LANGUAGES AS AID TO TRADE.

WHERE ENGLAND IS HANDICAPPED.

NEED FOR ACTION

METHODS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Following investigations by officials of the Board of Education into the system of teaching modern languages in Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany, the Committee on Education for Salesmanship yesterday issued its second interim report. This reviews the results of investigations, but does not put forward any definite proposals.

The Committee, which is presided over by Sir Francis Goodenough, consists of representatives of the principal industries of the country.

"In almost all markets," the report states, "it is a damaging, and often a fatal handicap, if representatives, whether principals or subordinates, cannot converse freely with the customer in his own language as well as read his newspapers and trade journals; and perhaps an equal handicap if correspondence from headquarters is not conducted in that language.

A VITAL FACTOR.

"Our export trade, however, is often so handicapped, and to-day it cannot afford to accept even small handicaps which can be avoided. This one is far from being small, and can, we are convinced, be avoided. A knowledge of languages is, of course, only one among many factors in the problem of marketing, but it has a very practical and vital bearing on the organisation of overseas trade. The whole question is obviously one for early consideration and speedy action."

In the countries visited it was found that boys and girls entering commercial employment at 16 would probably have received instruction in two foreign languages sufficiently for practical purposes, and the provision of full-time education up to the age of 18 or 19, with a deliberate outlook for a commercial career, was a marked feature of the systems investigated.

"It is sometimes said that the Englishman is naturally a bad linguist," states the report. "This we believe to be entirely untrue. It is true, however, that he is very often self-conscious, and has a dread of making a fool of himself in a language which he has never been effectively taught to think in, and, therefore, to speak with ease.

"He knows enough to realise his deficiencies, with the anomalous result that he is usually most diffident in using French, the language in which he has received instruction for the longest time. Moreover, it has to be remembered that foreign customers are often proud of their knowledge of English, and glad of the opportunity to practise it on an Englishman, a fact which lessens his chances of becoming fluent in their language."

EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT.

The Committee expresses the belief that the main causes of the higher status of modern languages in the countries visited was to be found in the keen appreciation of their intrinsic value. "Modern languages are, in a word, regarded not only as having high practical value, but also as effective instruments of education in the broadest sense. Some expertness in foreign languages is the mark of an educated person and useful member of the community.

"For our particular purpose it is very evident that the progressive business man regards the matter as one of immediate concern from the point of view of his own trade and that of the country as a whole."

WORKERS OPPOSED TO TRAINING CENTRES.

BUILDERS' UNION MOTION.

At their annual conference in London yesterday, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers decided to "press for the abolition of the training centres now being controlled by the Ministry of Labour for the training of building trade workers." A resolution to this effect, put forward by the Motherwell branch, was carried.

Another resolution which was passed concerned the "man v. machine" question. It read: "This conference considers that in view of the development of machinery superseding the work of our members, conferences be called, or instructions be issued to members, that wherever our work is being affected by these innovations, the full weight of the society is behind that district in any action they may desire to take."

The Executive Council was recommended to make inquiries regarding the importation of foreign labour in the terrazzo and mosaic trade. It was urged that, having regard to the number of unemployed men in the union, new entrants should be allowed only if there was a genuine need for skilled workers.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

1ST DVN.—At 10.30: Appls.—Young v. Canadian Northern Rly. Co. (pt. hd.); Official Assignee of Estate of Mohamed Ibn Saleem Ebr. Jaseri and anr. v. Gowanji Dinshaw and Bros., a firm, and ors.; Achi Thayar Ammal, since dec., and ors. v. Balkis Nachial.

2ND DVN.—At 10.30: Appls.—Nageswari Charan Singh v. Kunwar Kamakhya Narain Singh (pt. hd.); Nageshwar Bux Roy v. Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., and ors.

3RD DVN.—At 10.30: Appls.—Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Barrackpore, Sastih Chandra Ghose (pt. hd.); Rai Rajendra Kumar Ghosh Banadur, since dec. and ors. v. Rash Behari Mandal and ors.

Court of Appeal.

CT. I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, SLESSER AND ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appl. Mtns.—Expte. Fenn (Chas. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Orig. Mtn.—Re Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925: Barlow v. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (applt.). Appls.—From K.B. Dvn.—(Rev. Paper—Final List).—Johnstone (Insp. of Taxes) v. Consolidated London Properties (pt. hd.); Towle (Insp. of Taxes) v. Improved Industrial Dwellings Co. and Improved Industrial Dwellings Co. v. Towle.

CT. II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appl. Mtns.—Expte.—From K.B. and Admty. Dvns.—Appls.—From Admlty. Dvn.—With Nautical Assessors, Vice-Admi Cecil B. S. Raikes, C.B.E., and Capt. Hugh F. Darell, R.N.R.—Arthur v. The Colonial No. 483; Owners of S.S. "Inga II." v. Owners of S.S. "Aruba"; Chatwood—Expte. Folio 365; Owners of S.S. "Bruges" v. Owners of S.S. "Chatwood."

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s CT. (L.C.J., AVORY, and WRIGHT, JJ.).—At 11, Applications.—Rex v. Charles John Sparks; James Turner; Morr Egelnick; Edward James Mallett; Louis Sanderas; Percy Vernon Smith; John Henry Williams; Arthur Box; John Wesley; John Wells Hunt; Joseph Moore; Walter Cole Bailey; George Edwards; Charles Burns; George William Collier; William Scott; Charlie Webb.—Final Appls.—Rex v. George Arthur Brombilla; Rex v. John Edward Pollinger.

Chancery Division.

CT. I. (EVE, J.).—In Ct. (as Chmbrs.).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HUDSON.—Without Cnsl.—Re Wakefield, an infant.—With Cnsl.—Re Murray, dec. (Martines de-las Rivas v. Sutton). To fol. Chief Master.—A to D.—Master KENT.—With Cnsl.—Re Brasso, an infant; re Amalgamated Brick Works (Jenkins v. Co.); re de Hochepied' Settlement (Chester v. de Hochepied); Bray v. Aisner; re Aveling's Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Without Cnsl.—Re Don Motor Coach Co. and re Cos. Act, 1929.—To fol. C. A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master KEEN.—Without Cnsl.—Re Hull and District Property Co. and re Cos. Act, 1929. To be mentioned (1) (9).—To fol. E to K Dvn.—L to R.—Master H. W. JEBB.—With Cnsl.—Re Rayley, dec. (Pawley v. Devereux); re Mathews, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Northen, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Morris, dec. (Hill v. Morris).—Without Cnsl.—Meyerotte v. Dunker.—To fol. L. to R Dvn.—S to Z.—Master CHANDLER.—With Cnsl.—Ta' Bois v. United Signs (1929); Wilson v. Taylor; re T. P. Smith, dec., and re Trustee Act.

CT. III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Wit. List. Pt. II.—Green v. Herbert Engineering Co. (pt. hd.); Ford and Walton, Ltd., v. Greenwall.

CT. V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Wit. List. Pt. II.—Att-Gen. v. Manchester Corpn. (pt. hd.

CT. II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30: Sig. in Bruptcy.—Judgment Summons.—Motions.—Re Kelly (to be mentd.); re Isaac Waxman (commonly known as Isaac Cohen); re Livermore, P. A.; re Brett, E. W.; re Grimes, P. W.; re Kramberg, M. (trading as The Baltic Egg Co.); re Podsewha, J.; re same; re Pethick Dix and Co.; re Rosenburg.—L.—At 3.45: Judgt. Summses.—4: In Camera.—Wit. List. Part I.—Re Ferguson's Settlement; Ferguson v. Boyes (addl. summs.) (with witnesses); re Same; Same v. Same (addl. summs.) (with witnesses).

CT. IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30: In Ct. as Chbrs.—Chbr. Smnses. Chief Master HUDSON.—With Cnsl.—Re Lumb, dec. (Nicholl v. Davis). To fol. Chief Master.—A to D.—Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Cnsl.—Fraser v. Matthews; re Fraser's Settlement Trusts (Hanson v. Hunter); re Hunter's Settlement Trusts (Hanson v. Hunter); re Vaughan's Settlement Trusts (Rixon v. Robinson); Covington v. Curd; re Clifford's Will Trusts, re Trustee Act, 1925; re Bond, dec. (Bond v. Hudson); re Cattell, infts.; re Fagge, dec. (Fagge v. Fagge). Without Cnsl.—Re Centurion Property and Investment Co. re Cos. Act, 1929. To fol. A to D Dvn. E to K.—Master HOLLAND.—With Cnsl.—Re Hall's Settled Estates and Settled Land Act, 1925; re Garland, infs.; re same; re Jones, dec. (Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. v. Jones); re Gilbert's Settlement (Gilbert v. Stanhope); re Gilbert, infs., and Guardianship of Infs. Act; re East Rand Proprietary Mines Trusts and Trustee Act, 1925; re Holden's Trusts (Holden v. Holden); re L

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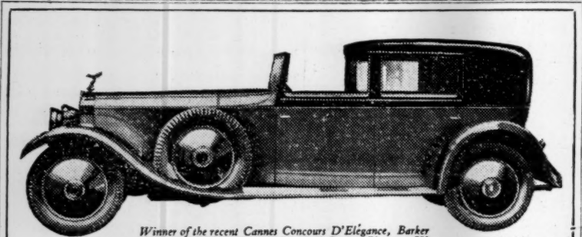

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ATHLETICS.

BIRCHFIELD HARRIERS.

AN ENJOYABLE MEETING.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

To visit an ordinary sports meeting is generally, for me, something of an ordeal; to-day, however, after two strenuous Saturdays, last week and the week before, the Birchfield Harriers' meeting at the Alexander Sports ground, at Perry Barr, came as rather a relief. Championships and International meetings demand such concentration that you really get nothing more than a series of blurred impressions.

To-day's meeting, with its series of cycle handicaps and open events, just had a sufficiency of scratch races, half-a-dozen or so, to prevent its being boring. The weather was fine, the track in first-class condition, and a very strong wind was blowing in favour of the sprinters; but, on the other hand, was also exceedingly troublesome to the distance performers.

The inter-club match for the Stanley Wadilove Challenge Cup, attracted half-a-dozen or more clubs. The match consisted of five events, viz., 100 yards, 440 and 880 yards, mile relay, and two miles team races. The two-miles team race attracted seventeen starters from three clubs. Only D. M. Wilson, the old Cambridge three-miler, started for the Achilles, but Birchfield, with J. W. Beman, R. R. Sutherland, F. Light, and F. Quinn, were strongly represented, as were Maryhill Harriers, with D. McLeod Wright, D. McLean, and W. H. Calderwood.

F. Light led at the first quarter, and also at the half, in 2 min. 21 2-5 sec. Quinn, the Irish four mile champion, then took a hand and he, Webster, and Beman were at the head of affairs at the mile, when the leader's time was 4 min. 47 sec. The order remained unaltered for another two laps, when Sutherland came into the picture over the last three hundred yards. A fine duel ensued between Sutherland and the two Maryhill Harriers, McLean and Calderwood, Sutherland shaking off more than one challenge, and winning by a couple of yards in 9 min. 38 4-5 sec. Calderwood did 9 min. 39 1-5 sec., and McLean 9 min. 41½ sec. Birchfield won team honours with 9 pts., Maryhill, though finishing men in second and third positions, did not place their third man higher than eleventh.

A Great Finish.

The half-mile scratch race, with Ellis, Townend, and Gutteridge, promised a keen contest, There were again seventeen starters, and Townend was badly left. Helps led at the quarter in 57 1-5 sec., with Ellis and Gutteridge lying handy, while Townend was seventh or eighth. Gutteridge took the lead on entering the second lap, and 200 yards from home Townend began to go up. Ellis passed Gutteridge about 120 yards from the tape, and Townend also passed him. These two fought every inch up the home straight, but the wind proved a greater handicap to the lightly-built Townend, and Ellis won by a yard in 1 min. 58 1-5 sec. Gutteridge, third, was about 10 yards away. The time, considering the high wind, was very good indeed.

It seemed odds on H. J. Cohen winning the 100 yards scratch, for he returned evens with the strong wind. In the final, however, he was left on his knee when the pistol went, and W. J. Simmons beat Hambidge by half a yard.

With three of the five events decided, Birchfield Harriers, the holders, were leading with 13 points, Achilles second with 7, and Polytechnic third with 6. Polytechnic, however, gained first two places in an extremely slow quarter-mile race, won by F. W. Dawe, who finished a foot or so ahead of R. H. Benson, in 55 sec. What a sad sight indeed to see L. B. Neame, who was less than twelve months ago doing round about 50 sec., yards and yards behind!

Miss G. A. Lunn, who last Wednesday set up a new British record for 800 metres, won the Midland Counties Ladies' Half-Mile so easily that she never appeared to be making any effort at all. I cannot pretend to know the first thing about female athletic prowess, but the young lady is a world-beater in embryo.

With the last event undecided, the One Mile Relay, Birchfield and the Polytechnic had each scored fourteen points. The half-mile stage came first. Ellis handed over a yard lead at the end of the first stage, covered in 2 min. 1 sec. Townend, however, did the 440 yards in 53 sec., and the Achilles won in 3 min. 39 3-5 sec. The Birchfield Harriers just beat the Polytechnic for third place, and thus retained the trophy by a point.

ARMY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

OXFORD AND BUCKS L.I. WIN.

The 1st Bn. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry displaced the York and Lancaster Regt., as Army team champions at the inter-unit meeting which was concluded at Aldershot, by scoring 171 points to the 151 aggregated by the old champions. The 2nd Bn Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were third with a total of 134. During the proceedings Sergt. Foley, who is in the English team to compete at the Empire Games, jarred a muscle while pole-jumping.

In the one mile invitation relay race, Service teams filled the first three places, an Army A team winning from an Army B side, with the Royal Navy third, the first team's time of 3 min. 37 3-5 sec. being the best ever recorded in the event. Achilles Club, Surrey A.C., London University, and Blackheath Harriers were all unplaced in the contest.

PRINTERS' ATHLETICS.

Excellent support was given to the thirty-fifth annual Charity Sports of the Printing and Allied Trades' Sports Association at Herne Hill. Seven open events, as well as a two miles invitation team race, figured on the programme, while the two miles relay race in connection with the First Division of the Southern Amateur Athletic League was also decided during the afternoon.

The last-named event was won by Belgrave Harriers, whose four runners, H. Titherley, J. E. Tosh, F. R. Webb and T. J. Flower, easily beat the Polytechnic Harriers' quartet in 8 min. 12 1-5 sec. Croydon Harriers' representatives filled the first two places in the ladies' 100 yards open handicap, Miss J. Gummer (9½ yards) winning from Miss E. L. Cowlin (9½ yards) in 11 1-5 sec., and the men's sprint went to L. Ford (8 yards), of the Mitcham A.C., who breasted the tape two yards ahead of H. Dixon (Polytechnic H.) (9½ yards) in 9 4-5 sec.

Of the seventy-nine entrants for the Trade 100 yards handicap H. W. Whitney (Aylesford Paper Mills S.C.), who was on the 5½ yards mark, was by far the best sprinter, and he won the final with half a yard to spare from R. Newbould (London Paper Mills, Dartford) (6 yards) in 10 1-5 sec.

Although Polytechnic Harriers supplied the winner of the Two Miles Invitation Team Race in E. O'Connor, who won in 9 min. 43 3-5 sec., victory went to Belgrave Harriers, whose three scoring men finished in the fourth, fifth, and seventh positions for an aggregate of 16 points. Polytechnic Harriers and Slough A.C. tied for second place, but on the spin of a coin the latter were relegated to third position. The Half-Mile Open Handicap produced a keen finish. W. A. Carnie (Poly. H.) (75 yards), winning by a yard from E. G. Ford (Mitcham A.C.) (65 yards) in 1 min. 54 sec., while E. H. Collett (Mitcham A.C.) (71 yds.) was third, only a few inches behind Ford.

Two teams stood out among the others in the race for the "Fryotype" Shield, awarded to the team with the highest number of points gained in nine stipulated events. They were the Aylesford Paper Mills and the London Paper Mills (Dartford), and each team scored seven points, to become joint holders of the shield. Aylesford Paper Mills gained a narrow victory over Dartford Paper Mills in the Two Miles Team Championship for the "Linotype" Shield, in which J. A. Waters (Aylesford) was first home in 10 min. 4 sec. Aylesford also secured the sixth and seventh places for a total of 14 points, Dartford, with second, fifth, and ninth positions, aggregating 16 points.

COUNTY BOWLS.

NORTHUMBERLAND WIN CHAMPIONSHIP BY ONE SHOT.

At Croydon yesterday, the semi-final and final of the English County Championship were played, the contestants being Essex, Devonshire, Gloucestershire and Northumberland (winners 1926, finalists 1929).

In the morning Essex beat Gloucestershire by 107 to 106, and Northumberland beat Devonshire by 142 to 119.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—L. Kelly, 18; A. P. Hough, 23; J. R. Siddle, 19; G. Elder, 16; J. Frith, 13; J. W. Dick, 18=111.

ESSEX.—A. Weir, 15; W. Casswell, 17; G. Coleman, 17; Archie Brown, 28; F. G. Curtis, 15; J. Wilson, 18=111.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY B.A.—Sectional Finals, Single Rink Championship: Uxbridge (J. Tomlin), 22, Southgate (H. Cohen) 15; Temple Fortune (J. H. Walker), 17, Poplar (A. Cummings) 16; Lammas (F. Hindmarsh), 19, Southgate (W. Macleod), 10; Childs Hill (J. Compodonica) 24, Ravenscourt Park (R. J. White) 23.

KENT COUNTY B.A.—Divisional Finals—Singles: L. Micah (Hesketh Park) 21, J. McGregor (Gravesend) 19; R. Slater (Callender) 21, T. E. Atwood (Erith Trams) 18. Pairs: Gravesend 26 Empire 10, Bexley Heath Cons. 26, Vickers-Erith 14. Single Rink: Belvedere 23, Vickers-Erith 20; Hesketh Park 21, Bakers Sports 19.

YACHTING.

RACING AT FALMOUTH.

WESTWARD WINS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FALMOUTH, Saturday.

The big boats proved a decided attraction at the port of Falmouth annual regatta, which was held to-day under very fair conditions. There was quite a good north-westerly sailing breeze, which moderated somewhat some time after the start. It also went more westerly. The boats had a turn on all three points of sailing, reaching, running, and turning to windward, and made a most interesting race.

The programme was a very attractive one of about a dozen events, being headed by matches for the over 21 metres, 12 metres, and 8 metres classes. The two latter, however, fell through, the only entries being H. K. Neales' Amity in the former, and H. G. Sicklemore's Anthea in the latter, and neither owner cared to sail over. With the exception of a handicap for yachts over fifteen tons and not exceeding thirty tons, the interest in the other events was purely local.

The match for the big class was for prizes of £100, £40, and £20, and the entries were the King's celebrated old cutter, Britannia, Mr. B. F. Davis's schooner, Westward, Lord Camrose's Bermudian rigger, Cambria, Mr. A. Paton's cutter, Lulworth, Lord Waring's cutter, White Heather, and Mr. H. A. Andreae's Bermudian, Candida. They were set to sail two rounds of a triangle of about twenty-one sea miles, with the western and eastern marks off the Manacles and Gull Rock respectively, and over the full course of forty-two sea miles Lulworth and Westward, which were the scratch boats, had to allow Britannia and White Heather 1 min. 24 sec., Candida 1 min. 15 sec., and Cambria 5 min. 57 sec. The latter was reefed at the start, which was timed for 11 a.m.

The boats made a good start, all crossing the line within a few seconds of gunfire. Cambria and Britannia were well placed at the weather end of the line, the former having the weather berth with Westward and Candida well to leeward.

They had a fine wind as they reached out to the first mark off the Manacles. The schooner was well suited by the conditions, and was soon the leading boat, rounding the eastern mark 1 min. 20 sec. ahead of Britannia, who led Lulworth by about 20 sec. White Heather, who was third, was 2 min. 25 sec. astern of the leading boat. The two Bermudians were nearly 4 min. astern of Westward. They reached across to the Gull Rock, and with the breeze going right into the west the boats were off the wind before rounding the eastern mark, the Bermudians being the first to set spinnakers for the run. Coming on the wind for the beat home to the line to finish the first round, Westward led Britannia by about 3 min., with Lulworth first under a minute astern of the Royal cutter. White Heather was fourth, followed by the Bermudian 75-footers. Beating home, both Britannia and Lulworth, as was to be expected, closed on the schooner, and less than a minute and a-half covered the trio as they were timed at the conclusion of the first round, as will be seen by the following official times:—

	H.	M.	S.
Westward	1	7	59
Britannia	1	8	50
Lulworth	1	9	20
White Heather	1	16	1
Candida	1	19	35
Cambria	1	22	2

The wind held pretty true on the second circuit, on which Westward opened away from Britannia, which in turn left Lulworth. White Heather dropped from fourth to last place, and the official times of finishing were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Westward	3	24	14
Britannia	3	26	49
Lulworth	3	28	24
Candida	3	33	35
Cambria	3	36	20
White Heather	3	40	20

On the time allowance Westward was the winner by a narrow margin, whilst Candida, which finished astern of Lulworth, saved her time on that boat for third prize. The official corrected times for the race were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Westward (1)	3	24	14
Britannia (2)	3	25	25
Candida (3)	3	28	20
Lulworth	3	28	24
Cambria	3	30	23
White Heather	3	38	56

In the handicap for yachts between 15 and 30 tons the placed boats were: Mr. Harley Mead's Mayfly, 1; Dr. McKernan's Flamingo, 2; Mr. A. Cochrane's Kathleen, 3. The handicap race for yachts under 15 tons resulted: Miss Dorrien Smith's Karim III., 1; Mr. O. F. Gasson's Dunlin, 2; Major Luard's Maiteness II., 3.

CUMBERLAND CUP.

ENGLISH BOAT LEADING FRENCH CHALLENGER.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club started the first of a series of races for the Cumberland International Cup at Ryde. The event is open to yachts of the 8-metre international class. The first yacht to win three races retains the trophy for one year. Last season Lord Forster successfully defended the cup with his yacht Unity against the French representative, Laile, owned by Madame Heriot. In this year's event the same two owners are again engaged, Laile is once more the challenger, but the defender is Nona.

The course is from Ryde Pier round Peel Bank west, measured mile, and east Starbridge buoys, to line three times round, a distance of twenty-three sea miles. The start was made at noon in a hard westerly breeze. The English boat, close reefed, while the French was content with one reef. Nona got the best of the start, crossing the line four seconds after the gun. Laile was 19 seconds late. They had a close half to the first mark, with a short hitch to fetch. At this mark Nona was leading by 46 seconds. They came on the wind again at the Starbridge mark, and had a turn in to the line. First round times:—Nona, 1 hr. 9 min. 49 sec.; Laile, 1 hr. 10 min. 54 sec.

The English yacht continued to gain in the second round, which was timed:—Nona, 2 hr. 18 min. 47 sec.; Laile, 2 hr. 21 min. 11 sec.

The challenger looked to be overpowered with the wind, and retired early in the final lap, Nona finishing alone at 3 hr. 28 min. 46 sec.

Racing will continue at Ryde to-morrow. The Moyar Challenge Cup across the Channel was postponed until Saturday owing to heavy weather.

SOLENT CLASSES.

Hamble River Sailing Club carried out their annual regatta for the International and Solent classes in a fine sailing breeze from the westward. Most of the yachts sailed with whole mainsails. The courses for the international metre yachts were set round the Brambles. Details:—

Race for 8-Metre International Class. Starters:—Finola (Mr. H. Johnson), Suzette II. (Colonel E. T. Peel), Cutty (Capt. W. A. Dowman), Sasqua (Mr. O. May), Severn (Mr. R. B. Worth), Emily II. (Messrs. E. J. and E. R. Roney).

Result, finishing times:—Cutty (winner), 12 hr. 54 min. 52 sec.; Emily II. (second), 12 hr. 57 min 47 sec.; Finola (third), 12 hr. 58 min. 21 sec.; Suzette II., 12 hr 59 min. 4 sec.; Severn, 1 hr. 2 min. 24 sec.; Sasqua, 1 hr. 6 min. 36 sec. Race for 6-metre International Class. Starters:—Felma (Mr. F. A. Richards), Prudence (Mr. Kenneth Preston), Timing (Mrs. A. L. Schnapper), Zenith (Miss M. Lewis), Bathsheba (Mr. H. G. May).

Result, finishing times:—Prudence (winner), 1 hr. 0 min. 50 sec.; Bathsheba (second), 1 hr. 1 min.; Zenith, 1 hr. 2 min. 7 sec; Felma, 1 hr. 2 min. 15 sec. Timing gave up.

Other winners were:—West Solent Restricted Class, Squirrel; Solent Sunbeam Class, Comedy.

TWICKENHAM Y.C.

Fourteen boats started for the weekly handicap and match for the B.R.A. 12-footers, sailed off over three rounds of the usual course in the reach. The race resulted in a fairly easy win for Snipe. The official times of the placed boats were:—

Snipe (Mr. G. B. Palmer), 11 hr. 47 min. 34 sec., 1; B.R.A. 14 (Mr. F. Bubb), 11 hr. 53 min. 30 sec., 2; Minnow (Messrs. Lomas and Roberts), 11 hr. 54 min. 58 sec., 3; Baby Jean (Mr. J. E. Espezel), 11 hr. 55 min. 57 sec., 4; B.R.A. 16 (Mr. H. E. Brown), 11 hr. 58 min. 10 sec., 5.

B.R.A. 14 won the class match by about 7 min. from B.R.A. 16.

ALEXANDRA YACHT CLUB.

The Thames Estuary One-Design Class were engaged in a fresh sailing breeze over an inshore course. White Heather, who led them early on, although challenged by Modesty, was over a minute in front at the finishing mark. Times of prize-winners: White Heather (W. Allan), 6 hr. 37 min. 48 sec., 1; Modesty (F. Hill), 6 hr. 39 min. 4 sec., 2; Streak o' Dawn (Norman Sarra and Wixley), 6 hr. 43 min. 24 sec.

Continued on next column.

FENCING.

PROTRACTED DUELS AT HURLINGHAM.

COUNT LAVRADIO'S SUCCESS.

By LEON BERTRAND.

The last of the Epée Club's open-air meetings took place at Hurlingham yesterday. A fine struggle for the club's medal resulted in a win for the Portuguese swordsman, Count Lavradio, who beat another foreign resident, Lieut. B. Cederin, after a barrage.

The fencing generally was good, but it might have been more progressive. Numerous bouts were unduly prolonged, and, as on previous occasions, "Five minutes!" became a monotonous warning. Finally, the majority of the competitors failed to consolidate a territorial advantage.

By the end of the second round there were but two undefeated contestants, W. A. Evill and Count Lavradio, and they came together, opening the fourth series, when the latter brought off an excellent time hit on the upper surface of the sword-arm. In the fifth round Count Lavradio was twice engaged, and won both bouts by five hits at the sword-hand against P. G. Doyne and H. Foss. At this stage the leading scores were: Count Lavradio, 5—0; J. Praem, 4—1; Cederin, 3—1; R. C. Dicker, Doyne, and Evill, 2—2.

Cederin was surprised by J. Walker Gates by a sudden attack at the leg in the first assault of the sixth stanza, while a bout later Count Lavradio sustained his first defeat. He was beaten by Dicker, whose "flèche" was awarded the verdict on time. Praem's attack as too good for Doyne, and Cederin closed the round, beating B. Berliand with a spirited "flèche." After Dicker had executed a splendid redoubled movement on Doyne, Count Lavradio and Praem renewed their series of classical and patient duels. And how patient it was!

What little initiative was shown came from the Portuguese exponent who, however, nullified his advantage by voluntarily retreating, and enabling his opponent to regain lost terrain. A gracious gesture, perhaps, but against Praem the Patient, bad fighting tactics! The end was abortive, and came after eight and a-quarter minutes of sword-arm finessing. A double hit resulted, and one feels inclined to say that it served them right.

This "coup double" enabled Cederin and Dicker to join issue with them, all four having two defeats, but at the close of the seventh round it was Cederin, Praem, and Count Lavradio who were disputing leadership. The former defeated Dicker by a splendid sword-hand stop, and Count Lavradio's double at the sword-arm of Gates was equally meritorious.

Praem fell to T. Wilkin in the eighth and penultimate round, and thus seriously jeopardised his chances, though he recovered to dispose of Gates in his last fight. Cederin made progress at the expense of Evill, and finished his programme by a well-timed flèche against Doyne, which success left him immune from defeat outright, Count Lavradio being required to beat Wilkin to share first place. This he did with a stop on the shoulder.

The fight-off was spirited and inspiring, but it had a somewhat disappointing finish. Cederin finally "flèched" his opponent, who arrested him with a fully extended arm. A double hit and a re-fight was my unspoken thought, but the jury, by a narrow margin, awarded the decision to the time-hit, leaving Count Lavradio a gallant winner on the day. Details:—

Count Lavradio, 7—1—1, 1, after tie with Cederin, 7—2, 2; Praem, 6—2—1, 3; Dicker and Wilkin, 5—4, 4; Doyne, 4—5, 6; Foss and Gates, 3—6, 7; Evill and Berliand, 2—7, 9.

SCOTTISH MOTOR-CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Scottish motor-cycle speed championships were held at the West Sands, St. Andrews, yesterday, in fine weather before 5,000 spectators. The principal results were:—

Scottish Featherweight Speed Championship.—1, James W. Stuart, Broughty Ferry (on a Supreme); 2, Jack Leslie, Corstorphine (Dunelt).

Scottish Lightweight Speed Championship.—1, James Guthrie, Hawick (A.J.S.); 2, James Strachan, Aberdeen (Velocette).

Scottish Mediumweight Speed Championship.—1, Ronald F. Parkinson, Middlesbrough (Douglas); 2 C. P. Wood, Bradford (Douglas).

Scottish Heavyweight Championship.— 1, Charles R. Sanderson, Fenchouses (Rudge Whitworth); 2, James Guthrie, Hawick (A.J.S.).

Scottish Mediumweight Sidecar Championship.—1. C. P. Wood (Douglas); 2, Charles R. Sanderson (Rudge-Whitworth).

Scottish Heavyweight Sidecar and Cyclecar Championship.—1, Alan Bruce, Glasgow (Rudge Whitworth); 2, C. P. Wood.

Continued from preceding column.

HENLEY SAILING CLUB.

A combined handicap and scratch race for prizes for owners and helmsmen of the International 14-ft. Dinghy Class boats of the Henley Sailing Club was sailed off over the usual club course. Five boats started at 3.30 p.m. The prevailing conditions suited Tim, which won quite comfortably. The times for the scratch race were:—

Tim (Mr. P. Richardson), 4 hr. 26 min. 28 sec., 1; Yo-Ho (Mr. R. Burge), 4 hr. 30 min. 24 sec., 2; Edna (Mr. H. Merton), 4 hr. 36 min. 2 sec., 3; Scythia (Mr. C. K. Dodd), 4 hr. 38 min. 7 sec., 4; Joy (Mr. A. C. Peach), 4 hr. 44 min. 34 sec., 5. Placings in the handicap for the Russel-Skinner Cup the same.

ROYAL CORINTHIAN Y.C.

The East Coast one-designers were again catered for yesterday by the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, when five boats turned out at 3.45 p.m. to sail the Holliwell-Roach-Shore Ends course, a distance of about twelve miles. Delphine failed to complete the race, which was a close one. Times: Joyce (Mr. E. Morse), 5 hr. 11 min. 16 sec., 1; Widgeon (Mr. A. E. Lees), 5 hr. 13 min. 11 sec., 2; Nancy (Mr. F. J. Clemenson), 5 hr. 13 min. 29 sec., 3; Wizard (Messrs. J. and H. Hopcraft), 5 hr. 20 min. 15 sec., 4.

A race for the "C" class handicap boats was sailed off over a course of about sixteen miles, starting at 11 a.m. Official finishing times: Mimosa (Mr. F. T. Austin), 1 hr. 37 min. 31 sec., 1; Sea Lavender (Mr. K. V. Elphinstone), 1 hr. 43 min. 38 sec., 2; Maisie Janet (Mr. A. Brooks), 1 hr. 50 min. 50 sec., 3; Merry Thought II. (Mr. T. H. Seatall), 2 hr. 16 min. 7 sec., 4.

ROYAL BURNHAM Y.C.

A race for the Royal Burnham Restricted Class boats was sailed off over Branklet-Holliwell-Cliff course in a fresh westerly breeze. Five boats started at 3.45 p.m. Times:—Persephone (Messrs. H. B. and F. J. Pitcher), 5 hr. 35 min. 37 sec., 1; Linette (Mr. Hartley F. Straker), 5 hr. 35 min. 38 sec., 2; Vivacious (Mr. H. Warwick Smith), 5 hr. 36 min. 9 sec., 3; Harlequin (Mr. A. Abrahams), 5 hr. 36 min. 44 sec., 4; Poppet II. (Mr. H. T. Holloway), 5 hr. 37 min. 4 sec., 5.

CROUCH YACHT CLUB.

The Crouch Yacht Club's One Design Class boats were again offered a race for points for the Average Cup at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday. Six starters were sent off at 3.45 to sail the Cliff-Canewdon marks course. June gave up. Official finishing times:—May (Messrs. C. F. and W. J. Mason), 5 hr. 32 min. 51 sec., 1; April (Mr. A. W. Bourne), 5 hr. 35 min. 3 sec., 2; Mark (Mr. C. C. Goodle), 5 hr. 35 min. 24 sec., 3; Peter Pan (Mr. H. P. Hood), 5 hr. 39 min. 38 sec., 4.

HAMBLE RIVER CLUB.

The concluding day of the Hamble Sailing Club's Regatta took place in lovely weather. In the Eight-Metre International Class Cutty (Capt. Dowman) was first, Emily (Mr. Roney) second, and Suzette (Mr. Peel) third. In the Six-Metre, Prudence (Mr. Preston) was first. Bathsheba (Mr. May) second, and Zenith (Miss Lewis), third. The race for Handicap Cruisers was won by Barbara (Mr. A. R. Luke) with Ancora (Mr. W. G. Luke) second, and Josephine (Capt. Head) third. Other results were:— Solent Sunbeams: Comeby 1, Rosemary 2, Mary 3. X class: Mark 3; Exile 1, Annex 2. Small Cruisers: Madcap 1, Gossamer 2. Mosquera 3. West Solent: Squirrel 1, Black Adder 2. Fifteen Feet: Jonquil.

CUP RACE AT TEDDINGTON.

The fourth of the series of six heats for the P. L. Langdon-Down Challenge Cup was sailed off over four rounds of the Tamesis Club course in Teddington Reach, starting at 3.20 p.m. Seven boats competed. Official times:—

Vamoosa (Mr. F. E. Graham), 4 hr. 18 min. 25 sec., 1; Safety First (Mr. S. R. Masters), 4 hr. 20 min. 15 sec., 2; Tyne (Mr. T. Lavender), 4 hr. 20 min. 32 sec., 3; Pixy (Mr. H. E. C. Rayner), 4 hr. 23 min. 21 sec., 4.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WEEK.

The Hastings and St. Leonards annual "Golf Week" ended yesterday with competitions over the Hastings Club's course. R. S. Joiner (Hastings) (5) won the bogey competition with a return of all square, W. M. Lorimer (Hastings) (7) being second with 1 down. In the medal competition A. O'Hara (Eastbourne) (8) and W. Brown (St. Leonards (18) tied at 78, while Major Heales won the scratch prize with 86.

SONNING BEAT MIDDLE TEMPLE G.S.

In a match at Sonning, the home club defeated the Middle Temple G.S. by 11 points to 1, winning the Singles by 8 games to nil, and the Foursomes by 3 to 1. In the leading Singles match V. Player (Sonning) beat Hon. E. E. Montagu by 5 and 4.

Yesterday's American baseball results were as follows—National League: New York 8, St. Louis 7; Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 13; Boston 4, Pittsburg 12; Brooklyn 2, Chicago 6. American League: Detroit 7, Boston 6; St. Louis 14, New York 6; Cleveland 8, Washington 8; Chicago 1, Philadelphia 15.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ROWING.

MOLESEY AMATEUR REGATTA.

MORE LONDON R.C. SUCCESSES.

There were a number of close finishes in the Molesey Amateur Regatta. London R.C., the Tideway champions, who beat Thames R.C. in the first heat of the Senior Eights, were asked to meet Vesta R.C., another putney club, in the final. In the Senior Sculls, won by F. Gentry (Ibis R.C.), the new amateur champion of the Thames, D. Guye (London R.C.), did not turn out. The home club scored a very popular win in the Junior-Senior Eights, in which their "B" crew defeated Thames in the final. The Brasenose College pair, A. Graham and H. C. Morphett, lost the Senior Pairs to the brothers Offer, of Kingston R.C. Details of finals:—

JUNIOR SCULLS.—Middlesex Station: H. H. C. Thompson (Kensington R.C.), 1; Surrey Station—J. P. Early (New College), 2. Won easily. Time: 6 min. 9 sec.

SENIOR SCULLS (Hurst Park Cup).—Middlesex Station: F. Gentry (Ibis R.C.), 1; Surrey Station—F. R. Stephen (London R.C.), 2. Won by a length and a half. Time: 5 min. 52 sec.

GARRICK PAIRS.—Middlesex Station (Thames R.C.): D. C. Price (bow and steers) and K. Vernon (str.), 1; Surrey Station (Quintin B.C.)—C. Daniel (bow and steers) and E. P. Donnelly (str.), 2. Won by two lengths. Time: 6 min. 4 sec.

SENIOR PAIRS.—Surrey Station (Kingston R.C.): T. Offer (bow) and J. S. Offer (str.), 1; Middlesex Station (Brasenose College)—A. Graham and H. C. Morphett (str.), 2. Won by 1½ lengths. Time: 5 min. 55 sec.

JUNIOR FOURS (Middlesex Station).—Lensbury R.C.: A. Simmonds, J. R. M. Jacobs, M. D. Smither, B. J. Hyde, and R. G. Cross (cox), 1; (Surrey Station).—Anglian B.C., 2. Won by a length. Time, 5 min. 59 sec.

THAMES CUP FOURS (Middlesex Station).—London R.C.: R. J. D. Forbes (steers), R. J. R. Lumby, T. D. M. Boyland, and R. V. Dudley-Clarke (str.), 1; (Surrey Station).—Kingston R.C., 2. Won by a length. Time, 5 min. 7 sec.

SENIOR FOURS (Challenge Cup).—Surrey Station.—London R.C.: R. Close-Brooks (bow), E. G. L. Howitt, G. H. Crawford, and T. N. O'Brien (str.), 1; Middlesex Station.—Vesta R.C., 2. Won by two lengths. Time, 5 min. 21 sec.

JUNIOR EIGHTS (Challenge Cup).—Middlesex Station.—Quintin B.C.: G. H. W. Madge (bow), L. A. Mulford, L. R. Sudbury, A. O. Collins, F. Bohme, J. T. Symonds, A. F. Taylor, H. Dagwell (str.), and W. G. Wickham (cox), 1; Surrey Station.—University College R.C., 2. Won by quarter length. Time, 5 min. 11 sec.

JUNIOR-SENIOR EIGHTS.—Middlesex Station.—Molesey B.C. (B Crew): R. Collins (bow), C. J. T. Higson, T. Holford, H. L. Neale, T. L. M. Jukes, P. Nye, F. Atkinson, W. G. B. Glanville (str.), and B. G. Palmer (cox), 1; Surrey Station.—Thames R.C., 2. Won by two lengths. Time, 6 min. 4 sec.

THAMES CUP EIGHTS.—Surrey Station.—Quintin B.C.: C. Daniel (bow), J. Walker, A. T. Hussey, W. F. Pethick, D. F. Greig, K. T. Staples, E. W. Morris, A. L. Waters (str.), and E. T. Houston (cox), 1; Middlesex Station.—Thames R.C., 2. Won by 1¼ lengths. Time, 4 min. 57 sec.

SENIOR EIGHTS (Challenge Cup).—Surrey Station.—London R.C.: R. J. D. Forbes (bow), M. A. Bellville, T. D. M. Boyland, P. N. Carpmael, R. V. Dudley-Clarke, A. J. Harby, F. M. L. Fitzwilliams, H. C. Boardman (str.), and C. D. Eberstein (cox), 1; Middlesex Station.—Vesta R.C., 2. Won by ¾ length. Time, 4 min. 50 sec.

COOKHAM AMATEUR REGATTA.

There was a programme of rowing, skiff, and punting events at Cookham regatta, which was held in dull weather. Details:—

WALKER CHALLENGE CUP (Watermen's Single Punting).—W. Edwards, 1; F. Parker, 2. A close race, won by ½ l.

MELLODEW CHALLENGE CUP (Gents' Single Punting).—S. Nicholls, 1; W. G. Mattingley, 2. Won by 1½ l.

CHEESEMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP (Gents' Single Sculls).—G. J. Smallman, 1; W. V. Hay, 2. A fine race, Smallman winning by ½ l.

GENTS' OPEN DOUBLE SCULLS.—W. N. Sanson, G. G. Shuck, and Miss Shuck (cox), 1; J. V. Hay, A. L. Beddingfield, and Miss S. Hay (cox), 2; E. B. Every, G. J. Smallman, and Miss S. Crone (cox), 3. Won by ½ l.

LADIES' AND GENTS' OPEN DOUBLE SCULLS.—Miss N. Smallman, G. J. Smallman, and Miss S. Crone (cox), 1; Miss P. Parker, G. V. Hay, and Miss S. Hay (cox), 2. Won by 1½ l.

GENTS' DOUBLE CANADIAN CANOES.—R. Almenrader and M. W. Jackson, 1; W. S. Burge and G. M. Burge, 2. Won by ½ l.

GOLF.

RANELAGH PUTTING COMPETITION.

Ranelagh Club's sporting attarctions have been augmented by the laying out of an eighteen-holes putting course in the gardens, and the first of what will be an annual meeting on the course was held when thirty-three couples took part in a foursomes competition. Miss Graham and R. E. Sproule won with a score of 48, second place being filled by Mrs. W. H. Johnson and E. A. Lancaster, who took 49 strokes.

FINE SCORE AT UPMINSTER.

D. A. Plumbridge, assistant professional to the Upminster Golf Club, had a remarkable round of 65 while playing with Mr. E. R. Cheeseman, a member of Little Warley G.C. Bogey for the course is 73, and Plumbridge, whose score is better than the professional record, had only threes and fours on his card, which read:—Out: 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3=31. Home: 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3=34. Total, 65.

YORKSHIRE BEAT MIDLANDS.

Amateur teams representing Yorkshire and the Midlands were opposed in a match over the Sheffield and District Club's course at Lindrick Common, when the Yorkshire side won by 12½ points to 5½ after having led by one point on the Foursomes matches, which they won by three games to two with one halved.

J. Robinson led Yorkshire, and in the leading Singles defeated E. W Fiddian, the boy ex-champion, by 4 and 3. Robinson was also successful in the Foursomes, in which he and N. W. Dunn, a former County champion, defeated H. Arnold and Carl Bretherton by two and one.

WIMBLEDON COMMON AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

To reach the final in successive years and lose each time is the experience of Wimbledon Common, beaten by Dorking in the final of the Surrey County Golf Union's inter-club team handicap competition. Twelve months earlier West Hill beat Wimbledon Common by 5—0, and the latter club lost to Dorking on Saturday by 4—1. Results:—

DORKING.—M. L. Arnold (2 and 1), 1; G. Brown (2 up), 1; J. T. Cotton, 0; S. E. Reiton, (2 and 1), 1; S. A. J. Walker (7 and 6), 1—4.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—W. H. Miles, 0; G. W. Riches, 0; H. F. Gardner (1 up), 1; F. Dyson, 0; L. B. Clarke, 0—1.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BEXHILL.—Summer Meeting.—Scr. M.: J. A. Tower, 74. M. Sen.: J. A. Tower, 74-8=66. Jun.: P. Malinson, 92-18=74.

BETCHWORTH PARK.—M.B.: S. Mortimer (5), 1 up.

BRAMLEY.—M.B.—Sen.: J. H. Anderson (9) and S. K. Tomlinson (10) tied at 1 up. Jun.: Col. W. H. Rogers (18) all sq.

CAMBERLE

Lawn Tennis.

AUSTIN AGAIN BEATS OLLIFF

MISS MUDFORD VANQUISHES MISS SANDISON.

FULL TOURNAMENT DETAILS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

FRINTON-ON-SEA Saturday.

Next to Wimbledon, the Frinton-on-Sea tournament attracts the biggest entry of any meeting in England, with the possible exception of the South of England Championships at Eastbourne. There were 86 entries in the Men's Singles, 34 in the Women's Singles, 48 pairs in the Men's Doubles, 46 in the Women's Doubles, and no fewer than 96 in the Mixed Doubles this year, and it says a great deal for the efficiency of the management that so unwieldy a programme worked out without a hitch.

Five days full of interesting lawn tennis saw H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff in opposition in the final of the Men's Singles and Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall and Miss Joan Ridley in the last stage of the women's event.

The wind to-day was somewhat tricky and made ball control difficult at times. Austin adapted himself better to the conditions, and, driving accurately on both wings and coming up on the right ball to finish the rally with a neat volley, he soon stood at 4—0. Olliff then did a little better, but Austin ran out a comfortable winner of the first set at 6—2, though, in the eighth game, Olliff put up a real fight, there being many deuces before Austin clinched matters.

Olliff, concentrating seriously, showed great improvement in the second set, and he played really well to gain a lead of 4—1, but he was considerably helped by mistakes by Austin, who, after working a good opening, threw away his opportunities by inaccurate volleying when in a good position at the net. At this stage, Austin steadied himself, and, playing with great care, drew level at 4 all. Olliff won the next game, and thus led 5—4. Austin again equalised, but was never again behind after this. His deep driving to the corners was very accurate, and he exploited the low volley to excellent effect, winning the set by 8—6.

Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat Miss Ridley by 6—3, 0—6, 6—1. Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall, who is a member of the Frinton Club, has not had a very successful season this year, and this is her first big success. Miss Ridley has twice won the Challenge Cup offered for this event.

Considering the conditions, this was not a bad match, though both players made mistakes. Taken as a whole, Mrs. Whittingstall was a little the steadier. Miss Ridley could not find a length, and quickly lost the first set. She improved greatly in the second, and made many excellent winners by means of her forceful forehand driving. Miss Ridley does not favour the volley in the ordinary way, but yesterday she was very sure with it on the few occasions on which she was compelled to use it. Mrs. Whittingstall could do little that was right, and it looked as if Miss Ridley would, after all, run away with the match.

She opened strongly in the third set, and after one all led 40—15 in the third game. A great change came over the match Miss Ridley began to make frequent mistakes, and through weak volleying and double faults lost this game. From this point Miss Ridley was always fighting a losing battle She was always trying hard, but Mrs. Whittingstall was much the more accurate, and was a good winner at the finish Details:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: H. W. Austin beat J. S. Olliff, 6—2, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat Miss J. C. Ridley, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff beat Capt. H. S. Lewis Barclay and S. E. West, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. J. E. Hill and Miss J. E. Stevens, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Capt. H. S. Lewis Barclay and Miss J. C. Ridley beat H. W. Backhouse and Mrs. Backhouse, 7—5, 6—1.

REIGATE FINALS.

EASY WIN FOR B. M. CLARK IN MEN'S SINGLES.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

Both the Singles finals at Reigate yesterday were rather disappointing, for neither B. M. Clark, who was nominated by Jamaica for the Championships at Wimbledon this year, nor Miss P. E. Mudford was fully extended by J. L. H. Fletcher and Miss J. Sandison respectively. Clark beat Fletcher by 6—4, 6—3, but the loser, who is up at Cambridge, ought to have won the first set, in which he held at one time a strong lead.

Fletcher is a left-handed opponent, and he has a particularly free style. He ought to have a good chance of obtaining his Blue next year. Clark belongs to the school of steady players, and he was content to allow Fletcher to make the first mistake. Worried for some time by the "kick" and the pace of Fletcher's services, Clark gradually found them less difficult to handle, and he was always the better player in the second set A curious feature about Clark's play is the way in which he allows his non-playing hand to hang loosely. He never uses it to balance his racket.

Reigate has a reputation for the quality of its courts. They are always beautifully green and they play so true. In spite of the very bad weather they were comparatively dry, but the bound of the ball of course was not quite normal, and Miss Sandison was consequently not seen at her best.

Miss Mudford is one of those players who can drive on any kind of court and in any weather without loss of speed and accuracy. She defeated the lithe and supple-wristed girl from Calcutta by 6—4, 6—2, and she was never really pressed. Miss Sandison's pet shot, a forcing backhand straight down the line, was seldom in evidence.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: B. M. Clark beat J. L. H. Fletcher 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final; Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss J. Sandison 6—4, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: J. L. H. Fletcher and C. G. Fletcher beat E. D. H. Davies and H. M. Read, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss P. E. Mudford and Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Miss A. Steer-Watkins and Miss G. N. Thompson, 6—4, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: E. D. H. Davies and Miss J. Sandison beat C. H. Jameson and Mrs. Jameson, 6—3, 6—1.

FINALS AT HARROW.

R. MIKI BEATS GANDAR DOWER IN GREAT GAME.

R. Miki, of Japan, defeated K. C. Gandar Dower, the Cambridge Blue, in the final of the Hergg tournament at Harrow yesterday by 8—6, 1—6, 6—3, after what was generally voted to be the finest singles ever played on this ground.

Miss Davina Gordon, who is shortly to be married, won the final of the Women's Singles by defeating Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge by 6—3, 8—6.

Gandar Dower is one of the most remarkable ball-game players in the country. At Eton fives he is regarded as very nearly the best in the world; he is right in the front rank as a squash rackets player, can make his hundred break at billiards, and, if he had devoted himself to cricket, would most certainly have made his mark.

At lawn tennis he is a most difficult man to beat. He has wonderful powers of retrieving, and there is no one in the world who so daringly exploits the half-volley when practically on the base-line. Miki has a long list of tournament successes to his credit, while his good sportsmanship and cheeriness on the court have made him very popular with tournament crowds.

The first set was strenuously fought. At 5 all, Miki serving, there were no fewer than twelve deuces, each going to advantage in turn. Gandar Dower finally won this game. There were four deuces in the twelfth game, but Miki saved it and was thus level. The next two games both went to advantage, but Miki won both and the set at 8—6.

GANDAR DOWER UNLUCKY.

The first two games in the second were closely fought, but Miki then gave the impression that he intended to "throw" the set and Gandar Dower won it easily. Miki led 2—1 in the third set. There was an exciting rally at the net, Miki picking up a ball which hardly bounced and, in going for it, Gandar Dower in some way hit his left hand hard with his racket and hurt it so much that he was unable to do himself full justice subsequently, though he managed to pull up from 1—4 to 5—4. The next two games, the set and the match then went to the Japanese. For the most part, the match was contested from the base-line. Gandar Dower made some beautiful passing shots, especially in the second set.

There was not a great deal that was outstanding in the match between Miss Gordon and Mrs. Broadbridge. The grass court was not too good after rain during the night and more in the morning, and Miss Gordon was the surer on her feet, and thus the more active. She was also more accurate. Mrs. Broadbridge, who played very pluckily in the second set, was unlucky in the way the ball bounced for her. Miss Gordon won by 6—3, 8—6.

The Indian Davis Cup players, H. L. Soni and Madan Mohan, were given a great fight in the final of the Men's Doubles by that good United Banks pair, A. W. Vinall and E. C. Metcalf, Soni and Mohan eventually winning by 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5. Mrs. E. S. Law and Miss Joan Ingram won the final of the Women's Doubles from Mrs. Herbert Edgington and Miss D. Busby, after a close match, by 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, and Miki and Miss Ingram each gained a second success by defeating Gandar Dower and Miss W. Land by 6—3, 6—3 in the final of the Mixed Doubles.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: R. Miki beat K. C. Gandar Dower 8—6, 1—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss D. Gordon beat Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge 6—3, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: H. L. Soni and Madan Mohan beat A. W. Vinall and E. C. Metcalf, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. E. S. Law and Miss J. Ingram beat Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss D. Busby, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: R. Miki and Miss J. Ingram beat K. C. Gandar Dower and Miss W. Land, 6—3, 6—3.

KEEN PLAY AT WOKING.

S. F. HEPBURN AND MISS DRABBLE TAKE THE SINGLES.

A gusty wind robbed the play of a great deal of finesse in the finals of the tournament organised by the Woking L.T.C. at Hook Heath. The first final to be reached was the Ladies' Handicap Singles, and in this Mrs. Durham Matthews x 2/6 made a fine recovery, after losing the first set 3—6, to win the next two sets by 6—3, 6—4 from Miss D. Pope, x 15.

In the Ladies' Open Singles Miss Drabble met Mrs. Thomas. She won the first set with ease by 6—1, but there was a dour struggle in the second set before Miss Drabble rallied to win by 7—5. S. F. Hepburn proved too steady for J. Tremenheere, a stylish left-hander, in the Men's Singles, winning by 6—2, 6—3.

A pair of sound all-round players in D. Lomax and P. Milligan fought out three sets with J. Tremenheere and D. Richards in the final of the Men's Open Doubles. They won the first set with comparative ease, 6—3, but brilliant forehand driving and lobbing by Tremenheere gained his pair in the second set, 6—4. Milligan and Lomax won the final set 6—2 with some very determined play. In the Ladies Open Doubles Mrs. Tuckey and Miss Z. Stokes had a terrific struggle to beat Mrs. Temperley and Miss Albright by 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

MASKELL RETAINS TITLE.

In the finals of the lawn tennis professional championships, at Wimbledon, yesterday, the holder of the singles title, Dan Maskell, of the All-England Club, easily defeated T. Jeffrys, of the Melbury Club, by 6—1, 6—0, 6—2. Maskell was too severe, and knew too much about the finer points of the game for the Melbury Club professional. The champion was not troubled to win in three straight sets with the loss of only three games.

In the Doubles championship, W. H. Dear, of Queen's Club, and T. Jeffery, of the Melbury Club, defeated F. H. Poulson and J. Pearce, of Queen's Club, by 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. The holders, who retain the title, were far too strong for their younger opponents, and won somewhat easily by three straight sets.

Sir Samuel Hoare afterwards presented the prizes to the successful players. The secretary of the Players' Association thanked the All England Club, who had allowed them to use the courts during the week free of charge, and had also presented them with a substantial cheque. Results:—

Sir Samuel Hoare presented the cups. Results:

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: D. Maskell (All England Club) (holder) beat T. C. Jeffery (Melbury L.T.C.) 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: W. H. Dear (Queen's Club) and T. C. Jeffery (Melbury L.C.T.) (holders) beat F. H. Poulson and J. Pearce (Queen's Club) 6—3 6—4, 6—1.

WELSH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Welsh Championships were played at Newport (Mon.) yesterday.

D. H. Williams, the holder in 1927, regained the Welsh championship to-day when he beat E. R. Avory in the final by 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 10—8. Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss E. F. Rose (holder) in the final of the Women's Singles by 7—6, 6—4, and also won the Women's Doubles with Mrs. H. V. Edwards. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Welsh Championship).—Final: D. H. Williams beat E. R. Avory, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 10—8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Welsh Championship).—Final: Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss E. F. Rose (holder), 7—5, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. H. V. Edwards and Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss E. F. Rose and Miss H. Hogarth, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—E. R. Avory and G. L. Tuckett beat D. H. Williams and E. C. Peters 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES.—E. C. Peters and Miss E. Hemmant beat E. R. Avory and Mrs. H. Edwards 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES (Championship of South Wales and Monmouthshire).—L. G. Tuckett, walk-over.

AMERICA BEAT ITALY.

AUTEUIL, Saturday.

The match, which was interrupted owing to bad light last night, between the Italian, D. Morpurgo, and the American, G. Lott, was finished this afternoon, Lott easily winning the fourth set by 6—3, and therefore winning the match by 3—6 9—7, 10—8, 6—3.

Morpurgo took the first game, but then Lott took the next three in succession. Morpurgo again drew level at 3—3, but lost his service, and Lott went on to win by 6—3. The match was marked by some very quick rallies, both players remaining on the baseline and scoring most of their points by good placing. Morpurgo lost through frequently overdriving.

In the Doubles Allison and Van Ryn beat De Morpurgo and Gaslini by 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

The Americans thus win the tie by three matches to nil.

The game was never real first-class tennis, Allison making numerous mistakes, while Van Ryn's play, though sparkling at times, was very weak on other occasions. The spectators had to wait till the fifth set to see the Americans really in action.

LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

D. W. Haynes (Harrodians) beat R. J. P. Richardson (Lillywhite Frowd) in the final of the men's singles in the London Business Houses Championships, at Lyons' ground, Sudbury, yesterday, by 8—6 7—5, 6—1. Miss Burdfield (Imperial) beat Miss M. Walton (E.E.C.), after a very long match, by 4—6, 14—12, 6—4, in the final of the women's singles event.

Haynes and H. L. Mason (Harrodians) won the men's doubles championship Miss Andrews and Miss Bishop (Cavendish) (holders) retained the women's doubles championship, and the mixed doubles fell to A. E. Fry and Miss I. Nyburg (Lyons), who defeated the holders L. R. Youngman and Miss Andrews (Cavendish) by 6—4, 6—4. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: D. W. Haynes (Harrodians) beat R. J. P. Richardson (Lillywhite Frowd) 8—6, 7—5, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss Burdfield (Imperial) beat Miss M. Walton (E.E.C.), 4—6, 14—12 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: D. W. Haynes and H. L. Mason (Harrodians) beat M. Chinn and R. Halvin (Kearley and Tonge) (holders), 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss Andrews and Miss Bishop (Cavendish) (holders) beat Miss Paten and Miss Wilson (Marmion), 1—6, 6—2, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: A. E. Fry and Miss I. Nyburg (Lyons) beat L. R. Youngman, Miss Andrews (Cavendish) (holders), 6—4, 6—4.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

AUCKLAND PLAYER ORDERED OFF.

BRITISH OUTPLAYED.

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

A sensation occurred in the second half of the match between the British Rugby touring team and Auckland here to-day, when L. Knight, an Auckland forward, was ordered off the field by the referee, Mr. J. Moffitt, of Wellington, for an infringement in the scrum. F. D. Prentice, the British captain, and C. D. Aarvold pleaded on Knight's behalf, but the referee remained firm. The scrums had been hectic for some minutes, Auckland being repeatedly penalised. The great crowd of 40,000 keenly resented Knight's dismissal, and demonstrated loudly against the referee.

Against a side that contained no fewer than thirteen "All Blacks," the British team lost their fourth match of the tour, Auckland winning by two placed goals, two tries, and one penalty goal (19 points), to one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

The match was regarded as a rehearsal for the third test match, which takes place on the same ground next Saturday. So far each side has won one test and two remain to be played. Britain rarely looked like winners, their forwards failing to get possession, particularly in the loose, while H. Poole and T. C. Knowles, scrum and stand-off half respectively, failed to come up to the requisite standard.

F. W. Lucas shackled C. D. Aarvold, usually Britain's chief source of danger, throughout. H. M. Bowcott and A. L. Novis worked in sterling fashion with the pack, which, except for a brief period near the finish, appeared stale and lifeless. The team was but a shadow of its real self.

Auckland's Sparkling Backs.

Auckland rose magnificently to the occasion, and have given New Zealand great encouragement for the next test. Batty, Solomon, and McWilliams were the leading forwards, whose command of the ball determined the course of the game, allowing the sparkling backs opportunities to show their ability. Most of the big crowd surged on to the field at the finish and chaired its idol, the nineteen-year-old scrum-half, Corner, off the field. The same thing happened in the second test match, when Corner was making his test debut. Britain's eclipse presages a test problem. A week's rest may revitalise the forwards, who lost fourteen of the twenty-one scrums and won only twenty of the forty-nine line-outs. Thirteen penalties were given against Auckland, chiefly through the over-vigorous methods of the forwards. The British side was penalised only five times.

A last-minute change was made in the Auckland side, R. G. Williams, one of the "All Blacks" who toured South Africa in 1928, replacing Anderson in the pack.

Run of the Game.

Auckland kicked off facing a slight breeze, but the British three-quarters were soon attacking, and only a fine tackle by Butler, the Auckland full-back, prevented J. S. R. Reeve from going over. Ivor Jones broke away dangerously, but Butler again saved a try. Britain kept up the pressure, and soon took the lead, B. H. Black kicking a splendid penalty goal from the halfway line.

Auckland then settled down, and the clockwork passing of their backs thrilled the great crowd. Auckland were monopolising the scrums and continued to attack strongly. Eventually, Corner kicked an easy penalty goal and equalised. J. Bassett was applauded for brilliantly making a mark among the Auckland forwards, and from the kick A. L. Novis, eluding Hook, passed in finely, but the movement broke down.

Knowles was having a desperate time in stopping the Auckland forward rushes, but he stuck to his task manfully. Poor handling caused the breakdown of three successive British movements. The backs did not show their customary crispness, although the forwards were improving against the fiery Auckland pack. The Auckland forwards again attacked, and Corner shortpunted. Bassett, however, failed to gather an awkward ball, and Jamieson passed to Hook, who went over for a try, which Butler failed to convert. At half-time Auckland led by 6 points to 3.

British Difficulties.

A strong sun increased Britain's difficulties on resuming, as there was also a slight breeze blowing against them. The lightest man on either side knocked out the heaviest after a few minutes' play, when Corner tackled G. R. Beamish, the R.A.F. forward. Beamish soon resumed, but was very shaky.

The Auckland forwards were still dominating the game, allowing Corner to give his outsides a splendid service. Lucas secured from a breakdown of a British passing movement and sent Haslam over. Butler missed with the goal kick. H. M. Bowcott made a brilliant solo effort, but lost his supports.

G. R. Beamish, B. H. Black and S. A. Martindale led a slashing rush, but Solomon burst away. Jamieson, Corner, A. Knight, Batty and McWilliams took part in a brilliant bout of handling from which McWilliams scored under the posts. This time Corner took the kick and converted.

C. D. Aarvold and H. M. Bowcott, exploiting the reverse pass, sent J. L. Farrell away. It was in the subsequent scrum that L. Knight committed the offence for which he was sent off. Britain continued the attack. T. C. Knowles, H. M. Bowcott, and C. D. Aarvold gained fifty yards in a raking rush, but the strained Auckland defence held them.

Several attractive British movements spelled danger. At length H. Poole and T. C. Knowles worked the blind side of the scrum and sent out to J. S. Reeve, who passed to H. M. Bowcott for that player to run on splendidly and score a clever try. Ivor Jones failed to convert. The final try came when Lucas, after a short run down the field, turned in and passed to Solomon, who went over for a try which Corner converted.

BRITAIN.—J. Bassett; A. L. Novis, H. M. Bowcott, C. D. Aarvold, and J. S. R. Reeve; T. C. Knowles and H. Poole; S. A. Martindale, D. Parker, H. O'Neill, J. L. Farrell, B. H. Black, J. Hodgson, G. R. Beamish, and Ivor Jones.

AUCKLAND.—Butler; Minns, Lucas, and Hook; Haslam and Jamieson; Corner; Solomon, Palmer, Hadley, A. Knight, McWilliams, L. Knight, Batty, and A. Finlayson.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

NEW FOREST FINALS.

C. H. Campbell beat T. M. Mavrogordato, the old British Davies Cup player, by 9—7, 6—4, 6—3, in the final of the Men's Singles in the New Forest Tournament at Brockenhurst yesterday. In the final of the Women's Singles Mrs J. B. Pittman won a hard match against Miss E. H. Harvey by 8—6, 7—5. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: C. H. Campbell beat T. M. Mavregordato 9—7, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Miss E. H. Harvey 8—6, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: G. S. Fletcher and E. M. Buzzard beat J. B. Pittman and W. T. Tucker 7—5, 4—6, 6—2 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. A. D. Stocks and Miss E. M. Dearman beat Miss E. H. Harvey and Miss P. H. Dranfield 6—3, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: E. M. Buzzard and Mrs. A. D. Stocks beat G. S. Fletcher and Miss E. M. Dearman 6—3, 2—6. 7—5.

NOTTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Captain J. H. Frowen, after losing the first set to J. D. Page, at 3—6, in the final of the Notts Championships at Nottingham yesterday, won the next two easily at 6—0, 6—4. Miss Freda James beat Miss M. C. Scriven in the final of the Women's Championship by 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Capt. J. H. Frowen beat J. D. Page, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss F. James beat Miss M. C. Scriven, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss Burt and Miss Howitt beat Miss Scott and Miss Scriven, 6—3, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: C. W. Hannah and Miss F. James beat Capt. J. H. Frowen and Mrs. Beamish 6—2, 6—3

WARWICK TOURNAMENT.

H. F. David beat H. W. Standring by 6—0, 6—8, 6—3 in the final of the Men's Singles at Warwick yesterday in a keenly-fought match on a damp court. Miss L. Johnstone, the Warwickshire captain, drove too well for Miss B. E Boas in the Women's Singles final, and won by 7—5, 6—2. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: H. F. David beat H. W. Standring, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss L. Johnstone beat Miss B. E. Boas, 7—5, 6—2.

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Scottish Championships were ruined by rain at Peebles yesterday, only the Women's Singles Championship being completed. In that event Miss W. A. Mason gained a good victory over Mrs. E. Robertson, better known as Miss Ena Boyd, of Australia, by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. J. C. Gregory (holder) and J. Crawford, the Australian, divided the Men's Singles, and Gregory and R. F. Scovell divided the Men's Doubles with the brothers I. G. and W. A. R. Collins, though this match was started. The Collins brothers lost the first set at 3—6, but won the second at 11—9.

Mrs. Robertson and Miss E. Trentham and Miss R. Watson and Miss H. M. Barr divided the Women's Doubles.

MOTOR RACING.

THRILLING SCENES IN GRAND PRIX.

CARACCIOLA WINS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Herr Caracciola, the German champion, won the senior race of the classic second Irish International Motor Grand Prix at Phœnix Park, Dublin, to-day.

G. Campari, the Italian, was second; Earl Howe third, Captain H. R. S. Birkin fourth, Captain Malcolm Campbell fifth, Mr. B. E. Lewis sixth.

In the end Caracciola won with comparative ease.

Caracciola, who is 26, is the son of a German millionaire and a member of an old German family. It was only last year that he first came to the British Isles, when he won the Irish T.T. race on the Newtownards course in Ulster.

Campari is a famous Italian driver. Although he weighs 16 stone, he is as nimble in a car as a man half his weight. He is also well known for his fine operatic voice.

Caracciola said as he came out of his car: "A wonderful race. The course was terribly fast. The weather was rotten, but I must pay a tribute to the road surface. There were many dangerous moments, but the car behaved beautifully. At times I could scarcely see through my goggles because of the rain. I knew I could not spare a second if I were to keep my lead on the handicap."

Campari said: "I could not catch up with the winner. I did my best, and it was a grand race. The conditions were really very bad, but the roads were so good that the dangers that one would ordinarily meet in such weather were avoided."

It is twenty-seven years ago since a compatriot of Herr Caracciola won a great race in Ireland. It was the Gordon Bennett race. The second to come in was Signor Campari (Alfa Romeo), who, of all the Italian entrants, had been fortunate in not having trouble. He drove magnificently, and was warmly applauded as he flashed past the stand. Then came Earl Howe for third place, four minutes later; then Captain Birkin, another minute, then Campbell and B. E. Lewis for sixth place.

The times were:—

Carraciola (Mercedes), 3 hr. 28 min. 24 sec.; average speed, 85.88 m.p.h.—1.

G. Campari (Alfa Romeo), 3 hr. 36 min. 19 sec.; average, 78.00—2.

Earl Howe (Mercedes), 3 hr. 39 min. 53 sec.; average, 81.33—3.

H. O. S. Birkin (Bentley), 3 hr. 40 min. 29 sec.—4.

Malcolm Campbell (Mercedes), 3 hr. 40 min. 47 sec.—5.

B. Lewis (Talbot), 3 hr. 42 min. 32 sec.—6.

The first three to get away were Caracciola, Campbell, and Earl Howe, and at the Mountjoy Corner, a mile from the start, the order was Caracciola, Birkin, Howe, and Campbell. Within six minutes of the start, two Bentleys, No. 6 (Wood) and No. 7 (Chassagne) were in the pits with plug trouble. Reports from all sections of the course revealed that a tremendous three-sided contest was impending between Campbell (Mercedes), Caracciola (Mercedes), and Captain Birkin (Bentley).

They were lapping at speeds of 88.7 m.p.h., 90.8 m.p.h., and 87.7 m.p.h. respectively.

A heavy shower of rain fell a few minutes after the start, and the course became thoroughly wet. None of the three speed experts slackened their pace one yard, and Caracciola, it seemed, put his foot down even harder on the accelerator.

A Dangerous Skid.

This competitor, who, according to his team mechanic, is a "wet" driver—that is, he drives best on a wet day—skidded round in a complete succession of five circles in the middle of the road on the back stretch. Fortunately there were no cars immediately behind him, and he pulled out and sped away, waving to the crowd, which had, after a spellbound moment, fallen back from the rails.

Boris Ivanovsky, winner of last year's race, was also travelling at a high speed. He took the corners faster than any other competitor. Twice in one lap he ran into a broadside skid at Gough Monument and the Mountjoy Corner. Captain Malcolm Campbell also skidded and hit the kerb, but carried on. Fronteras, driving No. 10, buckled a rear wheel in turning a corner, but pulled into the pits on the next lap and changed that wheel in less than a minute.

The cars seemed to be increasing in speed, and along the straight in front of the grand stand, the super-charged ones were travelling at an estimated speed of between 115 and 130 m.p.h.

It was obvious, however, that the rain had interfered with the performance of the drivers, and at one time Captain Campbell's mechanic was seen hanging half out of the car wiping the windscreen while travelling at over 100 m.p.h.

A touch of comedy was added to the official announcer's report when he said that a message had been received from the back stretch saying that Capt. Campbell's "sunshade" had fallen off. This, it turned out, was Campbell's vizor. Reports from the corner say that Caracciola was going faster than any other driver.

On one occasion Caracciola's car flashed past the stands at nearly 130 miles an hour. A great cheer went up when it was announced that he had covered the lap in the fastest time ever attained over the course, his average speed being 90.8 miles an hour.

At half-way Caracciola was leading, and was nearly 7 min. ahead on his handicap, while Birkin was 6½ min. in front of his. Varzi, the Italian, was then third and Earl Howe fourth.

At 170 miles Birkin led, being 8 min. 11 sec. ahead on handicap.

At this stage Caracciola was second, being 7 min. 23 sec. ahead of handicap. Campari was then third.

At the last leg of the course Caracciola was leading, and was three lengths ahead of Campari, who was then second.

Birkin, who at this stage was third, had to come into the pits with oil trouble.

With Birkin's enforced stop Caracciola was able to forge further ahead, and it seemed that unless he crashed or broke down he would win. Seven laps after his 2½ minutes' delay, Birkin again came in, and a groan went up from the crowd. It seemed that his traditional bad luck was dogging him still. Caracciola went on increasing his lead, and despite the wet roads, for it had started to rain again, he covered the circuit at the amazing average speed of 91.3 miles an hour, a record for the course

An Accident.

Then came a thrill, for an O.M. driven by Fronteras, an Italian, hit a sandbank at high speed and turned over. Driver and mechanic were unhurt, but the car was firmly embedded in the sandbank and was a serious danger to the other racers until hauled away.

They were on the last leg of the course now, and Caracciola was three lengths ahead of Campari, who was second. "Poor Birkin" was heard on every side, for it was realised that, despite his heroic efforts, he did not stand a chance of winning now. He was third, but again he had to come into the pits with oil trouble and was again delayed.

So the race went on, with the German always first and the Italian always second.

Entering on the last five laps, Caracciola, realising how far ahead he was, relaxed the pace a little and "nursed" his car He was only lapping just over eighty miles an hour, but this was enough to enable him to hold his lead. He was followed by the Italian, while Malcolm Campbell and Earl Howe were fighting valiantly to make up the precious minutes they had lost. The best they could hope for, however, seemed to be a place.

When Caracciola entered on his last lap he was greeted all round the course with tremendous cheering The last corner turned, and Caracciola came into the straight and hurtled down towards the stands. He waved as he passed the winning post, an easy winner

Then he went on to complete another lap, but slowly this time, and when he drew into the pits the crowd cheered him to the echo.

He tore off his helmet, and the first person he greeted was his wife, a young fair-haired German woman, wearing a small black beret. All through the race she had timed her husband. Pulling her on to the car he kissed her several times.

SPORTS ITEMS.

The final of the Southard Gilby 220 yards team race was decided in the lake Hyde Park, yesterday, by the members of the Serpentine S.C., and resulted in a win for H. J. Edwards, J. Parkes, E. Jones, sen., and S. J. Youlton, with 10 sec. start. Four silver cups were presented to the winners.

Following on their unbeaten record in the Rugby field last winter, Sevenoaks School cricket team have had a most successful season. Out of eleven matches played, they have won five, drawn four, and lost one.

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County Cricket.

ESSEX'S REMARKABLE BATTING.

POPE AND RUSSELL STAND ALONE—SURREY MASTER LANCASHIRE.

FINE BOWLING BY WHITE AND MAYER.

The variable weather left most of the batsmen struggling for runs, except at Lord's and Brighton, where Notts and Essex got runs steadily, if not too freely. Russell, the Essex veteran, and Pope scored centuries, and together were responsible for 301 of Essex's total of 362.

Walker was the mainstay of the Notts side against Middlesex, his 100 bringing about a sound recovery, Peebles being mastered.

Surrey tied Lancashire down at the Oval, only Hopwood and Taylor getting runs with any freedom

Mayer's six wickets for 43 was a fine bowling feat that helped Warwick to tumble Hants out for 174.

Gloucester ran up a good score at Maidstone during the opening match of the "week," and Sinfield, missed before he had scored, ran up 87. Dacre, the New Zealander, hit 55.

Hills was the outstanding Glamorgan batsman, his 89 against Northants helping his side to a respectable score.

Leicester were another side to be cheaply dismissed, White getting six victims for 50, and the total being 175.

The Australians were engaged, between the showers, in dismissing the West of Scotland, and got 6 wickets down for 140.

SLOW BATTING BY LANCASHIRE.

GOVER BOWLS WELL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The cricket at the Oval was for the most part so drab that it was not surprising many people went away long before the finish.

Lancashire had first innings on a wicket which played easily in the absence of sun, but against moderate bowling their batting was without distinction. Hallows, for example, used the first forty-five minutes to collect nine singles—mostly edged shots off the fast bowling of Gover and Allom. When he was out to a bad stroke at a half-volley it was about the only time he shaped to hit.

Watson was better. Occasionally he got a ball hard away from a fieldsman, but he was an hour and fifty minutes for 40, while Tyldesley (E.) was five minutes longer for 32.

Throughout the day the light was poor, and although there was one long consultation between the umpires, play was not held up. When Hallows left the score was 33. Watson was out just before lunch, and Tyldesley followed ere three figures were reached.

Lock delivered a good ball to beat Tyldesley, and this bowler had Hopwood and Taylor tied up for a spell. The two young Lancastrians, however, showed the brightest batting by adding 57 in just over seventy-five minutes. Taylor was skilful in placing on the leg side. Hopwood drove lustily

When Allom changed ends and Gregory was put on to bowl slow breaks, for some strange reason both Hopwood and Taylor stopped hitting the ball. The result was that they were soon out. Hopwood was caught by Barling, loitering close to his bat, and Taylor was bowled when trying to play back

A Peculiar Field.

With Gregory bowling, Fender, characteristically unorthodox, set a peculiar field. He had three men standing parallel ranging from point, three other men (including himself) in another straight line ten yards behind the bowler, and the remainder spread about over the boundary. No one was at slip, which meant that only the wicketkeeper was behind the wicket.

Possibly the arrangement upset the younger batsmen. At all events, Lancashire lost three wickets for 30 runs before P. T. Eckersley—who was suffering from a severe cold—tried to hit Gover. Duckworth, who had a splendid reception when he came out did not survive an over. He was out to a tame stroke on the leg side, the ball falling gently into Allom's hands.

Tyldesley (R.) was mildly barracked by a section of the crowd. He was reminded that he hit Grimmett for 6 in a Test match, whereas yesterday he played the Surrey bowling for over half an hour, with grave care, for singles, until Allom obtained a lbw decision. Lancashire's 242 occupied five hours. Gover bowled well, his four wickets costing 57 runs.

Hobbs Has a Rest.

Ducat batted very brightly when Surrey went in. Macdonald, by no means so fast as of yore, kept a beautiful length, but when the short-pitched ball came along Ducat used his bat effectively. Sandham was very safe, and Surrey had 40 without loss when play ceased

Hobbs and Peach were not playing. Hobbs wanted a rest and Peach had strained himself playing against Somerset. Before lunch Surrey fielded a substitute for Squires, who, it was reported in the Press box, left London in the belief that his services were not required for this match. Fender, however, had declared him as being in the team, and a telephone summons enabled Squires to turn out in the afternoon.

The "gate" was one of the poorest seen at the Oval on a Saturday for a long while. There were not a hundred people in the two large public stands; and, including members, probably the onlookers numbered less than 3,500. In past years this match has usually attracted a Saturday crowd of at least 10,000.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c Fender, b Gover	40
Hallows, b Allom	9
Tyldesley (E.), b Lock	32
Iddon, c Brooks, b Gover	7
Hopwood, c Barling, b Fender	43
Taylor, b Shepherd	36
P. T. Eckersley, not out	35
Sibbles, c Brooks b Gover	8
Duckworth, c Allom, b Gover	1
Tyldesley (R.), lbw, b Allom	14
Macdonald, c Fender, b Lock	0
Extras	17
Total	242

SURREY.—First Innings.

Sandham, not out	15
Ducat, not out	24
Extras	1
Total (0 wkts.)	40

Shepherd, Barling, Gregory, P. G. H. Fender, Squires, Brooks, M J. C. Allom, Lock, and Gover to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings: Gover 4 for 57, Allom 2 for 56, Lock 2 for 51, Fender 1 for 22, Gregory 0 for 23, Shepherd 1 for 16.

BAD LIGHT INCIDENT.

SUTCLIFFE'S EXPLANATION.

Exactly what happened at Leeds to prompt England batsmen to appeal against the light on the last day of the third Test match was explained by Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire player, in an interview at Chesterfield yesterday.

He said that with regard to the bad light incident, the bulk of the criticism had been levelled at him. "I feel sure," he said, "that all British sportsmen, if they knew the correct facts of the case, would refrain from thinking unkindly. Here are the facts of the case:—

"The first appeal by Hobbs; the second by K. S. Duleepsinhji, and the third by Leyland. The light undoubtedly was bad over the big stand. A thunderstorm seemed centred over the stand almost the whole of the afternoon. Personally, I experienced great difficulty in 'spotting' the pace, flight, and spin of Grimmett's bowling, and I know I played several bad shots which, I feel sure, would not have been played had the light been good.

"Duleepsinhji was out to a stroke he would never have made had he had a fair sight of the ball. There are no better sportsmen in England than Hobbs, K. S. Duleepsinhji, and Leyland, and I am perfectly certain no frivolous appeal would have been made by them. I must confess the light from the other end was good, but no appeal was made from that end.

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LUCKY SINFIELD.

MISSED CATCH COSTS KENT 87 RUNS.

Kent began the Maidstone Week badly. Sinfield, who opened the Gloucestershire innings with Dipper, gave an easy chance in the slips from the third ball sent down, but the chance was missed. Helped by this mistake, Sinfield settled down to make a substantial score. The score-board, which should have shown one wicket for 1, registered 95 for 1—and Dipper, not Sinfield, was the first to go

On a pitch on the soft side, Gloucestershire's opening pair mastered the Kentish bowling for nearly two hours. Frequent bowling changes had no effect on the batsmen—Freeman alone presenting anything like difficulty. But for the slowness of the outfield runs would have come much more quickly. Dipper off-drove with great power, and the fortunate Sinfield excelled in the art of placing to leg.

The Sinfield-Hammond second wicket partnership was brief, but it was not dull. Sinfield did not take any risks, but Hammond appeared to enjoy the Kentish bowling He was scoring at a good rate, and looked well set, when Frank Woolley caught him off Ashdown after he had added 33 runs to the score. The Gloucester captain, B. H. Lyon, threatened trouble, but did not give much. He fell a victim to Ashdown with only 9 runs to his name.

There was some hard hitting when Dacre was Sinfield's partner. Pulling and driving with great power, the New Zealander reached the 50 mark in as many minutes, without giving the semblance of a chance.

Sinfield's fine effort ended with the score-board registering 234 runs. He fell to a catch at forward short leg. The chance he gave off the third ball of the match, and before he had scored, was the only blemish on a sound innings characterised by a combination of sound defence and careful batting. He was at the crease for three hours and fifty minutes, and he hit eight 4's.

The last six wickets fell for an addition of 65 runs. Freeman, previously punished rather heavily, dismissed four men for 34 runs. Dacre scored 55 out of 78 in an hour, and sent the ball to the ring eight times. The innings, lasting four hours fifty minutes, closed for 299 Freeman's five wickets cost, in all, 107 runs.

In the forty minutes at their disposal Kent put on 46, being 253 behind at the close with nine wickets to fall, Hardinge having fallen to a catch in the slips with 9 runs on the board.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Dipper, b Wright	45
Sinfield, c Watt, b Freeman	87
Hammond, c Woolley, b Ashdown	33
B. H. Lyon, b Ashdown	9
Dacre, b Freeman	55
Smith, st Ames, b Freeman	15
Barnett, c Ames, b Peach	32
Neale, c Ames, b Freeman	0
Stephens, b Freeman	6
Parker, not out	1
Goddard, c Hardinge, b Peach	2
Extras	14
Total	299

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge, c Barnett, b Sinfield	5
Ashdown, not out	12
Woolley, not out	20
Extras	9
Total (1 wkt.)	46

Ames, A. P. F Chapman, G. B. Legge, Todd, Freeman, Wright, Watt and Peach to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Wright 1 for 59, Ashdown 2 for 38, Watt 0 for 14, Freeman 5 for 107, Peach 2 for 34, Hardinge 0 for 25, Woolley 0 for 8.

HILLS HITS OUT.

HOW GLAMORGAN AVERTED COLLAPSE.

Glamorgan started badly against Northants at Peterborough, but a fourth wicket stand by Hills and Davies (D.) improved matters. They lost their first wicket for 29 rather slowly collected runs, and M. J. Turnbull, their most consistent batsman, departed without adding to the score.

Bates and Dyson began confidently enough, but when the Northants captain put Matthews on to bowl runs became very difficult to obtain, and the score crept up slowly, mainly by singles. At 29 Bates left, leg-before to Matthews. Matthews followed up by getting Turnbull caught behind the wicket, and these quick disasters made Dyson and Bell very discreet. The runs that were scored happened very slowly.

Jupp brought about Dyson's departure with a brilliant catch off his own bowling. Four minutes later Bellamy took his second catch behind the wicket, and sent back Bell, and four Glamorgan men were out for 64 runs.

It was at this point that Hills and Don Davies came together and saved Glamorgan from collapse. Hills set out to demonstrate that the bowling could be hit, while Davies—though he hit hard at times—played a more cautious role. The bowling was attacked with such vigour that 83 runs were added in just under an hour. Davies, who hit two 6's, experienced a stroke of good fortune when 19. He played a ball on to his wicket without disturbing the bails.

Hills fell to a catch at mid-off when he had scored 89 out of 126. He had given an exhilarating display of care-free batting. In one over off Partridge he hit three 4's. Altogether, he hit two 6's and a dozen 4's.

When Emrys Davies and Mercer followed up by putting on 33 for the seventh wicket things were looking much brighter for Glamorgan, but the last three wickets were not so productive.

Some Northamptonshire wickets fell in quick succession when Ryan took up the attack.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bates, lbw, b Matthews	18
Dyson c and b Jupp	20
M. J. Turnbull, c Bellamy, b Matthews	0
Bell, c Bellamy b Thomas	22
Hills, c Liddell, b Matthews	89
Davies (D.), b Partridge	21
Davies (E.), c Timms, b Matthews	35
Mercer, c and b Matthews	17
Every, c Timms b Partridge	2
Jones, not out	0
Ryan, b Jupp	6
Extras	6
Total	236

NORTHAMPTON.—First Innings.

Woolley, lbw, b Ryan	14
Bakewell, b Ryan	28
Timms, b Ryan	11
Bellamy, b Mercer	12
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	5
Extras	8
Total (4 wkts.)	78

N. M. V. Rothschild, Liddell, Cox, Matthews, Thomas and Partridge to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings.—Thomas, 1 for 38; Partridge 2 for 62; Matthews, 5 for 73; Jupp, 2 for 51; Liddell, 0 for 6.

NO PLAY.

The precaution of covering the wicket was not taken at Queen's Park, Chesterfield, and rain made it impossible to start the Derbyshire v. Yorkshire game yesterday. Derbyshire won the toss, but the captain did not decide which side will bat first.

DERBYSHIRE.—G. R. Jackson, Storer, Lee, Smith, Hutchinson, Townsend, Worthington, Alderman, Slater, Elliott and Mitchell.

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, Rhodes, Robinson, Sutcliffe, Holmes Leyland, Oldroyd, Macaulay, Mitchell, Bowes and Wood.

HAMPSHIRE FAIL.

MAYER TAKES SIX WICKETS CHEAPLY.

WARWICK START WELL.

When these counties met in May at Southampton, Warwickshire proved successful by the small margin of 16 runs. Yesterday, at Coventry, they placed a stronger side in the field, the eleven including Calthorpe, Parsons, and Smith. Hampshire had their usual side, except that Boyes came in for W. G. Lowndes. Winning the toss the visitors secured first innings on what appeared to be a good wicket, but a good start was not maintained, and prior to lunch they lost four batsmen for only 125 runs.

Brown and Arnold, the opening pair of batsmen, settled down to some steady play, and the score had reached 34 when the first named played on to Calthorpe. Another wicket should have fallen very quickly, Pothecary being missed before he had scored. Profiting by this piece of luck he stayed with Arnold to see the score taken to 69, when Arnold, like his earlier partner, chopped a ball from Calthorpe into his wicket.

With Mead in the hundred went up after play had been in progress an hour and forty minutes, but with 10 added Pothecary was taken at the wicket off Mayer. Mead appeared to be well set when, just on the luncheon interval, he was leg before to Mayer, having played well for 32.

The last six Hampshire wickets fell for the addition of only 49 runs, Jameson and Creese alone securing double figures. Mayer was the most successful bowler, six wickets falling to him at a cost of only 43 runs.

Commencing their innings at a quarter to four, Warwickshire at once made good progress, and though Baring bowled at a pace much above the average, he was freely hit by Smith. That player eventually skied a ball and fell to a catch at mid-on with the total 28; but Croom and Bates then hit away to such fine purpose that 50 runs were on the board at the end of forty minutes.

The score at the tea interval stood at 76 for one wicket, Bates having completed his 1,000 runs for the season, and, on resuming, the 100 went up in seventy minutes. All the Hampshire bowlers came in for punishment, Bates making one great drive for 6 at the expense of Creese, while Croom, reaching 50 in seventy minutes, went on to make 81 in an hour and fifty-five minutes, his admirable innings including thirteen 4's. At the close Warwickshire had scored 204 for three wickets.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings.

Brown, b Calthorpe	21
Arnold, b Calthorpe	25
Pothecary, c Smith, b Mayer	27
Mead, lbw, b Mayer	32
Kennedy, c Kilner, b Paine	9
Lord Tennyson, c Paine, b Mayer	4
T. Jameson, c Sanders, b Paine	13
Newman, lbw, b Mayer	2
Creese, lbw, b Mayer	11
Boyes, b Mayer	9
A. E. Baring, not out	2
Extras	19
Total	174

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, c Kennedy, b Baring	19
Croom, c and b Creese	81
Bates, c Kennedy, b Creese	55
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	26
Rev. J. H. Parsons, not out	18
Extras	5
Total (3 wkts.)	204

Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, Kilner, Smart, Sanders, Mayer and Paine to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings: Mayer 6 for 43, Sanders 0 for 0, Wyatt 0 for 21, Calthorpe 2 for 29, Paine 2 for 53, Croom 0 for 9.

TOURISTS IN SCOTLAND.

SLOW PROGRESS AT GLASGOW OWING TO RAIN.

Following their rain-ruined game at Edinburgh, the Australians appeared at Glasgow yesterday against a Scottish team which differed in four instances from that which represented Scotland.

Of the early batsmen only Atkinson scored with any degree of freedom, and at the end of an hour, when 37 runs were on the board, Atkinson, having obtained 23 of the runs, sent back a hot return to Hornibrook, who managed to hold the ball.

McTavish, next in, decided that hitting was the best policy, and he got one beautiful leg boundary off Hornibrook, but, attempting another big hit, he was finely caught by Bradman. Meanwhile Kerr, who opened the innings with Atkinson, had confined himself solely to defence, and claimed only 9 runs when the luncheon interval arrived.

On the game being resumed, Kerr began to attack the bowling, being especially strong on the leg side, and it was in attempting a pull off Hornibrook that he lost his wicket, missing the ball completely and being bowled. The total was then 71, and, without addition, Alexander, of whom much had been expected, fell to a catch at slip off Wall. The Australians fielded with the greatest keenness, and runs were always hard to get.

When the total had been carried to 83 rain commenced to fall heavily, and the players left the field at ten minutes to four. The pitch was inspected ten minutes later, and it was then decided that nothing further could be done until a quarter to five, when another inspection would be made.

Play was resumed shortly after five o'clock, when Nicholson hit the first 6 of the day, and with Tod in partnership caused the 100 to be posted. He had made 22 when Hurwood beat him.

A SCOTTISH XI.—First Innings.

J. Kerr, b Hornibrook	25
B. G. Atkinson, c and b Hornibrook	23
A. K. McTavish, c Bradman, b Hornibrook	10
G. W. Alexander, c Hornibrook, b Wall	8
W. Nicholson, b Hurwood	22
B. R. Tod, c Woodfull, b Kippax	34
Ackroyd, not out	12
Extras	6
Total (6 wkts.)	140

A. D. Baxter, D. A. Bompas, Preston and T. Watson to bat

AUSTRALIANS.—W. M. Woodfull, E. L. s' Beckett, D. G. Bradman, P. M. Hornibrook, A. Hurwood, A. Jackson, A. F. Kippax, S. McCabe, W. H. Ponsford, C. W. Walker and T. Wall.

DAWSON'S STAND.

WHITE BOWLS WELL FOR SOMERSET.

Thanks to a fine innings on the part of E. W. Dawson, the old Cambridge blue, Leicestershire had made 103 runs for the loss of three wickets when the luncheon interval arrived at Leicester.

The Leicester innings occupied three hours and thirty-five minutes. White, who secured three of the last four wickets, made a brilliant one-handed catch to dispose of Geary.

Although they had two hours' bating before the close, Somerset failed to drive home their advantage, for they scored only 47 runs and lost four wickets.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

E. W. Dawson, lbw, b White	86
Berry, c Lee (F.), b Wellard	10
Bradshaw, c Lee (F.), b White	3
Coleman, c Young, b Lee (J.)	16
W. E. Pratt, c and b White	8
Astill, b Young	27
Geary, c and b White	5
J. A. de Lisle, c Pratten, b Young	2
Sidwell, c Wellard, b White	3
Smith, c Longrigg, b White	7
Snary, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	175

SOMERSET.—First Innings.

E. F. Longrigg, b Smith	16
R. P. Northway, b Snary	9
R. A. Ingle, lbw, b Astill	8
Young, not out	10
Lee (F.), c de Lisle, b Snary	1
C. C. Case, not out	0
Extras	3
Total (4 wkts)	47

J. C. White, H. D. Burrough, Wellard, Lee (J. W.), and Pratten to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Wellard 1 for 38, Lee (J.) 1 for 35, Young 2 for 46, White 6 for 50.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE SCORE WELL.

Playing at Brighton yesterday against Christ's Hospital N. F. Rea was unlucky enough to be dismissed when one short of his hundred. With A Green as a partner the pair put on 121 runs for the fifth wicket, and enabled the home captain to declare at 228 for seven wickets, Green scoring 57. The visitors made 177 for six wickets, Middleton 58 and Letts 38 not out being the chief scorers. Green also bowled with success, taking three wickets for 48 runs.

GLOOM AT LORD'S.

NOTTS SCORE 18 IN FIFTY MINUTES.

WALKER'S CENTURY.

Things began very slowly at Lord's. George Gunn and Whysall, who opened for Notts against Middlesex, laboured for fifty minutes to get 18 runs. A heavy cloud hanging over headquarters added gloom to the gloomy proceedings. The clouds thickened, the gloom increased. When 30 runs had eaten up nearly an hour and a-quarter of the time of everybody concerned, the batsmen appealed against the light. The umpires and the fielding captain agreed that it was bad, and the players filed off. The spectators seemed relieved. It had been a most depressing start.

Fortunately there were brighter things in store. The heaviest clouds were blown away by a welcome breeze, and the game was resumed after a forty minutes' delay. Runs came more rapidly, and Walker enjoyed the thrill of completing his 1,000 runs.

It was George Gunn who left at 18. Haig bowled him with a splendid ball that broke up the hill. When play was resumed after the gloom, Walker showed his appreciation by hitting both Durston and Peebles to the boundary, but Hearne got Whysall caught at the wicket with the score at 50.

Mainly by good leg hits and drives, and a good pull off Hearne, which fell in front of the Tavern, A. W. Carr scored 45 of the 93 his partnership with Walker produced. It was Hart, fielding near the boundary beyond cover-point, who caught the Notts captain

Things again slowed down with the advent of Payton, who took over an hour to get his first 21 runs. Walker, who had made 52 in an hour and a-half, also found it difficult to get runs off a frequently varied attack. Lee, the sixth bowler tried, beat him with a leg break, but the ball just missed the wicket. This must be recorded as a very lucky escape for Walker.

Walker was at the wicket three hours before he reached his 100. His batting was very sound, but, taking it all through, it could hardly be described as exhilarating.

In the course of his highest innings this season Walker followed Whysall as the second Notts batsman to complete his 1,000 runs. He drove to the off and placed the ball to leg with special skill, and generally played excellent cricket. Haig persevered with bowling changes, but 300 appeared after five hours of actual cricket. Walker reached 150 in four hours and a quarter, and the total had reached 348 when, in the last over of the day, Payton had his wicket thrown down by Lee.

The partnership had added 205 in three hours and five minutes. Walker, batting without a mistake for four hours and fifty minutes, hit twelve 4's in his 165. Altogether play was in progress five hours and forty minutes, and the score of 348 for four wickets by Notts suggests that the occasion has not arrived for Middlesex to gain their first victory of the season. Present score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), b Haig	5
Whysall, c Price, b Hearne	22
Walker, not out	165
A. W. Carr, c Hart, b Hulme	45
Payton, run out	90
Extras	21
Total (4 wkts.)	348

Lilley, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Larwood, Barratt, and Voce to bat.

MIDDLESEX.—Hart, H. E. Carres, I. A. R. Peebles, Lee, Hearne, Hendren, Canning, Hart, Hulme, Durston, and Price

HUNDREDS FOR ESSEX.

RUSSELL AND POPE IN BIG STAND.

At Brighton yesterday, in their match against Essex, Sussex made a commendable start by securing two wickets for 45 runs in little more than an hour's play, but Pope batted in his customary dogged style and, with Russell in a more aggressive mood, the total was advanced to 81 without further loss before the luncheon interval.

After the bright start given the Essex innings by Cutmore, who, with three 4's among his figures, scored 25 of the first 33 runs on the board, the methods of Pope tended to irritate the spectators. Although the slow bowlers gave him some tempting deliveries, nothing could induce him to put any life into his batting. More often than not he carefully played back, and the fact that he obtained no more than 22 in his first two hours at the crease is sufficient proof of his rigid intention to defend.

Pope played Tate with special care. Parks certainly bowled very effectively, and well deserved his two early successes, a very good ball bowling Cutmore. O'Connor never looked comfortable, but Russell showed to advantage in getting the ball away on the leg side, and helped to dispel the annoyance of the crowd over the painstaking play of his partner.

Whatever the lack of interest about Pope's effort, the stand for the third wicket proved of great value to Essex. Although the bowling was handled cleverly and various schemes tried to perturb the batsmen, no success came the way of Sussex before the tea interval, at which stage of the game the total had been carried to 227. Timing all the bowling admirably, and driving cleanly to the off-side, Russell completed his 100 out of 176 after just under two hours and three-quarters' batting—his fourth century of the season.

When Russell had made 110 he offered a hard chance to Duleepsinhji, and Sussex had to pay the price, for Pope and his confrère put on 263 in three hours and a-half before the former was stumped in playing forward.

Getting his first 100 runs in four hours and a-half, Pope altogether batted five minutes short of five hours, and, although steadiness was the keynote of his innings, he found opportunities to hit twelve 4's. He gave no real chance.

With a total of 308, and only three men out, Essex looked likely to put together a formidable score, but such a breakdown followed the departure of Pope that the innings closed for another 54 runs. Essex being all out at 6.20 for 362 The collapse was largely due to Bowley, who bowled his leg breaks steadily, and secured five wickets for 18 runs apiece. Russell made his 178 in four hours and forty minutes, and hit twenty one 4's.

ESSEX.—First Innings.

Cutmore, b Parks (J.)	25
O'Connor, lbw, b Parks (J.)	7
Pope, st Cornford, b Bowley	123
Russell, b Parks (J.)	178
Nichols, b Hammond	1
Sheffield, c Cook, b Bowley	0
C. T. Bray, st Cornford, b Bowley	1
H. M. Morris, lbw, b Bowley	7
Hipkin, b Parks (J.)	0
A. G. Daer, c Parks (J.), b Bowley	0
Smith, not out	6
Extras	14
Total	362

SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, K. S. Duleepsinhji, L. Williams, Bowley, Parks (J.) Cook, Parks (H.), Langridge (James), Tate, Cornford and Hammond.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ESSEX.—First Innings: Tate 0 for 42, Hammond 1 for 61, Parks (J.) 4 for 79, Langridge 0 for 45, Cook 0 for 31, Bowley 5 for 90

IMPRESSED, BUT OPTIMISTIC

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA THINKS OF M.C.C. SIDE.

JOHANNESBURG, Saturday.

A chorus of approval has greeted the announcement of the M.C.C. team to tour South Africa. H. G. Deane, captain of the last South African team that visited England, regards the side as the most powerful that has been sent to this country in his time.

"The M.C.C. have paid South Africa a great tribute by selecting such a team," he said. "It is strong in all departments, and constitutes a most formidable proposition for South Africa, who are tackling a particularly big task with three of the Tests being played on turf wickets

"The visiting team are well equipped for both turf and matting wickets, and does not lack spin bowlers. A lot of people think I am optimistic, but I consider that South Africa will be able to hold the England side despite its strength. We have young fellows of the right kind coming on, and they should not be long in getting the necessary confidence for big cricket," he added.

The most notable omission, from the South African point of view, is that of Geary, the Leicestershire bowler, whose outstanding performances this season secured him Test honours against Australia at Leeds. Geary has always been regarded here as a most dangerous bowler on matting wickets. The opinion is prevalent here, however, that England will have no easy task in the three Tests that are being played on turf.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Notes on the prospects of all the League and Scottish League clubs, with lists of the new players signed is one of the features that make the *Racing and Football Outlook's* Football Annual (3d.) a very useful guide to the winter game.

CLUB CRICKET.

BLACKHEATH WIN AT HAMPSTEAD.

TWO CENTURIES FOR SUTTON.

Addiscombe 177 for 6 (dec.) (Yewlet 79, Taylor 45), Norwood 119 for 5.

Alexandra Park 218 for 9 (dec.) (C. S. Davies 89 not, F. S. Haynes 88, J. Coyne 7 for 66), North London 60 (G. A. Mill 5 for 25, H. V. Aylward 5 for 30).

Atlas Insurance 146 (Bailey 6 for 34, including hat trick), Alleyn Old Boys 182.

Barclays Bank 219 for 7 (dec.) (R. N. Hunt 48, W. S. Hughes 46, C. Oram 46), Honor Oak 224 for 6 (L. W. Recordon 54, T. Maxwell 56, G. Sudbury 61 not).

Barnes 159 for 7 (dec.), Borough Polytechnic 176 for 3 (Ffoulkes 61).

Barnet 154 for 9 (dec.) (G. Bank 61), Harpenden 105 for 6.

Beckton 150 for 6 (dec.) (C. Swann 61), Paddington 80 for 6 (S. A. Cope 3 for 12).

Bickley Park 175 (Young 58), Blackheath 180 for 6 (L. B. Helder 86 not).

Brentham 239 for 4 (dec.) (H. Clegg 67), Northampton Polytechnic 82.

Brentwood M.H. 196 for 4 (dec.) (R. Eastham 51), Ilford 130 for 7 (F. E. Purrier 67 not).

Britannic House 218 (R. W. Green 90), Winchmore Hill 128 (Lloyd 8 for 47).

Beddington 169 (Carmichael 7 for 63), Spencer 208 (Lee 80 not).

Bromley 153 (T. Brown 42), Ibis 155.

Catford Wanderers 259 for 1 (dec.) (J. H. Evans 124 not, E. K. Bracker 69, A. F. Simpson 53 not), Bromley Town 155 for 2 (F. Scott 68 not, F. James 55)

Cheam 184, Croydon 151 for 7.

Cheshunt 68 (Downes 6 for 15), Chingford 235 for 5 (W. Sandrock 101 not, G. L. Pugh 79).

Chiswick Park 161 (E. A. Seymour 58, L. Thompson 5 for 33), Ealing 225 for 5 (J. E. W. Denning 77, C. D. Joscelyne 77).

Croydon Gas Co. 127, Croydon M.O. 121 (Arnold 5 for 27).

Cuaco 187 for 6 (dec.) (S. J. Butterworth 42), Surbiton 141 for 6 (E. A. Beldam 57).

Dragonflies 314 for 9 (dec.), Woodford Wells 225 for 8.

Dulwich 186, Kenley 219 for 4 (W. Webb 101), Ealing Dean B 128, Mill Hill Park B 168.

Edmonton 103, Leigh-on-Sea 125 (R. W. Day 5 for 35).

Elmers End 234 for 8 (dec.), Woolwich Polytechnic 156 for 5.

Gidea Park 87 (Cowlin 5 for 18), Buckhurst Hill 101 (Giles 40, Farres 4 for 35).

Governor's Team 298 for 5 (dec.) (B. H. Twining 130, D. R. Jardine 65, Capt. A. C. Wilkinson 56), Bank of England 191 for 8 (Spearing 44, C. C. Lockett 37, G. T. S. Stevens 3 for 59). Twelve a-side.

Hampstead 153 (N. S. Atkinson 78), Blackheath 200 (H Taylor 46, A P. Day 39).

Hampton Wick 221 for 6 (dec.) (Forsdyke 89), Epsom 163 for 4.

Harrow Town 214 for 7 (dec.), Harrow 155 (Aplin 55).

Harrow St. Mary's 208 for 8 (dec.) (H. V. Pratt 70), Bessborough 121 for 7 (W. G. Oakley 58).

High Wycombe 234, Brondesbury 193 (C. L. Fraser 56).

Hornsey 222 for 6 (dec.) (G. B. Atkinson 78, K. R. J. Saxon 54), Southgate 76 (Atkinson 4 for 27).

Hornsey 221 for 8 (dec.) (J. G. Bott 63), Southgate 167 for 5 (G. H. Saville 48 not).

Hounslow 128 for 7 (dec.), Midland Bank 144.

Indian Gymkhana 166 for 3 (T. K. Contradet 53), B.T.H. 104.

Indian Gymkana A (Childerley 45), Dulwich (J. C. Holmes 75, E. Gibbons 49).

Kew 116 (Dunton 37, Collett 6 for 37), Southall Gas 126 (O. Bowyer 80).

Leatherhead 102 (Budgen 5 for 42), Reigate Priory 175.

Lloyds Bank (London) 319 for 7 (dec.) (E. Mumford 113, F. Crang 89), Lloyds Bank (Country) 101 and 166 for 6 (Spencer 58).

London Hospital 206 (C. G. Irvine 64), Brentwood 154 (Lt. G. Irvine 7 for 83).

Loughton 173 for 8 (dec.) (Godin 88), Epping 133 for 8.

Malden Wanderers 69 (Judd 3 for 10), Guildford 287 for 9 (Brand 84).

Maori 126 (Mabbott 6 for 43), Old Alleynians 144 for 6 (Terts 64).

Merton 215 for 6 (dec.) (Ginn 69, Roberts 61), Lensbury 111 for 9 (Ollif 51).

Mill Hill 88, Battersea 258 for 5 (J. S. B. Gentry 87, E. Caesar 65).

National Bank of New Zealand 173 for 9 (dec.) (Wyllie 46), Chartered Bank of India II. 56.

Neasden 194 for 5 (dec.) (D. M. Peterson 101), K.E.B. 86 for 9 (Reiss 5 for 34, H. Benka 4 for 24).

"News of the World" 142 for 9 (dec.) (A. H. Cole 5 for 30), Law Society 150 for 5 (J. T. Halpin 56, F W. Light 54).

N.P. Bank 219 for 8 (dec.) (L. Grundy 101), Forest Hill 110 for 5.

North Middlesex 186, Finchley 170 for 8 (E. D. Eyre 50).

Old Alleynians 168, Marlborough 150 for 8.

Old Cranleighans 221, Esher 194 for 7 (W. E. Gerrish 110 not).

O.M.T.s 99 (W. T. Greswell 7 for 36), Repton Pilgrims 91 (A. F. G. Hayzelden 8 for 40).

Oaklands Park 209 (G. Wright 52), Incogniti 175 (G. A. Darby 6 for 44).

Parsons Green 237 (J. F. Higgs 93), Shepherd's Bush 185 for 4 (G. F. Summers 84).

Polytechnic 211, Richmond Town 141.

Private Banks 241 for 6 (dec.) (R. A. Robertson 115), Catford 232 for 8 (F. W. Tyler 129).

Richmond 156, Northern Assurance 114.

Richmond 213 for 8 (dec.) (W. Smeadon 70, C. F. King 57), Eltham 68 (Joe Gorman, junr., 5 for 22).

Rickmansworth 93, Slough 185 for 7.

Romford 71, Chelmsford 61 (Mills 5 for 10).

Sidcup 255, Sevenoaks Vine 157 (S. G. Smith 65, F. M. Turnbull 7 for 39).

Southgate Adelaide 205 (Skinner 50), Railway Clearing House 123.

South Hampstead 266 for 9 (dec.) (H. Moss 103), Old Olavians 162 (Lee 6 for 46, W. J. Williams 78 not).

Standard Bank of South Africa 166 for 6 (dec.) (White 45), Yokohama Specie Bank 57 (Kennedy 7 for 20).

Streatham 154, Springfield M.H. 135 for 9 (A. S. Turney 6 for 57).

Surbiton United 190 for 7 (dec.) (Rule 68), Crofton Park 226 for 4 (B. Jordan 102 not, Gooding 73).

Sutton 195 for 7 (dec.), Chartered Bank of India 178 for 3 (White 57, Angier 74 not).

Sutton 308 for 3 (dec.) (D J. Knight 118 not, V G. Bromage 100), Bickley Park 70 (J. N. Fraser 7 for 11).

Thames Ditton 191 for 8 (dec.) (L. W. Watts 74, C. R. Crosfield 51), Cobham 99 (B. G. Middleton 7 for 30).

Thornton Heath 261 for 9 (dec.) (Moss 55, Moreland 57 not), West Indian 144 for 8 (Buckle 52).

Tufnell Park 334 for 6 (dec.) (E. Hardy 191), Welwyn Garden City 81 (Sheikh 5 for 36).

U.S.A.C. 31 (Eady 6 for 12, Rily 4 for 15), South Essex 83 (Tyrke 6 for 20).

Union Castle 196, Derrick Wanderers 114 for 6.

Wanderers 204, East Molesey 150.

Wandgas 138 (R. Baker 46), Metrogas A.S.A. 67 (R. Nunn 5 for 32).

Warlingham 149, Chipstead 127.

West Herts 125, G.W. Railway 210.

West Middlesex 131, Savings Bank 37 (H. C. Coe 6 for 15).

Wimbledon 196 (P. H. Whitcombe 91, A. G. Doggart 6 for 57), Cryptics 295 for 5 (H. M. Garland Well 128).

Winchmore Hill 214 for 3 (dec.) (N. C. Nicholson 105 not), Enfield 66 (J. Hurst 4 for 11, F. E. Rogers 3 for 12, P. G

MOTOR MATTERS

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

At last the Parliamentary vote has been given that abolishes the speed limit for light or private motor vehicles. Motorists have waited many years for this, and we shall only have to wait a little while longer until this abolition becomes law.

The privilege is one which must be used with discretion. No doubt there are a few who will abuse it, with consequent damage to themselves or others, but the majority of motorists will drive as they do now. Those who drive furiously will do the motoring movement a lot of harm, as there has been considerable opposition to the abolition. Especially in its first few weeks of operation will the toll of accidents be hailed by the oppositionists as evidence that their views were right. When the Act has settled down to normal working the number of accidents should, in fact, be considerably less.

INSURANCE.

One of the provisions in which motorists are particularly interested is that dealing with insurance. Every holder of a driving-licence must be insured against third-party risks.

It is the question of rates which is of particular importance.. Inquiries show that these will be from about £7 upwards, according to the size of the car. The insurance companies have given an assurance to the Minister of Transport that they will not increase these rates unless they find that an increase in claims makes this course necessary. Motorists have little to fear, therefore, of the companies enriching themselves because an Act of Parliament makes them the arbiters of whether a man can drive or not.

One interesting fact which I discovered is that a man who owns, say, a 7-h.p. Austin can pay the third-party premium for that size of car and is then covered for any size of car which he is driving with the owner's consent. Some such arrangement as this is, of course, necessary, as otherwise the owner would be limited to driving cars of the same or lesser horse power than that in his possession.

Speaking of insurance, I hear that the number of claims has increased this season, but not out of proportion to the number of cars in use, which is a good sign.

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR ALL.

In recent years there has been a tendency to perfect the sporting type of motor-cycle, with the result that many people think that the motor-cycle only appeals to the sporting type of individual. The elderly and nervous hesitate to purchase a machine, as they are diffident concerning their ability to control it.

Motor-cycles are not all of the sporting type, and there are many made entirely suitable for the elderly and nervous. To popularise this type of machine, and to stimulate its production, the *Motor Cycle* is offering £500 in cash prizes, together with a challenge trophy, for the Everyman Trial, to be held under A.C.U. official control from September 15 to 20. The course will lie near London, and will take the machines over roads as ordinarily used by the travelling public.

Marks will be awarded for reliability, braking, hill-climbing, protection of rider against the elements, silence, stability, ease of starting and handling, luggage-carrying capacity, simplicity, and flexibility.

Such a trial will serve a very useful purpose, and should do much to increase the popularity of motor-cycles among those who are hesitating or who have not hitherto considered the matter.

A.A. GENERAL MEETING.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Automobile Association was held last Wednesday, and a most informative report of the association's activities was given by the chairman, Mr. Charles McQuirter. On the morning of the meeting the total membership was 430,794, the net increase during the twelve months being 25,245. Of this total nearly 60,000 are women members.

The subscriptions and entrance fees totalled £785,058 and the amount expended directly on the roads came to £620,294, a high proportion of the annual income.

At the close of the meeting a luncheon was held at which a presentation was made by members of the Press to Mr. Stenson Cooke, to mark the occasion of his completing twenty-five years as secretary of the Automobile Association. The memento took the form of a portrait of Mrs. Stenson Cooke, with an address signed by nearly fifty representatives of the motoring press, recording their appreciation of many courteous and helpful services received, and extending to Mr. Stenson Cooke sincere congratulations on completing a quarter of a century of useful work, and of successful endeavour resulting in the establishment of the greatest motoring organisation in the world.

A TRADE CHANGE.

I hear from Mr. Dudley H. Noble that he is leaving the Rover Company, with which he has been associated for twenty years, to take up the position of Publicity Adviser to the Humber-Hillman combine. His many friends in the trade will wish him success with the change.

Light lamps (London): 10.7 p.m.

ETON SCHOOL SCULLING.

One of the chief events in the Eton College Rowing Calendar is the School Sculling Race, which took place yesterday over the three-mile course on the Thames from Jacob's Island, upstream, to Easy Bridge, and back to Brocas Rails. W. D. C. Erskine Crum, captain of the boats, proved to be a very easy winner, his time being 19 min. 16 sec. The record, 18 min. 11 sec., was made by F. F. V. Scrutton in 1912. G. A. Grindley was second and K. M. Payne (second captain) was third. The winner showed excellent form both in his heat and in the final. Mr. C. A. Gladstone officiated as starter and judge. The results were:—

Heat 1.—Windsor Station: K. M. Payne, 1; Eton Station: D. M. Lubbock, 2; Centre Station: J. E. Gilmour, 3. Won by 2 lengths. Time, 19 min. 58 sec.

Heat 2.—Eton Station: W. D. C. Erskine Crum, 1; Centre Station: Hon. A. D. F. Lloyd, 2; Windsor Station: J. H. Powell, 3. Won by 2½ lengths. Time, 18 min. 53 sec.

Heat 3.—Windsor Station: G. A. Grindley, 1; Eton Station: A. J. Rickards, 2; Centre Station: Viscount Elveden, 3. Won easily. Time, 19 min. 37 sec.

Final Heat.—Eton Station: W. D. C. Erskine Crum, 1. Windsor Station: G. A. Grindley, 2; Centre Station: K. M. Payne, 3. It was a good race to the rye-peck, when Erskine Crum went away and won very easily; a bad third. Time, 19 min. 16 sec.

RACING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, Saturday.

The Clairwood Winter Handicap of £1,000 over a course of one mile was run here to-day with the following result: Monument, *; Begue, *; Philopolis, 3. Time, 1 min. 39 2-5 sec. *Dead-heat. Philopolis was a neck behind.

Betting.—20 to 1 agst Monument, 12 to 1 Begue, Philopolis.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

STEWARDS' CUP.—The Hermit II. at 9 a.m. yesterday.

LEICESTER MEETING.—Prince of Wales' Handicap: Versailles. Wigston Maiden Plate: Pacemaker. Wistow Hall Plate: Haggle. The Parson II. Appleby Plate: Landsong. Maiden Plate: No Trace.

LIVERPOOL MEETING.—Church House Handicap: Rose Petal. Fifty-fourth St. George's Stak: Ethics, Pegasus, Lilium, Pullabrook. School House Selling: Young Ben, Clytie. Jolliffe Maiden Plate: Nerepis. Southport Plate: Lionella colt, D'Eyncourt. Sixty-first Lancs Breeders Produce Stakes: Happy Climax. Atlantic Cup: Iliad, Brantwood.

GRAND PRIX de la F.I.C.M. Brussels July 13. 1st and 2nd in the 500 c.c. class, and 1st in the 350 c.c. class all rode RUDGE-WHITWORTH Motor Cycles lubricated with Wakefield CASTROL Motor-Oil, the famous product of an ALL BRITISH Firm. C C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

RACING NOTES.

THE CLASSIC FORM PUZZLE.

RUSTOM PASHA'S ATONEMENT.

BLENHEIM AND THE ST. LEGER.

By "FAIRWAY."

Rustom Pasha made good in the "Eclipse," and atoned for his disappointing performance in the Derby against his less-fancied stable companion, Blenheim, and also for his defeat at Ascot by Christopher Robin. Unfortunately it was not possible to stage another duel between the Whatcombe Derby winner and the "Pasha" with jockeys reversed from the order at Epsom through Blenheim not having made sufficient recovery from a slight mishap. Had it come about, and Rustom Pasha had won, the classic form would have been hopeless to attempt to size up. As it stands, we have to take it for granted that Blenheim is the better by virtue of his Epsom triumph. The change of jockey was, I understand, an amicable arrangement, and in the hands of Wragg, who rode his customary waiting race, and against moderate opposition, Rustom Pasha was made out to be a great colt. I doubt very much if he is, for there did not appear to be over much confidence behind the French colt, Lovelace II., in spite, of the big circle that came across the Channel to see him run, while the Beckhampton maiden four-year-old, after having the race run to suit him, gave a poor show for a colt that revealed so much promise. It may, of course, be proved that Walter Gay had not completely recovered from his mishap at Ascot, but taking into consideration the time taken to run the race as compared with the two previous years, and the fact that Lord Woolavington's colt began to shorten his strides some way out, it does not look as though Rustom Pasha did anything brilliant.

But to Harry Wragg must be given full credit for having ridden a great race. He provided a fine thrill in the last furlong and a-half, for by keeping close to the rails he appeared to be in danger of being hampered. The chance he was waiting for came very late, but he took it, and coming through between Walter Gay and the French colt, snatched a sensational victory. Through beating each other in turn, the three-year-olds are naturally made out to be a poor lot. Normally there are usually one or two good colts that keep up our classic standard, but this time there are several on a par, which is in accordance with how they were weighted by Mr. Dawkins in his Free Handicap.

WALTER GAY'S DEFICIENCY.

Of Walter Gay it is difficult to write in flattering terms. With improvement may come a better turn of finishing speed, which he seemed to be sadly lacking against the two challengers. Possibly he would have done better had he not had the pace forced for him by the stable companion Dick Swiveller. An extraordinary short price was accepted about him, due entirely to excuses having been made for his absence from the racecourse after the Derby. To his credit it is said he was by no means ready when he finished second to Trigo at Epsom, and, of course, his recent Ascot failure was put down to an injury. What, however, we are more or less forced to believe now is that unless Fred Darling has something left to work on, his colt, thought at one time good enough to be got ready for the Gold Cup, has depreciated a lot. He stripped well enough in the paddock, and the French colt, Lovelace II., also pleased. Both attracted more than Rustom Pasha, who looked fit but anything like a prospective "Eclipse" winner just before the race.

Our interest in Blenheim is not likely to fade while there is a chance of him being got ready for the St. Leger, but the weeks are passing rapidly, and for the Whatcombe colt to have any chance of adding the final classic to his success at Epsom his preparation for Doncaster will have to begin soon.

THE TRAINER'S DIFFICULTY.

We are not likely to get very much enlightenment on the Stewards' Cup from the running of the Molyneux Cup at Liverpool this week, although it has frequently happened in past years that there has been a pointer or two to be picked up. Unless a few of the top-weights are taken out of the Goodwood sprint the chief difficulty trainers of the light-weights are likely to be up against is securing a good jockey below seven stone. The pick of these lads are likely to be at a premium. No fewer than half of the entry, including many smart three-year-olds, are below the half-way mark. The most, however, that can be hoped for is that Songe will move up three pounds. It is hardly likely that he will be taken out after the good form he showed at Newbury. With the conditions underfoot against him and well below his best, he finished very strongly against Fingle Bridge. O. Bell can also choose between a couple of nice three-year-olds, Flute and Poor Lad, who drew attention to their bright chances at Newmarket last week.

Of the three-year-olds, Fanatist interests me as much as any. He may easily prove the best of Mr. S. B. Joel's trio. The speed this Irish colt showed for six furlongs in the Esher Cup is his chief recommendation. There are many other second-season performers that have also distinguished themselves, and if one could be certain of a colt like Triptych having the assistance he requires and the going soft, there would be little need to look much further.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

Knight of the Grail will attempt to win the Liverpool Cup on Friday for the second time, and he is not without a chance of completing a double. The others weighted near him have done little to attract attention, and in Mr. Field's colt, Acragas, who is at his best over ten furlongs, they all may fine one too good. This four-year-old put up a good performance against Annaly at Newmarket last week when attempting to give 15 lb. to the winner. With only 7 st. 6 lb. at Liverpool he appears to have a first-rate chance. It would, of course, add to the interest of the Atlantic Cup if Walter Gay is started. He can claim most of the allowances, being 21 lb. below Bosworth.

The chief speculative race at the fixture is the Molyneux Cup, which I think Costaki Pasha may win. Mr. D. Gant's smart three-year-old, Stingo, appeals most of those of his age, although the Free Handicap winner, Quothquan, looks dangerous to the best with only 7 st. 3 lb. The Aga Khan's colt, however, put up a stylish performance at Ascot, and as it is said he has made headway since, may again score. No doubt one of the pair Mr. J. B. Joel has engaged will run, as well as Caraquette, Friarvine, and Phonemeter. I append a few fancies:—

LEICESTER.—Monday.
Prince of Wales' Handicap.—CYLLARUS.

LEICESTER.—Tuesday.
"Oaks."—OCEAN WIDE.
Sutton Plate.—MOTOR BOAT.

LIVERPOOL.—Wednesday.
Molyneux Cup.—COSTAKI PASHA.
Mersey Stakes.—FLORENCE DOMBEY.
Southport Plate.—ST. OSWALD.

LIVERPOOL.—Thursday.
Windermere Plate.—LIVID.
Produce Stakes.—ATBARA.
Knowsley Stakes.—EDELWEISS.

LIVERPOOL.—Friday.
Croxteth Plate.—CANVASSER.
Liverpool Cup.—ACRAGAS.

HURST PARK.—Friday.
Lambton Plate.—MONASTIC HASTE.
Earlsfield Plate.—LIVID.

HURST PARK.—Saturday.
Duchess of York Plate.—MISS LINN.
Henry VIII. Plate.—WENCESLAS.

Yesterday's Racing.

ANNIVERSARY CUP.

JOHN DORY'S EASY SUCCESS.

THYESTES' FINE DEBUT.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

SANDOWN PARK, Saturday.

The "Eclipse" meeting, which in recent years has been stiffened by the addition to the programme of the Anniversary Cup, is one of the most popular fixtures of the season where Londoners are concerned. A good crowd was in evidence again this afternoon.

The Anniversary Cup was won easily by the favourite, John Dory, after a good race, in which there were many changes in running. The lightly weighted Song of Essex had the lead to the straight, at which point the pursuing Sledmere seemed to have a chance. Both, however, were quickly overhauled by John Dory, who next had to withstand the challenge of N.P.B. and Alcester. Alcester made a very gallant effort to go after the favourite, but the weight told. Leonidas II. ran on to deprive Sledmere of the third position. The French horse, Argonaute II., was well backed and ran well. Dark Brilliance was prominent in the early stages, but appeared to meet with some interference in the course of the race.

The valuable Breeders' Stakes went to Maj. McCalmont's Thyestes, whom he bred himself from Tetratema out of Thyene, by Sunstar out of a William the Third mare. Thyestes won very stylishly in a race which will probably bring him on a good deal. He is a good-looking colt with a fine free action, which showed him off to fine advantage this afternoon. Fearsome hung on to him well, but the well-fancied Turtle Soup dropped out after being prominent for nearly half a mile. Florence Dombey was another disappointment, but her running was so poor that she can hardly have been at her best. Details:—

2.0.—SURREY (S.) H'CAP PLATE (£200) (1m.).
Aunt Mary (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes), ch m by Rochester—Verna, 5 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (F. Fox) 1
Corporal Nym (Mr. F. Hill), b g by Swynford—Nymphida, 5 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (R. Dick) 2
Water Dean (Mr. H. E. Andrews), b g by Arion—Collana, 4 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (C. Ray) 3
Also ran: Cornish Friar, Citronota, Icy Lass, Peeper, Quatorze, Tight Lines, Our Bill. (Winner trained by Rhodes.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst Corporal Nym, 7 to 2 Peeper, 4 to 1 AUNT MARY, 6 to 1 Tight Lines, 8 to 1 Citronota, 10 to 1 Cornish Friar, 20 to 1 others. ¾ l., 2 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 5s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s. 9d., 7s.; win pool, 9,006; place pool, 7,324.

2.30.—JULY (S.) PLATE (£200). (2-Y.-O.) (5f.)
Bundaberg (Mr. J. P. Arkwright), b g by Buen Ojo—Toowoomba, 8 st. 6 lb. (H. Beasley) 1
Speardora colt (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), by Trespasser, 9 st. .....(C. Ray) 2
Chalklands (Mrs. Edgar Wallace), b c by Beresford—Templeboden, 8 st. 9 lb. (Beary) 3
Also ran: Gallant Girl, Summer Prince, Cloutsham, Don Patrick, Poor Bairn, Levanon, De Props, Gold Tor. (Winner trained by Persse.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst BUNDABERG, 7 to 2 Cloutsham, 4 to 1 Chalklands, 10 to 1 Speardora colt, Gallant Girl, 100 to 6 others. 2 l., ½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 6s. 6d.; places, 3s., 6s. 6d., 4s. 9d.; win pool, 8,019; place pool, 9,244.

3.10.—SANDOWN ANNIVERSARY CUP (£1,500) (1¼m.).
John Dory (Mr. F. Darling), b c by Duncan Gray—Acanthia, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (F. Fox) 1
Alcester (Lord Harewood), br c by Rochester—Advantage, 4 yrs., 8 st. 13 lb. (J. Childs) 2
Leonidas II. (M. M. Boussac), b h by Teddy—Helene de Troie, 5 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (G. Richards) 3
Also ran: Argonaute II., Bachelor's Date, N.P.B., Grand Terrace, Sledmere, Pianola, Song of Essex, Dark Brilliance, Simeon's Charm. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 4 agst JOHN DORY, 5 to 1 Simeon's Charm, Argonaute II., 8 to 1 Bachelor's Date, 9 to 1 Pianola, Alcester, 10 to 1 Dark Brilliance, 20 to 1 others. 2 l., same.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s.; places, 4s., 7s., 8s. 3d.; win pool, 15,631; place pool, 13,832.

3.45. — NATIONAL BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES (£1,000). (2-Y.-O.) (5f.)
Thyestes (Maj. McCalmont), ro c by Tetratema—Thyene, 8 st. 10 lb. .....(H. Beasley) 1
Fearsome (Mr J. Hornung), b c by Pommern—Lady Phoebe, 8 st. 10 lb. ...(Elliott) 2
Carola (Mrs. Corlette Glorney), gr f by Tetratema—Arme Blanche, 8 st. 12 lb. (Dines) 3
Also ran: St. George, Quadrel, Norfolk, Praetor, Love Oil colt, Burak, Sherab, Heteem, Turtle Soup, Florence Dombey, Eulogy, Over the Sea. (Winner trained by Persse.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 2 agst Fearsome, THYESTES, 5 to 1 Quadrel, Florence Dombey, 6 to 1 Turtle Soup, 10 to 1 Carola, 100 to 8 Sherab, 33 to 1 others. 2 l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s 9d.; places, 4s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 9s. 9d.; win pool, 12,827; place pool, 12,273.

4.15.—WARREN H'CAP PLATE (£400) (1¾m.).
Night Rider (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker), ch g by Bucks Hussar—Policewoman, 4 yrs., 7 st. 13 lb. .....(F. Fox) 1
Varshasdarovia (Sir H. FitzHerbert), bl c by Ellangowan—Diana Cartmell, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. .....(S. Wragg) 2
Mispec (Lord Beaverbrook), gr f by Tetratema—Catch Crop, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (G. Richards) 3
Also ran: Stolen Flame, Orange Tip, Mount Hawke, Irish Spinner, Woodbourne, Blue Bell, Segesta. (Winner trained by Cundell.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst NIGHT RIDER, 11 to 4 Mispec, 9 to 2 Stolen Flame, 5 to 1 Orange Tip, 8 to 1 Irish Spinner, 10 to 1 Woodbourne, 100 to 6 others. 5 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 10s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 19s. 9d., 3s.; win pool, 9,487; place pool, 9,305.

4.45.—COOMBE JULY PLATE (£200) (1m.).
Budaiya (Mr. S. Tattersall), by f by Buchan—Eastern Pearl, 4 yrs., 8 st. 11 lb. (R. Jones) 1
Cluny (Ld. Rosebery) b c by Ellangowen—Swastika, 3 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. (H. Wragg) 2
Dunbeath (Duke of Portland), b or br g by Hurry On—Sunny Eyes, 3 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. .....(F. Fox) 3
Also ran: Regain, Parchment II., Last of the Dandies, Killary, Sir Solomon, Solfeggio. (Winner trained by Lawson.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 4 to 1 agst Regain, 9 to 2 Parchment II., Cluny, 5 to 1 Solfeggio, BUDAIYA, 7 to 1 Dunbeath, 20 to 1 others. 4 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 12s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s 3d., 6s. 3d.; win pool, 8,807; place pool, 7,459.

Total investments.—Win, £6,427 14s.; place, £5,923 14s.

HAMILTON PARK.

2.30.—RUTHERGLEN MAIDEN PLATE (£200) (5f.).—**Sea Cat** (10 to 1 agst., Caldwell), 1; Avonford (11 to 10 on, R. James), 2; Lyndley (3 to 1 agst., J. Taylor), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by J. Burns). Head, 1½ l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 29s.; places, 6s. 9d., 3s.; win pool, 9,022; place pool, 5,985.

3.0.—AMATEUR RIDERS' PLATE (£200) (1m. 3f.).—**Lights o' London** (3 to 1 agst., Mr. P. B. Beary), 1; Manvero (5 to 1, Mr. A. Boyd), 2; Zorab (100 to 6, Mr. Gunter), 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by Duller.) ¾ l., head.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 7s. 3d.; win pool, 9,310; place pool, 9,422.

3.30.—MONKLAND (S.) H'CAP. PLATE (£150) (5f.).—**Instalment** (7 to 1 agst., Caldwell), 1; Widgeon (11 to 8 on, T. Barber), 2; Neige (10 to 1 agst., Baines), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by Renton.) 1½ l., neck.

Totalisator.—Win, 17s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s.; win pool, 11,361; place pool, 11,426.

4.0.—HAMILTON PLATE (£500) (1¼m.).—**Sir Picton** (6 to 1 agst, Adley), 1; Good Mint (15 to 8, R. James), 2; Ralleye II. (11 to 4, Wing), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by Botterill.) ¾ l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 14s.; places, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 12,595; place pool, 9,715.

4.30.—UDDINGSTON (S.) H'CAP PLATE (£150) (1m. 40yds.).—**Flaming Rose** (3 to 1 agst, Caldwell), 1; Flint Stone (11 to 2, C. Brown), 2; Ghillie (7 to 1, E. Crossley), 3. 6 ran. (Winner trained by Renton.) Head, 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 20s. 3d.; places, 7s. 6d., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 13,827; place pool, 9,433.

5.0.—CAMBUSLANG PLATE (£200) (5f.).
Nestoi (Nevett) w.o. (Winner trained by Peacock.)

Total investments.—Win, £5,611 10s.; place, £4,598 2s.

HARROW CRICKET CUPS.

At Harrow School the Ebrington Cups or batting and bowling have been awarded to W. M. Welch, and for fielding to A. S. Lawrence, the captain of the eleven. H. A. G. Torrens received Mr. M. C. Kemp's Cup for the best catch.

The school played twelve matches during the term, of which two were won, five lost, and five drawn. They won against Winchester and Harrow Town, and were beaten by Eton, Charterhouse, Marlborough, Quidnuncs, and I Zingari. The matches drawn were against Household Brigade, Harlequins, M.C.C., Harrow Wanderers, and Free Foresters.

WOMEN'S EMPIRE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ENGLAND BEATS AUSTRALIA.

BULAWAYO, Saturday.

The Women's Empire Hockey Tournament was continued here to-day. England secured an easy victory over Australia by 4 goals to 1, Miss Summers (2), Miss Cook, and Miss Ellis scoring for England, and Miss Cashmore for Australia. In another match Scotland beat Rhodesia by 5 goals to 0, Miss Rankine (3) and Miss Scott (2) scoring the goals.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

EMPIRE GAMES.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

WHAT THE CHOSEN HAVE DONE.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

The team selected by the Amateur Athletic Association to compete in the Empire Games at Hamilton, Ontario, from August 16, onwards, has been liberally chosen.

Those responsible doubtless had in view two things—first, the pledge to Canada to send as full a team as possible, and second, the probability that the bulk of the British Empire team to compete against the United States at Chicago on August 27, will be supplied by Canada and England. For the nineteen events (and two relays) forty-six athletes have been selected. While an exacting critic may think that in two or three cases the known ability of the chosen hardly merits the expense of a 6,000-mile journey, the obvious reply is that the team is not going to an Olympic festival, and that the standard displayed by Empire athletes will be very little, if at all, higher than our own.

A full complement of four men is being sent in fifteen out of the nineteen events. The javelin has but two supporters, and the hammer and steeplechase a like number.

SIXTEEN CHAMPIONS.

Of the forty-six representatives, thirty-three come from the Midlands, and six from the North. The absence of, for example, J. E. London and C. Ellis, is apparently because of their inability to spare the time to make the trip. In the team there are eight present and eight past A.A.A. champions, while twenty-two represented Great Britain at the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Not a great deal of information is available about the competitors from other parts of the Empire, but the indications are that the battle for supremacy will lie between England and Canada, for the other Dominions and Colonies can hardly provide more than a score of runners and field event performers between them.

The opening ceremony will take place on Saturday, August 16. The athletic competitions will be held on the same day and on August 21 and 23.

THE COMPETITORS.

Appended are thumb-nail sketches of the athletes selected:—

B. Babingdon-Smith (Achilles Club).—Pole vault. A.A.A., 1930, 12 ft.

G. W. Bailey (Salford Harriers).—Steeplechase. A.A.A. 2 miles steeplechase champion, 1930.

H. J. Bignall (Highgate Harriers).—Marathon. Olympic Games, 1928 (21st). Second, Polytechnic Marathon, 1930, in 2 hr. 44 min. 2 sec.

G. T. Bird (Finchley Harriers).—440 yards. Represented England v. Germany, 1929. Third, A.A.A. 440 yards, 1930.

L. T. Bond (Achilles Club).—Pole vault. Olympic Games, 1928. English native record holder. 12 ft. 6⅜ in.

E. Bradbrooke (Achilles Club).—High jump. Second, A.A.A., 1930, 6 ft. 2 in. for England against Scotland and Ireland, 1930.

K. C. Brangwin (South London Harriers).—440 yards. A.A.A. champion, 1930, 49 4-5 sec.

Lord Burghley (Achilles Club).—120 yards and 440 yards hurdles. Olympic Games, 1924 and 1928. Olympic champion 1928. English native record holder 120 yards hurdles (14 4-5 sec.) and 440 yards hurdles (53 4-5 sec.). A.A.A. champion at both events, 1930.

H. J. Cohen (Achilles Club).—Long jump. A.A.A. champion, 1929. Has done over 23 ft. Olympic Games, 1928.

J. F. Cornes (Achilles Club).—One mile. Southern champion, 1930, 4 min. 17 sec. Represented Oxford in three miles and cross country, 1929. First appearance as class miler, inter-varsity sports, 1930.

S. E. Englehart (York Harriers).—100 and 220 yards. A.A.A. champion, 1930, at 220 yards, 21 9-10 sec. in semi-final. Northern champion, 9 9-10 sec.

T. Evenson (Salford Harriers).—Three and six miles. Third, A.A.A. ten miles, 1930. Winner international cross country, 1930.

S. Ferris (Royal Air Force).—Marathon. Olympic Games, 1924 and 1928. A.A.A. champion, 1925-27. Best time, 2 hr. 35 min. 58 1-5 sec.

D. O. Finlay (R.A.F.).—120 yards hurdles and long jump. Southern champion, 1930 (15 2-5 sec.), International on more than one occasion.

F. A. Foley (Army A.A.).—120 yards hurdles, weight, long jump, and pole vault. Army weight champion, 1929. Second to Lord Burghley, Midland 120 hurdles, on more than one occasion. Second, A.A.A., 1929, and third, 1930.

H. Ford (Achilles Club).—Pole vault, weight, and discus. A.A.A. pole vault champion (11 ft. 9 in.), 1929. Olympic Games decathlon, 1928.

F. R. Gaby (Polytechnic Harriers).—120 yards hurdles. Olympic Games, 1924, and finalist, 1928. Five times A.A.A. champion.

C. E. S. Gordon (Achilles Club).—High jump. A.A.A. champion, 1930. Olympic Games, 1928. Cleared 6 ft. 3⅜ in. v. Princeton and Cornell, 1930.

M. H. C. Gutteridge (Achilles Club).—880 yards. Finalist, A.A.A. 880 yards, 1929 and 1930. Won Oxford and Cambridge 880 yards 1929 and 1930. Has done 1 min. 56 2-5 sec.

J. A. T. Hanlon (Polytechnic Harriers).—220 and 440 yards. A.A.A. champion at both distances, 1929. Southern champion, 220 yards (21 3-5 sec.), 1930. Olympic Games, 1928.

E. Harper (Hallamshire Harriers).—Six miles. Olympic Games, 1928. Three times A.A.A. ten miles champion. Cross country champion, 1927.

R. St. G. Harper (Achilles Club).—120 yards hurdles. Third, A.A.A., 1930. Middlesex champion (15 sec.), 1930.

T. Hampson (Achilles Club).—880 yards. A.A.A. champion and English native record-holder (1 min. 53 1-5 sec.), 1930.

J. C. Heap (Surrey A.C.).—100 yards. Olympic Games, 1928. Did 10 sec. in heat of A.A.A. championships, 1930.

H. W. Hedges (South London Harriers).—One mile. Did 4 min. 22 3-5 sec. in heat of mile, A.A.A., 1930.

H. G. Higgins (Surrey A.C.).—220 yards. Second to Hanlon in Southern championships, 1930, and did 22 sec.

R. L. Howland (Achilles Club).—Weight and discus. Olympic Games, 1928. Put 46 ft. in International, 1929. English native record, 45 ft. 3 in.

R. Leigh Wood (Achilles Club).—440 yards and 440 yards hurdles. Finalist, 220 and 440 yards, A.A.A., 1930. Did 55 2-5 sec. for 440 yards hurdles, and inside 49 sec. for 440 yards in South Africa, September, 1929. Olympic Games, 1928.

V. E. Morgan (Achilles Club).—Steeplechase. Olympic Games, 1928. South African mile record holder, 1929, 4 min. 16 2-5 sec.

Dr. M. L. Neame (R.N. and R.M.A.A.).—440 yards hurdles. Southern champion, 1929 (56 1-5 sec.). Olympia Games, 1928. Third to Lord Burghley and L. Facelli in A.A.A., 1929 and 1930.

M. C. Nokes (Achilles Club).—Hammer and discus. A.A.A. hammer champion, 1923-1926. English native record holder, hammer, 172 ft. 4 in.

B. C. V. Oddie (South London Harriers).—Three miles. Second, A.A.A. four miles, 1930. Olympic Games, 1928. Three miles in 14 min. 39 sec. v. Germany, 1929.

E. L. Page (Blackheath Harriers).—100 yards Southern champion, 1930 (9 9-10 sec.), one of our most promising young sprinters.

H. W. Payne (Woodford Green A.C.).—Marathon. A.A.A. champion, 1928 and 1929. British record holder, 2 hr. 30 min. 57 3-5 sec. Olympic Games, 1928.

K. H. Pridie (Bristol University).—Hammer weight, discus. English native record holder discus (131 ft. 3 in.). Midland champion weight and discus on more than one occasion. International.

R. W. Revans (Polytechnic Harriers).—Long and high, and hop, step and jump. Has cleared nearly 24 ft. in the former and 5 ft. 10¼ in. in the latter. Olympic Games, 1928.

W. J. Simmons (Polytechnic Harriers).—100 and 220 yards. Second, A.A.A. 100 yards, 1929. International.

S. H. Smith (Birchfield Harriers).—Won Polytechnic Marathon, 1930, 2 hr. 41 min. 55 sec.

L. G. Snow (London Athletic Club).—Javelin. Fourth, A.A.A., 1930, with 176 ft. 8 in.

W. G. Tatham (Achilles Club).—440 hurdles. Olympic Games, 1924 and 1928.

R. H. Thomas (Royal Air Force).—880 yards and one mile. Olympic Games, 1928. Has beaten 1 min. 54 sec. for half mile. A.A.A. mile champion, 1930 (4 min. 15 1-5 sec.).

S. A. Tomlin (Highgate Harriers).—Three and six miles. Better known as a miler, but cross country experience and ability by no means negligible.

H. S. Townend (Achilles Club).—880 yards and one mile. Has done 1 min. 55 4-5 sec. and 4 min. 23 1-5 sec. respectively.

G. Turner (Earlstown Viaduct).—High jump. Second A.A.A., 1930. Credited on one occasion with 6 ft. 5 in.

E. R. Turner (Luton United Harriers).—Javelin. English native record holder, 186 ft. 8 in.

J. W. Winfield (Derby and County A. and C.C.).—Three and six miles. A.A.A. ten miles champion, 1930. Sixth four miles A.A.A., 1930.

THE ASHTONS SAIL FOR AMERICA.

The four brothers Ashton, from Goulburn, N.S.W., left Tilbury for New York yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnesaska, taking with them their twenty-five Australian ponies, all of which are in fine condition. Mr. J. H. Ashton, the captain of the Goulburn team, said that he and his brothers carried away very pleasant memories of the first polo visit to England and that they hoped to come again in a few years. Major the Hon. H. H. Ashton, the chairman of the Hurlingham Club, entertained the team to a farewell dinner at Hurlingham, which was attended by the captains of the principal teams that they had played against, and also Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner for Australia.

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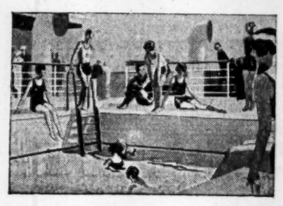

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted now for summer months; healthy, comfortable situation, affording temporary change; own bedroom.—Write, Hart, "Rising Holme," Heathfield, Sussex.

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MARRIED COUPLE for small house; Purley; cook-housekeeper and handy man inside; outdoor; Protestant; testimonials; references required.—Write particulars of experience, Miss Shaw, 122, Woodcote Valley Rd., Purley.

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MALE COOK-GENERAL, age 32, unmarried. Employer very highly recommends to us as first-class servant. Leaving as living no house. Will speak personally for him. Good cook, manager, and houseman. Obliging. Any part. No Booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone, 464 (2 lines).

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PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000 OR NEAR OFFER.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1, and Messrs. Cheffins, Saffron Walden, Essex.

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Delightful residential district, high and healthy situation. Good shopping. Close to tennis, golf, and Banstead Downs.

TO BE LET FURNISHED
FOR 6-12 MONTHS.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, conveniently planned and well furnished; 3 reception, billiard room, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, usual offices. All modern conveniences, including water softener, electric cooker, gas stoves, etc.
Detached garage. Outhouses, etc.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, laid out with rosery, rockery, flower beds, fruit trees, etc.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL.
HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

HADLEY WOOD.

Within easy reach of station, golf, shops, churches, etc.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, pre-war built in red brick, two floors only.
3 reception, 5 bed. dressing room, bathroom, usual offices; all modern conveniences. Well disposed and maintained garden; garage.
PRICE ONLY £2,200.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

MAY TREES, COWLEY, MIDDLESEX.

A BRIGHT, WELL-PLANNED, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
in excellent condition; hall, 3 reception, bath, and 4 bedrooms, etc.; electric light, gas; telephone; company's water and main drainage; garage; tennis lawn and well-stocked and kept garden of ½ acre. For SALE by Private Treaty, with VACANT POSSESSION, or by Auction July 31 next.—Auctioneers, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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ATTRACTIVE, OLD-FASHIONED, DETACHED FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
convenient for good schools; quiet situation, rural outlook; wide entrance hall, 3 reception, bath, and 6 bed and dressing rooms, etc.; electric light, gas; radiators, main water; old stable premises and room for garage; well-stocked garden of nearly ¾ acre. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by Private Treaty, or by Auction Sept. 11 next.—Auctioneers, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD. PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.
Wonderful Old SUSSEX RESIDENCE for housing sporting trophies.
Two reception rooms 54 ft. x 20 ft., library, 3 bath, and 7 bedrooms, etc.; central heating, constant hot water; electric light; garage and outbuildings; 10 acres inexpensive gardens, hard tennis court; 300 ft. up; charming views, rural surroundings; 9 miles from the coast.—Views and plans of the Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

OFFERS INVITED FOR QUICK SALE.

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Rural situation, handy for station, 20 mins. from London. Charming detached FREEHOLD well-appointed modern RESIDENCE, with every labour-saving convenience; hall and lounge with cloakroom, 2 reception, tiled bath, dressing and 5 bedrooms fitted wash basins; constant hot water; electric light and power, gas, main water, and drainage; garage and garden of nearly ½ Acre.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£1,300 FREEHOLD. OPEN TO OFFER.

HARROW.

Two-story semi-detached RESIDENCE, near station; hall, 2 rec., bath, and 4 bedrooms. All services, garden, space for garage. Vacant possession.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR FARMHOUSE,
mellowed with age, and containing a wealth of oak panelling, beams and floors, in excellent condition, with every convenience, occupying a delightful, quiet, secluded position.
Large lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, servants' sitting rooms, etc. All arranged on two floors.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage.
Lovely matured garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, the whole extending to 4½ acres.
A perfectly delightful old-world property.
Agents:

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GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

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Tel., Hamp. 1347 (3 lines).

HAMPSTEAD. A REMARKABLY HANDSOMELY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Attractively decorated and appointed.

NO. 27, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE.—LARGE GARDEN; 8 bed, 3 bath, drawing room, dining room, sun lounge, dance room, etc. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

WITH STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

HAMPSTEAD, 326, FINCHLEY ROAD.—A really fine up-to-date non-basement RESIDENCE; drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, 2 bath, dressing room, 5 bed, and a beautiful billiard room (would make one or two more bedrooms); picturesque garden with lily pool, etc. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

A STRIKINGLY EFFICIENT INTERPRETATION OF THE MODERN REQUIREMENT.
Close to Hampstead Heath and fine open spaces, only two minutes' walk from the Tube, buses, and shops.
A BEAUTIFULLY appointed, very tastefully decorated detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, with charming garden; garage, with flat over, well away from the residence; modern planning, tiled up-to-date offices, bathrooms latest designs, handsome suite of reception rooms with panelled walls and floors in parquet.
Every up-to-date equipment, including fine system of central heating.
8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, spacious winter garden, maids' sitting room. The house is ready to step into, and immediate VACANT POSSESSION offered. Lease over 900 years.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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ESTATE AGENT, LEWES, SUSSEX.

FOR SALE.—Close to Lewes. Attractive old-fashioned HOUSE, 3 rec., 4 bed, bath. All modern conveniences. Garage. Garden. Price £1,950.

TO BE LET.—About 4 miles from Lewes. A fine old Sussex FARMHOUSE. 3 rec., 4 bed, bath. Delightful garden. Garage and outbuildings. 9 acres. Rent £100 p.a.

TO BE LET FURNISHED for 6 months. Attractive RESIDENCE in Lewes. 2 rec., 4 bed, bath. Garden. All labour-saving devices. Fine position. Good views. Rent 6 guineas per week.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, JULY 24, at Seaford, Sussex. THE CROUCH HOUSE ESTATE, including a commodious RESIDENCE with charming grounds and garage. Self-contained flat adjoining. A compact small RESIDENCE, "MARTELLO COTTAGE," with small garden. Valuable BUILDING SITES, all with vacant possession, situate in SEAFORD, close to the sea and golf course.

Apply to ROWLAND GORRINGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Lewes. 'Phone 505.

BECKENHAM.—£1,700 FREEHOLD. Capital modern RES., delightfully situate on high ground, close stns., shops; 6 beds, hall cloakrm., 2 spac. rec., and offices; beautiful stocked garden; also valuable Building Plot adj. with garage. Bargain.—Keys, THOBURN, Kent House Station, Beckenham. Syd. 4070.

ADJOINING EXTENSIVE SPORTS GROUNDS.
BECKENHAM.—£1,850 FREEHOLD. Delightful det. Architect's RES.; 5 mins. stn.; select posn; 4 good beds, tiled bath, lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 ex. rec. and offices; garage; large gdn. Recommended.—THOBURN, Kent House Stn., Beckenham. Tel., Syd. 4070.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
(NORTH SIDE.)
TO BE LET FURNISHED.

A WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, having 12 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception rooms, and offices; moderate rent to careful tenant.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

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HOVE.—Must Sell. Close sea. Modern RES.; 3 beds, etc.; space garage; large mge £1,080 FREEHOLD. —DAY and SONS, Agents, Hove.

HOVE.—Attractive mod. RES.; close lawns; 3 bed, etc.; perfect order.

HOVE.—Gentleman's mod. RES.; 5 bed, lounge hall, 3 rec.; garage; finest position.

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FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE to Let, any period, in Surrey Hills; 15 bed, 5 reception, 3 bath, offices, and every convenience; beautiful grounds and scenery.—Box A 723, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA and COODEN BEACH.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply, STAINES & CO., Estate Agents. 'Phone 349.

LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bath; garden; garage; 8 miles Bournemouth; golf; lovely views; Aug., Sept., 3 guineas.—B. Wilverley, Broadstone, Dorset.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, AND DYMCHURCH.—For FURN. HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. H.O., Folkestone.

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FINEST SITES available on the Sussex Coast, for nice-class DETACHED RESIDENCES only. The Estate is uniquely situate IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING CRAIGWELL HOUSE, and has over half a mile of direct sea frontage with foreshore rights, and PRIVATE BATHING CHALETS. Houses from £1,500, FREEHOLD, ready for immediate occupation. Inquiries invited from private buyers and builders.—Write for interesting illustrated brochure, Local Bognor Agents, or ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, West Bognor Regis, and 20, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Museum 0431.

TEWIN WOOD.—Beautiful WOODLAND SITES for country homes of character, half-acre upwards, at moderate cost; water, gas, and electricity to all plots; no road charges; King's Cross 31 mins., Station Welwyn North (main line). Those desiring homes amid unspoilt country should write for particulars of houses and plots for sale to Estate Office, Tewin Wood, near Welwyn, Herts.

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FOR SALE.—Main Portsmouth Road, beautiful part Surrey; Grocer's, Baker's, and Confectioner's Business, with post office, tea gardens, repair garage, and petrol pumps; good living accommodation; pavilion, car park, and extensive grounds. Freehold. Trade over £65 weekly. £3,000 cash balance of £1,200 on mortgage.—Particulars, COMMERCE, Auctioneers, Clacton-on-Sea.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, MAIDA VALE, AND HAMPSTEAD.

H. C. WILSON AND CO.,

Agents for HOUSES and FLATS.
51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WD., near Lord's.—An attractive and very well appointed RESIDENCE, 7 bed, bath, 4 rec., 2 dressing rooms, and modernised offices. Very charming gdn. Mahogany panelled lounge. 43 yrs. lease at £58 G.R. Price £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD. NON-BASEMENT.
A GEM OF THE DISTRICT.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—An unusual opportunity to acquire one of the most delightful little properties available. A small old-world detached RESIDENCE with large gdn., 6 bed, 4 rec., bathroom, and ample domestic offices; garage. Price FREEHOLD £8,000.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

STANDING IN OWN CHARMING GROUNDS.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A very delightful detached BIJOU RESIDENCE, affording absolute seclusion; lounge hall, handsome drawing room leading to fine conservatory, study, dining room (all parquet floors), 2 best bedrooms, 2 maids' ditto, luxurious bathroom, servants' sitting room, and usual domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars. Secluded garden with tennis lawns, flower beds, etc. 10 yrs.' lease, £175 p.a. Premium only £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

RECENTLY REDECORATED.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A desirable RESIDENCE in convenient position; 6 bed, bath, 3 rec., usual offices, nice garden: 7 yrs.' lease, £10 G.R. Price £750.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD and MAIDA VALE.
Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,

47, MAIDA VALE, W.9.
(At the corner of Clifton Road.)
Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

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DELIGHTFUL Detached Studio RESIDENCE, with large old-world garden. Studio, 2 large reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and excellent offices. Lease about 43 years at £60 ground rent. Price for immediate sale £4,000. View by appointment with SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE (St. John's Wood side).—Charming old-world cottage RESIDENCE, standing well back from road in walled-in garden, containing 3-4 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and usual offices. Large garage. Lease about 61 years at £48 ground rent. Price only £7,600.—Keys with Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND.—In one of the best residential positions, commanding open view; gentleman's detached RESIDENCE, with 8 bedrooms (2 principal rooms 22 ft.), bathroom, hall (20 ft.), panelled dining room, drawing room, morning room, and offices; old-world garden of about half an acre; garage. Price £5,250.

KEW GARDENS.—Only requires inspection; a really choice detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with 3 bed, bath, 2 rec.; good lawn and garden; garage. Present owner vacating will accept £1,550. Worth inspection.

RICHMOND PARK AND SHEEN COMMON.—Most sought-after position in the district. One of these choice modern detached RESIDENCES, adjacent to the Common, with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, panelled dining room, drawing room, and usual offices; choice garden extending to about HALF an ACRE; garage.
CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

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Land Agents and Auctioneers,
15, FARNHAM ROAD, GUILDFORD.
Telephone: 171.

MINIATURE ESTATE. LOVELY LEITH HILL DISTRICT.

OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE with 7-8 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception rms.; beautiful gardens, tennis lawn, orchards, and parklike pasture; cottage and outbldgs. In all 16 acres. £3,500 FHLD.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, GUILDFORD DISTRICT.

FINE HOUSE of character, close to station and several good golf courses; 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 fine reception rms., and billiards, gd. offices; garages, cottage, and 2 acres. Strongly recommended at £5,900.

BEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF GUILDFORD.
SUBSTANTIAL detached RESIDENCE; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 fine reception rooms, and gd. offices; over ½ acre; stabling and garage; owner must sell.

FAVOURITE HORSLEY.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD with lovely secluded garden over ¼ acre; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 sitting rms.; garage site. £1,675 or offer; station 10 mins.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN.

ST. MARY'S MANSIONS, W.2.—An attractive 1st flr. FLAT; 3 bed, 2 rec., k.-b.; rent only £160 p.a.; carpets, figs., etc., £50.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Favourite court, main rd. Beautiful little FLAT; 2 bed, 2 rec., k.-b.; rent £140 p.a.; 7 yrs.' lease; valuable carpets and figs., £200. Or would be Let Furn. at 6½ gns. p.w.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

AT ALL RENTS.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Maida Vale, Hyde Park, Hampstead.—An excellent selection of FURN. and UNFURN. FLATS and MAISONNETTES can be obtained from the Local Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Luxuriously appointed main road court. Very charming FLAT of 4 bed, 2 rec., k.-b.; rent only £200; 4½ yrs. to run.—Apply, Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

MANY OTHERS.

BAKER STREET.—Sumptuous Mansion FLAT, beautifully decorated, parquet floors; spacious hall, 5 bedrooms with fitted basins, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, 3 lavatories; rent £400; fittings, linoleums, blinds, luxurious window curtains included in low premium of £475.—GRIFFITHS and CO., 42, Dorset St., W.1. Welbeck 9210.

PORTMAN SQUARE (by).—Charming SUITE; 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; or 7 gns. per week furnished.—GRIFFITHS and CO., 42, Dorset St., W.1. Welbeck 9210.
£195 P.A.

BOND STREET.—Three front rooms 2nd floor; rent £185 p.a.—GRIFFITHS and CO., 42, Dorset St., W.1. Welbeck 9210.

HYDE PARK MANSIONS.—Excellent Corner FLAT 2nd floor; lift; 3 bed, 2 reception, bathroom, and kitchen, etc.; rent £185.—GRIFFITHS and CO., 42, Dorset St., W.1. Welbeck 9210.
£185 P.A.

BEDFORD ROW (adjacent).—Self-contained Chambers in Georgian House; 2 bed, bath, w.c., kitchen, large recep. room; fine panelling; moderate inclusive rental.

MAIDA VALE.—FLAT, minute of tube; 3 bed, 1-2 recep., kitchen, bath. £130 p.a. inclusive.

WESTMINSTER (1 minute).—FLATS with garage accommodation; 2-3 bed, recep. room, etc.; absolutely up to date. £250-£300 p.a. inclusive.

Particulars of these or other Flats available, apply, NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

HOLLY LODGE MANSIONS, HILLWAY, HIGHGATE, ARE IDEAL FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN. These new FLATS on the Holly Lodge Estate are readily accessible from all parts of London, and have constant hot water, cheap electricity, restaurant, lounge reading room, and hard tennis courts; inclusive rents £4 15s. to £6 10s. per month.—Apply, Holly Lodge Estate Office, S.T., 1a, Baker Street, W.1. (Welbeck 4236.)

7, PARK PLACE,
ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

MANSIONS FLATS in old-world surroundings; varied accommodation; inclusive rentals £140 to £245 (no extras); constant hot water; tennis; GARAGES; RESTAURANT; guest rooms; domestic service if required; beautiful gardens.—Surbiton Court, St. Andrew's Sq., Surbiton. (Kingston 2589.)

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NEASDEN (2 mins. Met. Stn., 12 mins. Baker St.).—Mansion FLATS in old manor house, with paved courtyard overlooking gardens; fine views; 3 bed, lounge hall, 1 large rec. room, tiled bath and every convenience; garages. Rents from £140 p.a. incl.—Apply, BELL and HARCOURT, LTD., 2, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

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MELVILLE AND CO.,

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UNUSUALLY attractive modern FURNISHED FLAT; 3 minutes Hyde Park; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; 4½ gns.—Housekeeper, 40, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.

TO LET FURNISHED for six weeks, a large Bed-sitting Room and Kitchen, overlooking park; near Hyde Park Corner. Telephone, etc.—Apply Box A 727, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

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PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 25.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.
And at HAMPSTEAD and WIMBLEDON.

UNDER A MILE FROM THE FAMOUS
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MODERN HOUSE of DISTINCTION AND CHARM; lounge, 2 or 3 reception rooms, loggia, 7 or 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices.
Central heating. Main drainage.
Oak beams, doors, floors, etc.
Splendid garage for two cars.
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A Very Favourite Residential District.
ONLY 30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE, PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms, and offices.
Company's electric light, gas and water.
TWO GARAGES.
Nicely laid-out grounds of nearly 1 ACRE.
Personally inspected and recommended.
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NEAR THREE BRIDGES AND CRAWLEY.

TO BE SOLD, a most charming little PROPERTY of about 16 ACRES, with excellent HOUSE, in first-class order; 3 reception rooms, including large lounge, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, good offices, and every convenience.
Electric light. Central heating in every room.
Garage and chauffeur's quarters; stabling and farm buildings; very choice grounds.
Inspected and strongly recommended.—Apply, Wm. Wood, Son, and Gardner, Crawley; or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (C. 22188.)

£2,500 FREEHOLD.

ONLY 2 MILES DENHAM GOLF LINKS.
In a delightful village (18 miles London).

AN OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, with conservatory entrance, double sitting and dining room, second reception room, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, constant hot water, radiator, company's water, main drainage, gas, telephone; garage; matured grounds (One Acre) with lawn, kitchen garden, and old orchard.
Owners' Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

SURREY & BERKS BORDERS.

2½ miles from Sunningdale Golf Course.
FOR SALE. MIGHT BE LET.

ATTRACTIVE small COUNTRY HOUSE having *Electric light. Central heating, etc.*
It contains 3 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long), 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
GROUNDS OF ACRES, including tennis lawn, rose garden, and woodland.
PRICE FREEHOLD £3,700.
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LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE GOLF COURSE.
WIMBLEDON PARK.

A LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, in a glorious position; 3 reception, 2 baths, 8 beds; central heating; 2 staircases.
MOTOR HOUSE. LARGE GARDEN.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, or 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (D.397a.)

GOODMAN AND MANN,

HAMPTON CT. STN. AND ESHER.
'Phones: Molesey 858 and Emberbrook 2444.

XVIITH CENTURY reconstructed Sussex Barn, in unique position, with wealth of oak timbers, inglenooks, oak settles, etc.; 4 bed, bath, lounge, 2 rec.; garage; cent. heating, labour-saving; pretty and well-stocked garden. £2,500 FHLD.

LADY'S PERFECT LITTLE MODERN HOME, with views over country; close station, between Esher and Hampton Ct. Has 3 bed, tiled bath, dining room, large lounge; garage; old-world flower gardens, rockery and fruit. £1,950.

HARTS, LTD.,

HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY (owing to illness).—Splendid modern n.b. RESIDENCE (adjacent to Heath) at LOW PRICE for quick deal; 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 recep. and lounge; redecorated in and out. Owner will sacrifice FREEHOLD for £3,500. Keen buyers call for key at

HARTS, LTD.,
as above.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS, apply, SNELL and CO., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (4 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.—An excellent MAISONNETTE; 2 reception, 5 bed, bath, kitchen, boxroom; to be let unfurnished, 3, 5, or 7 years. Rent only £200 p.a. NO PREMIUM.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Well furnished FLAT; 2 reception, 3 bed, bath, kitchen; 3 months or longer. Rent 3½ gns.—Apply, SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Main road Mansion FLAT; porters, etc.; 1 reception, lounge hall, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; to be let furnished 3 months or longer. Rent only 4½ gns. per week.—Apply, Managing Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS,

with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
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Few flats only remaining.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste. Everything new. Telephone in each room. Luxuriously fitted bathrooms. A la carte catering from model kitchens. Rent, including service and light, single, £3 8s. 0d.; double, from £10 10s. 0d. weekly.
Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher posted free.
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